"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, continued cold Tuesday and Wednesday; fresh northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,871. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1917.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

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AMERICA WILL SPEED UP WAR PROGRAM; WILSON AT MEETING OF NEW WAR COUNCIL; GERMANS MASS FOR STROKE IN THE WEST

BLOW AT FRENCH LIKELY

Baker Sounds Warning That Teutons May Gain For a Time

SO WE MUST PREPARE FAST

Steps Are Taken to Insure a Fuller Co-operation Between All the War Boards.

ALLIES' PLANS TAKEN UP

Military Men See Grave Crisis Ahead, but Are Confident of Final Result.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The military situation along the western front is causing deepest concern to American and Entente military officials, and this concern was reflected today in the warning note that characterized Secretary Baker's weekly review of operations and, possibly also by the fact that when today there assembled in Mr. Baker's office the new Super War Council, including the five Cabinet officers, composing the Council of National Defense, and the heads of several war boards. President Wilson walked across from the White House and greeted the members. He remained but a few minutes, leaving the council to sit long in deliberation over its grave problems.

A conspicuous paragraph of Mr. Baker's review related to the evident massing of German troops on the western front, and wound up thus:

"It would not do for us to minimize its importance," the Secretary warned. "It means that we must speed up our military efforts."

What new plans were made by the War Council for speeding up was not disclosed after the meeting. The only suggestion was that there would be increased co-operation between Government departments and between these and the war boards that deal directly with the industries of the country.

It is certain that no publicity will be given to the doings of the council except in isolated cases and where immediate result is to be gained. The minutes of today's and subsequent meetings would doubtless be of more value to the enemy than any other information in the United States, for ways and means of carrying out the part of the United States in the campaigns planned by the International War Board in Paris must come before the sessions.

Result of Russian Collapse.

The collapse of Russia as a military factor and the disorganization of the Russian Army, it is plain, have enabled the German General Staff to strip the eastern front of troops, which are being massed against the western front from Belgium to the Piave.

For the first time since the earlier days of the war the German General Staff is approaching the point of a numerical superiority in the west, and is taking advantage of this situation to make efforts to break through the allied lines.

In his review Secretary Baker says frankly that as a result of their increased forces the Teutons may have "for a time preponderant numerical superiority in the west," and that they "may even be able to achieve some relative advantages in the field."

Army officers generally agree with Secretary Baker's interpretation of the situation. There is no disposition to dodge the fact that German military power has been strengthened. On the other hand, there is no sign of discouragement, no faltering in the confidence of ultimate victory that has characterized opinion throughout the United States from the day war was declared.

The Secretary's review says at the outset that the German counteroffensive on the Cambrai front has been successful in winning back less than one-third of the territory captured by General Byng. The statement also notes that American engineer troops, "exchanging shovels for rifles, fought off the enemy side by side with the British."

The lesson of the German exhibition of strength is then taken up:

"This German parrying thrust, the most powerful and successful blow aimed at the British during the last two and one-half years, comings, as it did, immediately after the British victory in the same area, serves to emphasize the reviving strength of the Germans in the west.

A Change in Possibilities.

"We must recognize plainly that the situation in the eastern theatre has brought about a very decided change in the strategic possibilities of the military situation in the west.

"Germany, by leaving only skeleton divisions in the Russian area, by concentrating all available guns, munitions, and men in the theatre of operations in the west, has been able to mass a relatively greater force than she has ever been able to mobilize in France in the past.

"This explains the success which the enemy was able to achieve in driving the British back from Cambrai. It would not do for us to minimise its importance.

"The enemy realizes that he finds himself temporarily in a singularly fortunate position, and he can be counted

Continued on Page 2.

German Gunfire Grows on the Western Front; Both British and French Positions Heavily Shelled

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Heavy artillery fire is in progress at many points along the western battlefront. For the most part, the Germans have taken the offensive and are pounding both the British and the French positions in strategic sectors.

Tonight's report from Field Marshal Haig reads:

A successful local operation was carried out early this morning on the Cambrai front against a post held by the enemy east of Bourlies. The hostile detachment defending the position was driven out by Scottish troops, with the loss of several Germans killed or taken prisoner.

The enemy's artillery was again active southwest of Cambrai. There was increased hostile artillery activity also east and northeast of Ypres, particularly in the neighborhood of Polygon Wood and Paschendaele.

The day bulletin of the British War Office says:

A raid, undertaken by the Germans last night southwest of La Bassée, was driven off before reaching our lines.

Another party of the enemy which attacked one of our posts east of Klein Zillebeke was repulsed, with loss to the assailants.

The announcement of the French War Office gives an indication of great German activity. It reads:

There was great activity on the part of both artilleries between the Aisne and the Oise, in Champagne in the region of Massiges, on the right bank of the Meuse, and in Upper Alsace.

On the front of Chaume Wood and in the direction of the Calonne trench the Germans, after a spirited bombardment, delivered two attacks which failed. We took prisoners.

The day bulletin says:

The artillery fighting was violent for a time in Alsace, and also on the right bank of the Meuse, in the region of Chambrettes.

An enemy raid against our small posts south of Corbeny was repulsed.

COSSACK ARMIES SEIZING CITIES

Bolsheviki Overthrown in the Province of Orenburg by General Dutoff.

KALEDINES AFTER MOSCOW

Siberia Cuts Off Food Supplies from Petrograd—Socialists Protest Against Truce.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The counter-revolt in Southeastern Russia, under the leadership of Generals Kaledines, Dutoff, and Kornilioff, apparently is aimed at seizing the authority in that region and cutting off food supplies from Siberia to Petrograd and the front.

According to the proclamation of the Bolshevist Government, General Kaledines's forces are menacing Ekaterinoslav, Kharkov, and Moscow. In the province of Orenburg the Bolsheviki have been overthrown by General Dutoff. Tcheliabinsk, an important railway centre in Northeastern Orenburg, is besieged by General Dutoff's troops. In the Caucasus, General Karauloff is attacking Tchecherev and Ingusher.

The proclamation says that the "enemies of the people" have undertaken a last attempt to destroy the cause of peace, and says that the Constitutional Democratic Party is providing the means for the revolt. The proclamation reads:

"While representatives of the Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates and the Congress of Peasants' Deputies were negotiating to secure an honorable peace for the exhausted country, the enemies of the people, the imperialists, the landowners, the bankers, and their allies, the Cossack Generals, have undertaken a final attempt to destroy the cause of peace, wrest the power from the hands of the soldiers and workmen and the land from the peasants, and to compel soldiers, sailors, and Cossacks to shed their blood for the benefit of the Russian and allied imperialists.

"Generals Kaledines on the Don and Dutoff in the Ural Province have raised the flag of revolt. The Constitutional Democratic Party is providing the necessary means to enable them to carry on the fight against the people. The Rodzianoks, the Milukoffs, the Gutchkoffs, and the Konovaloffs seek to regain power, and, with the aid of the Kaledines, the Kornilioffs, and the Dutoffs, are endeavoring to turn the Cossack laborers into an instrument for achieving their criminal aims.

"General Kaledines has declared a state of war in the Don region, is hindering the supply of bread to the front, and collecting his forces, thus menacing Ekaterinoslav, Kharkov, and Moscow. General Kornilioff, who fled from prison, has arrived at his side. Kornilioff who in July introduced the death penalty and conducted a campaign against the revolutionary power in Petrograd.

Dutoff and Karauloff Fighting.

"In Orenburg, General Dutoff has arrested the Executive and the Military Revolutionary Committee, has disarmed the soldiers and is endeavoring to capture Tcheliabinsk in order to cut off the supply of bread from Siberia to the front and the towns. General Karauloff is attacking Tchechenfev and Ingusher in the Caucasus.

"The Constitutional Democrats are the political leaders of this rising, and the bourgeois is supplying scores of millions to the counter-revolutionary Generals. The bourgeois Central Committee of the Ukrainian Republic, which is waging a struggle against the Ukrainian Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils, is assisting General Kaldines in drawing troops to the Don region, and is hindering the Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils from distributing the necessary military forces throughout the

Continued on Page 2.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages
Made of the tender meat of dairy fed, fat young porkers, seasoned with selected spices. Beware of imitations.—Advt.

DOGGED PLUCK SAVED BRITISH

Little Groups of Commands Checked German Counter-Drive at Cambrai.

FOE CAME IN HUGE MASSES

But Met Strong Resistance at Critical Moments—Captain Saved a Division.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Dec. 9.—In shreds and patches with the things I have seen and the things I heard I have tried from day to day to give something like a clear narrative of the thrilling chapter of history, following the German assault on the British lines on Nov. 30, ten days after Sir Julian Byng's victory.

There is still much to tell and still here and there things that are obscure because no one man and no one group of men knows exactly everything that happened during the hours when the Germans were inside the British advanced lines and small bodies of British soldiers were fighting separate and isolated actions and other companies led by Brigadier Generals, regimental officers, or any one who had at that moment the gift of leadership and the passion of courage, did acts of surprising gallantry to check the enemy's advance and save the army from disaster.

Here in this message I will write more fully than I have done yet of the things that happened on Nov. 30 and the days that followed, as I have gathered them, not in a haphazard way but from sources which admit of no doubt or error in their details.

To know what happened, first one must understand that the right wing of the Cambrai salient was held by battalions who had mostly done some hard fighting. Already I have given an account of what took place on the extreme right, and it helps to explain things elsewhere.

On the night before Nov. 30 the Germans fired a large number of poison gas shells into the villages of Roussoy and Lempire and their neighborhood, and the officers reported that the enemy was making faces at us.

Advance Begun in Waves.

Then at dawn they put a violent bombardment on to the front lines. They were lines held to a certain extent by blocks of men at intervals, with gaps between, and the enemy, advancing suddenly in waves, seems to have penetrated simultaneously at several points on that sector of the front, where a good many of the British were overwhelmed and surrounded.

But other bodies of the British were refusing ground to the enemy and put up a grim fight all the day, which saved the extreme right from being turned. One unit fell back in good orders to three posts in its rear and another unit held on to two positions west and south of Vendhuile. From one of these they counterattacked the enemy's left and beat it back by furious fighting, and although they had set out of a narrow quarry, into which the enemy flung his shells, they defended the posts behind and would not let the enemy pass all that day or all the next.

Meanwhile the enemy had forced in the centre of the British line and was advancing on Villers-Guislan and Gouzeaucourt, but some North Country troops stopped him abruptly south of Villers-Guislan by stubborn fighting around the Vaucelette farm and beet factory on the road from Pesières. They met the enemy in the open with rifle fire and bayonets, flung him back from the beet factory each time he tried to

Continued on Page 3.

Allies Canvass Move for Bimetallism; Proposal for $1 Base Price for Silver

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—An international monetary system based on silver as well as gold, to provide for the expanding credit of the world, due to war exigencies, is under consideration by the Treasury, in conjunction with allied and neutral Governments. If the scheme is worked out along the line now being discussed, gold and silver would be put upon aratio of coinage together forming the basis upon which the paper money of the United States and of the allied and neutral countries would be issued—bimetallism, in other words, would be restored in the money standard of the nations.

The plan was taken up at a conference last week attended by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, prominent bankers, and several members of Congress. At the conference a proposal to fix an advanced price for silver of $1 an ounce, instead of the recently established price of 86 cents an ounce, was touched upon. If the double standard is established it is regarded as likely that the enhanced price of silver will be agreed upon for American coinage.

The scarcity of gold, which forms the basis of currency coinage in the United States and Great Britain, was advanced at the conference as an impelling argument for establishing a bi-monetary system. Senator Shafroth of Colorado, a member of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, quoted A. J. Balfour as saying while in this country last Summer that bi-metallism eventually would have to be established among the nations of the world to maintain the equilibrium of international finance.

Mr. Balfour, according to Senator Shafroth, strongly favored the immediate consideration by the United States, Great Britain, France, and the other Allies, together with the neutral nations, of an international bi-monetary system. Senator Shafroth said he gathered the impression that the British Foreign Minister was convinced that only by putting gold and silver together as the basis of exchange could international credits be maintained.

Senator Shafroth offered a resolution last week in the Senate calling upon the President to appoint a commission of three from each of the allied nations and each neutral to confer at once on the feasibility of establishing bi-metallism.

JERUSALEM FALLS TO BRITISH ARMY

Turks Surrender City After It Is Surrounded by the Besiegers.

HOLY PLACES SAFEGUARDED

Allenby to Enter with French, Italian, and Moslem Missions—Delivered After 673 Years.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced in the House of Commons today that Jerusalem, after being surrounded on all sides by the British troops, had surrendered, and that British, French, and Mohammedan representatives were on the way to Jerusalem to safeguard the holy places.

General Allenby reported that on Saturday he attacked the enemy's positions south and west of Jerusalem, the Chancellor said. Welsh and home county troops, advancing from the direction of Bethlehem, drove back the enemy, and, passing Jerusalem on the east, established themselves on the Jerusalem-Jericho road. At the same time London infantry and dismounted yeomanry attacked the strong enemy positions west and northwest of Jerusalem, and placed themselves astride the Jerusalem-Shechem road. The Holy City, being thus isolated, surrendered to General Allenby.

The Chancellor said General Allenby expected to enter Jerusalem officially tomorrow, accompanied by the commanders of the French and Italian contingents and the heads of the French political mission. British political officers, together with the British Governor, were in the party that had gone ahead on the safeguarding mission.

The capture of Jerusalem had been delayed to some degree, added the Chancellor, in consequence of the great care that had been taken to avoid damage to the sacred places in and around the city.

Collapse of Kaiser's Plans.

The capture of Jerusalem by the British forces marks the end, with two brief interludes, of more than 1,200 years' possession of the seat of the Christian religion by the Mohammedans. For 673 years the Holy City has been in undisputed ownership of the Turks, the last Christian ruler of Jerusalem being the German Emperor, Frederick II., whose short-lived domination lasted from 1229 to 1244.

In November, 1880, Emperor William visited Sultan Abd-ul Hamid II. at Constantinople, and first had the vision of doing what the Crusaders had failed to do—to redeem the Holy Sepulchre, but by commercial and industrial penetration. Then, however, France and England dominated the Yildiz Kiosk, and William II., an Emperor-King of seventeen months' standing, had to wait. His opportunity came in 1907, when, thanks to the Dual Entente and the British rapprochement toward it, France and England were not particularly interested in keeping the Turk in Europe as a buffer against the Czar; their diplomacy waned at the Yildiz Kiosk.

In the seventeen years that followed the German Kaiser so thoroughly realized his vision that when Turkey entered the war, at his command, in November, 1914, there were clerks in almost every counting room from Damascus to Beirut, from Jaffa to Jerusalem, who laid aside their yellow silk suits and emerged from the back offices in the German uniform and took charge of the commercial, farming, and transportation enterprises of the country.

But what the Kaiser so industriously labored to bring about in the seventeen years preceding the war General Allenby seems in a fair way to render nil, simply because the British General Staff, after the defeat of the Turkish expedition against the Suez Canal in February, 1915, decided that Palestine, and not the canal, not even the Desert of Sinai, must be the bulwark of Egypt on the east.

So, first under Maxwell, and then under Murray, and now under Allenby, a new crusade to recover the Holy Sepulchre and all that it materially and symbolically stands for was conceived, put into execution, and carried out; and paradoxical as it may seem, the auxiliaries in this new crusade are co-religionists of the Turks—the fellahin of Egypt and the Arabs of the new Kingdom of Hejaz, who, having recovered the Moslem holy places, are ready to aid Christians recover theirs.

Indeed, the Arabs had never persecuted the Christian pilgrims to Jerusalem and the Holy Sepulchre in the old days before the first crusade. It was to their profit to treat the pilgrims well. But the Seljukian Turks changed all that when they occupied all Syria and the Holy Land in the eleventh century. They persecuted Arab, Jew, and Christian pilgrim alike.

Many Attempts to Retake Holy City.

There were almost countless armed expeditions sent out to recover the Holy

Continued on Page 3.

BLIZZARD CHECKS HALIFAX RELIEF

Third Storm Since Disaster Also Delays Burial of Dead, but Is Shortlived.

OUTSIDERS TURNED BACK

Embargo on Arrivals More Drastic—Munition Ship Picton Sunk, to City's Relief.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 10.—A furious blizzard, the third to strike this sorely afflicted city since the blast from the exploding munitions steamer Mont Blanc made 25,000 persons houseless four days ago, burst from the northeast late today and all but crushed the hearts of the brave band of workers struggling against overwhelming odds to alleviate suffering.

For a while the contingents of the Canadian Army stationed here toiled doggedly amid the ice-shrouded ruins for the unrecovered dead, but when the wind veered suddenly to the southeast and blew with redoubled force the soldiers were obliged to withdraw. Pungs bearing hospital supplies and food to the numerous relief stations were storm-bound. The crippled lighting system broke down again, leaving the city in darkness.

Burial parties who had volunteered their services when the medical authorities announced that the recovered dead must be disposed of at once were driven to shelter. From the devastated area of two and a half square miles hundreds of men and women patiently seeking their dead gave up their task for still another day and sought shelter provided for them in buildings where every pane of glass had been shattered by Thursday's explosion.

Additional relief trains bringing workers and supplies reached the city in the height of the blizzard, but those so eager to help found themselves helpless, and knew not which way to turn in the confusion of the storm, the unlighted city, and the wreck of familiar landmarks.

In tents, barracks, private homes, and public buildings the homeless have found shelter. Reports from the 6,000 wounded stated that for them at least the storm brought no added danger, so well had they been provided for.

Blizzard Short-Lived.

The storm had shut in suddenly. After the rain of yesterday, which changed the snow-filled streets into rivers of slush, the weather turned clear and cold. At daylight a flurry of snow fell from low-hanging clouds, but later the sun came out. Its stay was brief, however. At noon the storm broke with extreme violence, reaching its climax when the wind swung to the southeast, then, as suddenly as it had begun, it ceased. Tonight the stars were shining.

Figures of the disaster officially given out tonight follow: Known dead, 1,220; identified, 940; unaccounted for, 1,020; wounded, 6,000; homeless, 25,000.

So serious is the problem of housing and feeding those already in the city that a strict embargo was issued tonight against the admission of all persons not connected with relief or reconstruction work. Military guards were detailed to stop newcomers at Truro. Among the first to feel this stringent but necessary step were many Americans who were halted at St. John.

The citizens and the authorities recognize that the multitude of visitors who have been flocking in since railway communication was re-established are moved by the best of intentions. The city appreciates their generous desire for help. But there is simply no accommodation for them. In a community of 65,000 inhabitants 25,000 have been made suddenly homeless. There must first be provided for, as well as the army of workmen needed to clear away the debris and rebuild the city. Assurance has been given that there is food enough for the present, but it will not be sufficient if the unexpected throng is to be fed, as it must.

The health authorities have been disturbed by the thought of an abnormal death rate due to long exposure and cold. The fear of an epidemic of pneumonia, especially among non-residents, also is uppermost in the minds of physicians. So widespread has been the damage that even the throngs from the Provinces, familiar with the lay of the town, have been unable to find their way about. One big railway terminal was blown flat by the explosion, and trains are operating on a system which is puzzling even to railroad men themselves. On Hollis Street, where the principal hotels are located, the buildings are dark, with black holes where

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WILSON FOR CONTROL OF RAILROADS DURING WAR; WILL ADDRESS CONGRESS; WANTS OPERATION BY THEIR WAR BOARD

Harrison Says Roads Need Loans and Cars; Denies That Their System Has Broken Down

Washington, Dec. 9, 1917.

The Hon. Francis G. Newlands, Chairman Committee on Interstate Commerce, United States Senate:

My Dear Sir: The American railroad system has not broken down. On the contrary, it has, in recent months, handled 50 per cent. more business than in 1915 without material enlargement of plant.

Some misconception seems to exist as to the immediate requirements of the railroads in their present situation. Their operating troubles are a volume of traffic greater than the capacity of the plants in certain limited territories, aggravated by excessive use of preference orders, and their now serious malady of dilution of labor, which is general throughout the country and common to all industry. Nevertheless, the railroads under present management are prepared to furnish all the transportation which the existing plant can produce under any form of management.

WHAT THE RAILROADS DO NOT ASK.

1. They do not ask one billion dollars from the Government or anybody else at the moment. They could not invest it in plant and equipment if they had it, because of the difficulties of getting materials and labor. That figure represents, in round figures, what ought to be spent in every year for several years to bring the American railroad plant up to capacity to handle efficiently the growing traffic. About $600,000,000 per annum on the average has been spent for a number of years for road and equipment, which, at present prices, would be equivalent to about one billion dollars for road and equipment.

2. They do not ask at this time for repeal of anti-trust and anti-pooling laws as relating to them, for they do not consider such relief immediately necessary to increase unified operation.

The co-operative use of facilities will be continued in such way as to obtain maximum efficiency.

The present system of voluntary unification is adequate for this. No interest has declined, or will decline, for selfish or other reasons to respond to the requirements of the present co-operative organization.

WHAT THE RAILROADS DO ASK.

3. The immediate appointment of a traffic officer to represent all important Government departments in transportation matters, with whom the railroads can deal, to secure active Government co-operation, the prompt and orderly transportation of Government traffic, and avoid the excessive use of preference orders, which congest traffic instead of facilitating it.

4. Most of the railroads need locomotives immediately, and enough new cars to replace those worn out. There are approximately 3,800 locomotives and 33,000 cars still on order undelivered for American railroads. The railroads expect to provide the capital. Priority orders are essential for prompt delivery of such equipment.

5. Approximately 2,000 locomotives and 150,000 cars, in addition to those now on order, are necessary for early construction to meet the requirements of next year. This is no more than the railroads usually require every year, and at present prices represent a cost of approximately $300,000,000.

While a number of railroads are able to purchase their quotas of such equipment without aid, it is apparent that because the United States has necessarily occupied the investment market for war loans, as evidenced by the recent request of the Secretary of the Treasury that no new private financing shall be undertaken without conference with him, the railroads cannot next year provide through their usual channels for the requirement of capital, for the acquisition of equipment, and other possible additions to plant. They invoke, therefore, the co-operation and aid of the Government through the Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve Board to secure for them, on their own individual credit, the new capital found by the Government to be necessary not only for enlargement of plant but for renewing maturing obligations.

6. Immediate increases in rates, as defined by the Interstate Commerce Commission's special report to meet increasing operating expenses and strengthen credit, are necessaray in Eastern territory, and may become necessary in other territories.

7. Railroad men drafted to be enrolled and assigned to railroad service until actually needed for military service. Faithfully yours,

FAIRFAX HARRISON, Chairman.

MERCURY 10 ABOVE; NO RELIEF IN SIGHT

Blizzard Ties Up Coal Traffic and Some Schools May Be Forced to Close.

COLDEST DAY OF WINTER

Trains from West Continue to be Hours Late—Many Die from Pneumonia.

The cold wave that has been coming out of the west in the wake of the storm that raged on Sunday gripped New York yesterday, and the thermometer fell to 10 degrees above zero. It was the coldest day of the Winter, with added discomfort coming from a stinging westerly wind that whipped across the open spaces with great velocity. At sea the cold was intense, and the few vessels that came into port were sheathed in an armor of ice. Death came with the storm, and the Health Department reported that sixty-two persons died from pneumonia from noon on Saturday until noon yesterday. The forecast is for fair and continued cold weather during the next forty-eight hours. There will also be a continuance of the northwest wind.

The intense cold and the bitter wind prevented the return to normal of the transportation lines, and in consequence all trains arriving here yesterday were again hours late. In some cases freight traffic had to be entirely suspended, as cars were stalled in the snow. The blizzard cut off the city practically from its coal supply, and it was reported late yesterday afternoon that 40,000 tons of coal, two days' supply for the city, was held at tidewater here, and the Fuel Administrators were making strenuous efforts to move some of it into the city.

Storm Holds Up Coal Trains.

Reeve Schley, Fuel Administrator for New York County, said that unless the storm permitted the movement of coal there would be a great shortage of fuel here. It is also a fact that to many this shortage is already here. Some of the coal yards have been forced to close their doors at least twice a week because they cannot fill orders. The storm came at a time when coal was beginning to come into the city in larger quantities. The snowstorm and the gale caught the dealers just as they were getting ready to stock up. Burns Brothers and some of the other dealers, Mr. Schley said, were bringing what coal they could from New Jersey yesterday in wagons by ferry.

Twenty coal barges, each carrying 300 tons of bituminous coal and destined to relieve the shortage in the Bronx, were tied up in Bayonne yesterday, waiting for the wind to go down. There were scores of persons at the office of Cyrus C. Miller, Fuel Administrator in the Bronx, 137th Street and Third Avenue, who wanted coal and wanted it badly. Under the system used there, the Fuel

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PENNSYLVANIA CUTS SERVICE TO SOUTH

Withdraws Famous Florida Specials Long Patronized by the Wealthy.

DROPS SLEEPING CARS ALSO

Present Curtailment Gives Railway Net Saving of 3,000 Passenger Train Miles a Day.

The Pennsylvania Railroad announced yesterday radical changes in its passenger train service between New York and points in the South, to become effective next Sunday, which are the product of the pressure of war traffic on the line between New York and Washington. The company will withdraw entirely two famous trains, the Florida Limited and the Florida Special, which have been used by vacation seekers at Palm Beach and Asheville every Winter for the last quarter of a century.

All sleeping cars now being carried on daytime trains operated between New York and the South will be dropped from the operating schedule. The train now leaving this city at 11 A. M. will be withdrawn. Northward the trains leaving Washington at 7:30 A. M. and 9:00 A. M. and 11:45 A. M. will also be dropped. The statement sent out from the Pennsylvania offices said that the sleeping cars to be withdrawn from service were equivalent to three full trains of passenger cars.

"Travelers to the South will have to find accommodation, if they desire to sleep while they ride, on trains leaving New York at 9:30 P. M. and 12:30 P. M. Each of these trains will carry four sleeping cars, and provision will be made on the Southern railroads for the transfer of these cars to through sleeping-car trains South from Washington. The changes in the sleeping-car service, the company says, will become effective with the last cars leaving Washington, northbound, on Sunday, and on the trains going from New York to Washington on Monday of next week.

"It is estimated by the company," said the statement, "that by this rearrangement of its service to the South a saving of 1,800 passenger train miles per day will be effected between New York and Washington. This, in addition to the withdrawal of the two trains on the main line which have been previously announced, will make a daily net saving on the Pennsylvania Railroad of approximately 3,000 passenger train miles."

The Pennsylvania's action supplies the broadest application of economy that has occurred among the carriers, in respect to passenger service, since the United States entered the war. While the direct purpose is to make room on the road for a greater tonnage of materials and supplies for Govern-

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REMOVAL SALE—PERIOD FURNITURE
Entire stock must be sold, regardless of cost. Maples Bros., 112 and 114 W. 23d St.

ROADS HOPE FOR A HEARING

Officials Arriving at the Capital to State Their Case.

NO DEMAND FOR A BILLION

Companies Want a Government Traffic Officer and Aid in Floating Loans.

LABOR LIKELY TO OBJECT

Federal Control May Affect the Brotherhood Plea for Increased Wages.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—President Wilson has decided to urge governmental control of the railroads of the country for the period of the war, and will soon address Congress on the subject.

While the President favors this control, he desires that the operation of the railroads be continued under the existing private administration which is the Railroads' War Board, an unofficial body composed of railroad executives whose directions the carriers of the United States have agreed to observe. No definite plan for bringing about this radical change from private to governmental control has been disclosed by the President, and it is doubted that he has worked out the details of a program involving the transfer.

Although the railroads have seen the tendency within the Wilson Administration toward taking over the railroads and operating them for war purposes, and have sought to prepare for the day for that this step would bring to the finances of the United States and the interests of the thousands of holders of railway securities, the removal of uncertainty on the subject finds them deeply apprehensive of the consequences.

Sixteen Billions Invested.

The investments of the railroads of the country are approximately sixteen billion dollars, of which ten billions is in bonds and the remainder in other securities. This vast amount of invested capital would be materially affected by any such radical change as is contemplated by the President, and there is a feeling that if the matter is not handled with the utmost caution and with consummate skill and judgment a serious financial condition will be produced.

The President is understood to have reached the conclusion that while the railroads have done as well as could possibly be expected under present conditions, they cannot handle the immense amount of war traffic for any great length of time without Government aid and such aid should go hand in hand with governmental control. In this view the President has conformed to the opinions of at fewest four members of his Cabinet—Secretary McAdoo, Attorney General Gregory, Postmaster General Burleson, and Secretary Daniels.

Nothing has become known of the attitude of the other members of the Cabinet, although Mr. Lane, the Secretary of the Interior, who was for many years a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission and is regarded as an expert in all railroad matters, is credited with leading the opposition to placing the carriers of the country under the direct management of the Government.

Nor has anything become known as to the position on this momentous question—which some consider the most important that has called for action since the United States entered the war—of Secretaries Lansing, Baker, Houston, and Redfield. W. B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, is ill and away from Washington.

British Example Cited.

The Cabinet officers who have urged the President to take over control of the railroads have been impressed with what they have heard of the operation of the railways of the British Isles since they were placed under control of the Governmental board of five men. They appear to have been impressed particularly by the statement that it has not cost the British Government a penny to haul its own war supplies since Governmental control was established. This is disputed, however, for an appropriation of $30,000,000 has been voted to defray railway expenses in the United Kingdom since Governmental control was begun. The British Government guarantees the railways an amount equal to the profits obtained by them the year preceding the war.

Presidents of Western railroads have been arriving in Washington all day on trains delayed by the blizzard, to consult with members of the Railroads' War Board over the situation. Representatives of Southern railroads are also arriving. More of them will be here tomorrow. Conferences begun yesterday in New York between the members of the Railroads' War Board and prominent railroad financiers were continued here today and were going on tonight.

The railroad executives are hopeful that the President will not take any action until he has given representatives of the railroad interests an opportunity to state their case and point out the danger to the financial stability

ity of the country that would arise from any change to Governmental control.

Senator Newlands, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, and Chairman of the Congressional joint sub-committee on Interstate Commerce, had a conference with President Wilson this afternoon at which the problem of railroad control and operation was gone over. They had a full discussion of the alternative proposals made by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Mr. Newlands was reticent as to what occurred at the conference. He admitted that the President would shortly address Congress on the railroad question, but declined to say what the President's views were on the subject of Governmental control.

The Railroads' War Board, as the official governing body of the railroads of the country, made known their position today through giving to the press a letter sent on Saturday to Chairman Newlands by Fairfax Harrison, President of the Southern Railway and Chairman of the Railroads' War Board.

Wants a Traffic Officer.

The situation is reviewed briefly and the assertion made that the railroads are able to handle war traffic if the Government will appoint a traffic officer to help the carriers determine what classes of goods shall receive priority in transportation. The assistance of the Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve Board is needed. It is stated, in obtaining credit to enable the carriers to overcome the condition produced by the Government's absorption of existing investment capital. Immediate increases in railway freight rates which have been asked of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and permission for railway workers enrolled in the selective draft to continue working until they are needed for military service also are recommended.

With these things assuredly the railroad executives believe they will be able to show their ability to handle the abnormal situation confronting them. They point out that they do not want the Government to loan them a billion dollars.

The railroad executives feel that they have been placed in a false position by those who assert they are not capable of handling the war transportation business. On this score they show that through the help afforded to France and Russia in furnishing them with locomotives and freight cars in great numbers and in the action of the Government in withholding from the railroads material needed for the construction of new equipment the lines were crippled at a time when they were called upon to do more traffic business than ever before.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, for example, wants to build a four-track road between Washington and Philadelphia to handle the increased business. It is felt by the railroad men that the Government cannot do better than the railroads themselves in handling the situation. It will take the Government just as long as it takes the railroads to build the equipment needed.

There is expectation here that when the chiefs of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen learn that the President has decided to recommend to Congress that the railroads be transferred to Government control for the period of the war they will hasten to Washington to protest. Just at this time they are endeavoring to obtain increases in wages for trainmen, and it is realized that under Government control they will stand little chance of obtaining compliance with their demands.

Newlands Outlines Situation.

After his interview with the President Senator Newlands said:

"The Interstate Commerce Commission and the Railway War Board differ as to the necessity of legislation to meet the urgent requirements of the war. The commission insists that unification of operation should be conducted either by the carriers or by the President. If by the carriers, they suggest the suspension of the anti-trust law, so far as the railroads are concerned, except as to the consolidation or merger of the competing lines during the war, and until further order of Congress, and also the suspension of the anti-pooling law. They also urge financial assistance by the Government in advancing such sums as are necessary for capital purposes, with accompanying regulation of stock and bond issue by some Governmental authority.

"If this unification is to be accomplished by the President they recommend that there should be a suitable guarantee to each carrier of an adequate annual return for the use of its property as well as for its upkeep and maintenance, and also a provision for payment by each carrier to the Government of its expenditures for improvements and betterments while under control of the Government.

"The railroads, on the other hand, claim that there is no necessity for legislation; that the unification of the railways already arranged for under the Railroad War Board is proceeding successfully, and will be further perfected; that they do not ask for the repeal of the anti-trust and anti-pooling law as relating to them; that they do not ask $1,000,000,000 from the Government or anybody else. They state that in the past about $600,000,000 per annum has been spent for road and equipment which at present prices would be equivalent to $1,000,000,000, and the Western and Southern roads, with perhaps a few exceptions, will be able to meet the requirements for expenditures for road and equipment during the next year, and that the Eastern roads, in which the heaviest congestion exists, will be able, with the co-operation of the Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve Board, to secure, on their own credit, the new capital necessary for the enlargement of plant and renewing maturing obligations provided the rates in eastern territory are increased to the extent necessary to meet the increased cost of operation. In other words that the financial condition of the roads, except that of the great trunk lines in the eastern territory, would be good if the necessary rate increases to meet increased operation expenses are allowed.

To Relieve Labor Shortage.

"They also urge that all drafted railroad men be enrolled and assigned to railroad service under the customary railroad pay, to be paid by the railroads until they are actually needed for military service."

"The net income applicable to interest, dividends, and surplus," Senator Newlands said, "was in the year ended June 30, 1916, nearly $500,000,000 in excess of the best year the railroads had had during the last five years. It was true, he said, that since that time the operating expenses had increased as a result of the increased cost of labor and supplies, but it was probable that the net income of 1917 would be within $50,000,000 of the net income for 1916. The deficiency was mainly in the Eastern region, and it was in this region mainly that increases in rates were being sought upon bulky and low-rate products, the rates upon which, it was insisted, were reduced to a very low level during the period of active competition, rebates, and discriminations which preceded the period of regulation."

TELLS OF DYNAMITE PLOTS.

German, Serving in Our Army, Says He Was Hired to Blow Up Plants.

DETROIT, Dec. 10.—William M. Jarosch, one of twelve persons originally indicted with Albert Kaltschmidt on a dynamiting conspiracy charge, was placed on the stand as a Government witness at the resumption of the trial of Kaltschmidt and five others here today.

Jarosch swore that he was a Sergeant in the United States artillery stationed at Houston, Tex., and that prior to coming to the United States, in 1913, he was a non-commissioned officer in the German army.

He testified that Kaltschmidt engaged him to go to Canada to blow up factories and other property. The bomb plots, he said, were discussed in the German Consulate at Chicago. He implicated in this discussion C. A. Jacobson, a former German Consul; August Herrmann, and Max Schultz. Last week, he said, he attracted Department of Justice agents to a spot outside this city where seventy sticks of dynamite were dug up.

He denied on cross-examination that he had been promised immunity to testify for the Government. He expressed a change of heart, he said, when he saw that "Kaltschmidt was getting people into the penitentiary."

TANKS' REAL POWER SHOWN AT CAMBRAI

By Sheer Numbers and Smashing Ability They Made Gen. Byng's Victory Possible.

BRAVE DEEDS OF THE CREWS

One Machine Fought 64 Hours—Some Advanced in Open Against Field Guns and Won.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Friday, Dec. 7, (Delayed.)—In all this recent fighting not only when the British troops swarmed through the Hindenburg lines and out into the open country toward Cambrai, but during the last few days when the enemy had tried to come back with tremendous blows, the strange gray forms of tanks have been moving over the open fields and through the ruins of villages and in the outposts of the British line, where the sweep of fire from their flanks has kept the enemy at bay or chased him back.

I saw them on the first morning of the British break-through up by Villers-plouich and Plesquières, queer low-squatting things, moving slowly in the creeping mists, no more visible than shadows in that twilight of the early day. Afterward I saw them below Havrincourt on the way to Graincourt and the Bourlon Wood on the day of battle, many of them crawling about the battlefield or resting under cover like herds of prehistoric animals.

A few of them, hit by shellfire or broken down after their long travels over the bad ways, lie about the slopes and ridges of these battlegrounds. As a few of them lie still, rusting and rotting, poor broken skeletons on the old battlefields of the Somme, relics of that day of great adventure on Sept. 15, last year, when the secret of the tanks was first revealed and the British troops went laughing behind them into battle, some of them perhaps believing that they had only to go on walking behind the tanks to get the enemy out of France and Belgium.

That first joyous hope was quickly limited. It was obvious that the tanks were vulnerable, and that in bad, wet ground like that in Flanders they were apt to get bogged at the wrong time and that there were not enough of them to kill the deadly menace of machine-gun fire, so that the infantry had no magic shield to save them from it.

Need Hundreds to Smash Things.

There was not enough of them; that was one trouble. I remember, more than a year ago, sitting at mess table with some Scottish officers, Gordons, and one of them said:

"If we had hundreds of tanks we could finish the war. A dozen or two are no good; a score or two are no good. We want hundreds to smash down the German wire, to stamp out their machine guns, and walk through their strong points."

Some of his comrades laughed at him as a wild enthusiast on the tanks, and elsewhere there was for a time a sense of disappointment in the achievements of these things. They had bad luck five times out of six. The ground was very difficult for them. Here and there, as in the fighting on the Scarpe after Arras, and even up in Flanders in the worst of weather, they did wonderful things, attacking and destroying the block-houses, routing out machine-gun nests, saving the lives of infantry. But more of their bodies lay about the battlefields, and they were never in numbers enough to do the big thing which they seemed to promise on that first day of revelation.

Now, in this battle round Cambrai they have done the big thing, for on that day of Nov. 20 it was their number and the skill and courage of their crews that made the gaps through the German wire and opened the way across the Hindenburg lines for the infantry and cavalry and afterward routed out the German machine gunners, who still defended their positions.

Ever since that day of surprise they have been fighting in attacks on Bourlon Wood and Bourlon Village and Fontaine Notre Dame and in counterattacks against Gouzeaucourt and Gonnelieu, which followed the enemy's terrific onslaught to retake his lost ground.

Many Tales of Adventure.

I have told some of the adventures of the tank crews, but there are others to tell, and worth telling, because these men have shown daring and courage and endurance, which is the more marvelous the more one knows of their difficulties and their dangers and their utter exhaustion of body when only their spirit was unbeaten.

After the third day of the battle I saw some of them coming home. They had been in action for many hours of those days before they crawled back to their liar, where the dark forms of the machines looked very beastlike among their campfires, which flickered with ruddy glare on their mudcased flanks, so that it seemed a nightmare to me with the flash of shellfire etching the outlines of trees about them.

One tank was in action continuously, driving and fighting for sixty-four hours and when one knows, as I know, what a frightful physical strain it is on a crew, boxed up in that narrow space, jammed up against their engine, deafened by the noise of their own gunfire, shaken and banged over te rough ground and surrounded by hostile troops and guns, it seems astounding that men could endure this so long.

One Officer's Very Busy Day.

One young officer of the tanks, one of those Second Lieutenants who have done so many heroic things in this war, was 400 yards ahead of the infantry when he reached the German trenches, and for an hour and a half after reaching that position his tank was lashed by machine gun fire so that one gunner was seriously wounded and it was difficult to work the port gun, owing to the splinters.

At 10:30 that morning the tank was hit direct by a field gun shell from a battery near Flesquières, which smashed up some of the machinery and put it out of action, but the tank pilot and his crew were not put out of action. They got out of the disabled machine, dismounted their Lewis guns and brought them into action from an old German communication trench, firing on the enemy who were still holding the Village of Flesquières.

Other tanks came up to the attack under the fire of field guns worked, as we know now, by a German Major, and the Second Lieutenant of the disabled tank directed them to a nest of machine guns which were holding up the Seaforths. Afterward he climbed onto the back of his own tank, so as to get a better field of fire for his Lewis gun.

His crew remained in action with him, and when all their guns had become red hot and jammed and all their ammunition was exhausted their officer withdrew them about twenty yards further back where the Scots were holding their line at the time, and this young pilot of a tank took over the command of a company of these men, as their Captain was killed soon after his arrival. He remained with them until relieved by another officer.

This episode revealed the high quality and courage of the young men who take the tanks into action, but every day for a fortnight has been notable in the history of the tanks for acts of gallantry and good service.

In the attack on Graincourt Village several tanks were checked by the direct fire of two light field guns, which the enemy had brought forward. While the infantry were held up in the face of deadly machine gun fire from the streets of Graincourt, two tanks worked round the village on each side, stamped out the machine guns and captured the field guns, so that the infantry could advance and take possession of the place.

Tanks Fought in the Wood.

In the attacks on Bourlon Wood the tanks advanced ahead of the infantry, destroying the enemy's machine gun emplacements on the outskirts of Bourlon Village, and afterward, when part of this wood had been lost, owing to the enemy's violent counterattacks, they went inside the forest, fighting large bodies of German troops, who tried to put them out of action by rifle and machine gun fire. Many of these men were killed by the tanks, which remained in the forest for four hours, until darkness closed in upon them.

It was a squadron of six tanks that led the way into Anneux after a cavalry reconnoissance and after a long fight with enemy machine gunners, hidden in the northern edge of the village, cleared the way for the infantry.

Many times during these actions the pilots and crews had to get out under heavy fire to get their bearings or to get going after being ditched, and more than one pilot and man went on driving and fighting after they had been wounded.

In the counterattacks of the last few days the tanks have advanced upon the enemy without any advantage of surprise and under the fire of field guns laid against them at short range, and in these actions they have again proved their quality as fighting engines and fighting men.

Sensitive About Jocose Remarks.

They are a little sensitive, these young men, to the comic descriptions we used to give of them when they were first seen and when words had to camouflage their real shape and structure. "Look here," said one of their officers, "don't go calling the tanks 'obscene monsters' or 'ichthyosauri' or 'prehistoric toads.' It seems to make a joke of what after all is no joke."

I believe the commander of the tank corps is anxious that it should be known that in his order the day before the battle he did not ask, in a literal way, that "every tank should do its damnedest," (that was the breezy interpretation of his words,) but rather pointed out more solemnly the greatness and the honor of the task that lay ahead of them.

Let us take the tanks seriously, for inside their steel walls are bodies and souls of men who are going out into battle with no lightheartedness, for it is a grim and deadly business, but with ideals of duty and endeavor which lead them to great and terrible adventures, to enormous fatigues of body and spirit and to many ugly places where, unless they have luck, they may be ditched forever.

HOUSE EXPECTED TO VOTE BONE DRY

Action Sending the Prohibition Amendment to State Legislatures Likely by Christmas.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN DOUBT

Antis Say Pros Foresee Defeat and Want Delay—Both Issues Before Judiciary Committee Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The two controversial matters of this session of Congress—the national prohibition and the woman suffrage amendment to the Federal constitution—will be considered by the House Judiciary Committee tomorrow. The prohibition amendment will be favorably recommended, and indications are that it will be adopted by the necessary two-thirds vote by the House before the holiday recess. If this resolution is adopted in the House it will then be submitted to the State Legislatures for their ratification or rejection. The Senate adopted the resolution in the last Congressional session. Three-fourths of the State Legislatures must ratify the resolution to make the proposed amendment a part of the Federal constitution.

Because of the struggle which developed today between the suffragists and anti-suffragists who appeared in the rôle of lobbyists at the Capitol, it is difficult to predict what course the committee will take as to the suffrage amendment. The suffrage leaders requested that the resolution be referred to the newly-created Suffrage Committee of the House, while the anti forces vigorously demanded that the Judiciary Committee report it at once so that it might be disposed of before the Christmas recess.

Anti-suffrage leaders informed Congressmen that their opponents wanted delay because they now face defeat, hence their counseling that the resolution be sent to the new Suffrage Committee. The pros asserted that they did not seek delay, but were desirous of obtaining a favorable report. They said they believed that if the Judiciary Committee reported the resolution it would not be with a favorable recommendation, which might be obtained from the Suffrage Committee.

Chairman Webb of the Judiciary Committee said that personally he was favorable to prompt action on both resolutions tomorrow, but that he did not know what the attitude of the committee would be on suffrage. In his opinion the national prohibition amendment will be reported favorably and passed by the House before the holiday recess.

"I promised my colleagues and those advocating both resolutions that I would use my influence to get these resolutions out of the committee and passed on by the House before supply measures come up for consideration next month," he said. "I made this promise last session, and I think the committee will act accordingly. We have considered both of them thoroughly, and there should be no delay. I cannot agree with the suffrage forces that the resolution should be taken out of our hands."

Those who predict defeat for the suffrage resolution and success for the prohibition amendment base their conclusions upon the attitude of the South on these subjects. Sentiment in the South, where 90 per cent. of the States are dry, is for prohibition, but opposed to woman suffrage because of the negro question. The South wants prohibition for economic and racial reasons and is against giving the vote to women because it would have a harder problem to deal with the negro. Those with suffrage resting wholly with the man.

U-BOAT BOMBARDS A SPANISH STEAMER

Eight Sailors Killed on the Claudio—Madrid Preparing a Note of Protest.

MADRID, Dec. 10.—The Spanish Premier made official announcement today that the Spanish steamship Claudio had been bombarded by a German submarine, eight sailors being killed and others wounded.

The Claudio was bound from an American port for Spain with a cargo of sulphates for Spanish use.

The Government is preparing a protest to Germany.

According to a dispatch from Bilbao, the Claudio managed to reach port under her own steam.

AMERICA TO SPEED UP WAR PROGRAM

Continued from Page 1.

upon to take the utmost advantage of it,

"For a long time past he has been preparing his plans for just such an eventuality as would arise when Russia should enter upon negotiations for a separate peace, which has been a principal German objective ever since the battle of Tannenberg. We must expect that he will put these plans into execution. Thus he may have at his disposal for a time a preponderant numerical superiority in the west; he may even be able to achieve some relative advantage in the field, such as those recorded during the last week.

"The magnitude of the task before us can be more fully realized when measured by the success which the enemy is still able to gain.

"It means that we must speed up our military effort. The united nation must stand squarely behind our soldiers.

"It is not sufficient to prepare to fight; we must prepare to win."

Hints of Thrust at French.

The review also hints at an expected German thrust against the French front, saying:

"The number of hostile raids executed along the French front northwest of Rheims, in the Argonne, in the region of St. Quentin, in the Vosges, and particularly in Upper Alsace, as well as the increasing enemy artillery activity north of the Chemin des Dames, on the right bank of the Meuse, in Chaume Wood, Maisons de Champagne, and Upper Alsace, would appear to indicate that the enemy is feeling out the French front with a view of identifying the strength of the units opposing him."

The statement describes events on the Italian front without adding to published information as to what is taking place there or predicting the outcome of the Austro-German thrusts. It adds:

"Our declaration of war against Austria now associates us immediately with the struggle now going on in Italy."

Discussing armistice negotiations on the Russian front, the statement says that the agreement covers the entire line "from the Baltic to the Black Sea, as well as the region of the Caucasus."

The Rumanian armies," it continues, "while repudiating all attempts made by the enemy to fraternize with them, have been by force of circumstances compelled to accept the proposals for a truce.

British Success in Palestine.

Secretary Baker makes this statement as to conditions in Palestine:

"The success of British operations in Palestine has had a very decided military effect throughout the Ottoman Empire, and much of the pressure, which the German higher command had hoped to bring to bear in Mesopotamia with the view to recapturing Bagdad, has been relieved.

"In Mesopotamia the British are carrying forward their operations on the right bank of the Diale River with great success. It is interesting to record that a small Russian detachment co-operated in this engagement with the British."

JERUSALEM FALLS TO BRITISH ARMY

Continued from Page 1.

Land, but history has designated only seven as the Crusades. The First Crusade took Jerusalem by storm. Then between the Second and Third Crusades a complication arose from the fact that in 1187 Jerusalem had been captured by Saladin, who was not in the least opposed to having pilgrims visit the Holy City. So the Third Crusade, under Frederick Barbarossa, Philip Augustus of France, and Richard the Lion Hearted of England, became a political enterprise. But the Christian leaders quarreled among themselves, Frederick was drowned in Syria, Philip went home in disgust, and Richard made peace with the gracious Saladin.

Finally the Fifth Crusade in 1228-1229 again secured Jerusalem by a treaty with the Moslem Powers. The Christians held it and the Holy Sepulchre until 1244, when it fell into the hands of the Kharesmians. The Seventh Crusade ended in 1270, but for three centuries after small bands of knights periodically made attempts to recover the Holy City, yet always in vain.

Map Showing Situation of Jerusalem.

By the capture of Jerusalem the British will be in good position, as the map shows, to carry their campaign on toward the great Turkish base at Aleppo, from which the Ottoman forces in Mesopotamia far to the east are supplied by the railroad which branches off there toward Bagdad.

The name of the city is of great antiquity, being found on seven of the Tell el-Amarna letters written by Abdhiba, ruler of Jerusalem in 1400 B. C., to his master Amenophis IV. of Egypt. It is also to be found on the inscriptions of the Assyrian kings where it is spelled "Urusalimmu." In Biblical times the period of Jewish occupation—it was first designated as "Jebus," (Judges xix., 10-11,) and the fortified part was called Zion. The Emperor Hadrian on rebuilding it in 136 named the city Aelia Capitolina, but the most ancient name, Jerusalem, finally prevailed for all time and among all people, except among the Moslems, who called it El-Kuds, "the holy."

Jerusalem is thirty-three miles east from the Mediterranean and is fifteen miles west from the northern end of the Dead Sea. Its situation, so formidable in the days of archaic fighting, on a spur of the Palestine Ridge, is bounded by deep ravines on the east, south, and southwest, thus forming natural ditches, which considerably augmented the defenses of its walls.

The historical interest of the city centres around the Mosque of Omar and the Haram esh-Sherif, the latter supposed to be the site of the Temple; the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, and the Via Dolorosa.

As for the rest, the streets are narrow and dirty, and were quite insanitary until a German hygienic commission took hold of the matter in 1912. Moslems, Jews, Armenians, and Christians each occupy separate quarters in the city to which the railway from Jaffa approaches, but does not enter.

JEWS HERE JUBILANT.

Capture of Jerusalem Raises Hopes of the Zionists.

The Jewish Morning Journal will say editorially this morning concerning the capture of Jerusalem:

"The declaration which the British Government made last month in favor of a national homeland for Jews in Palestine has awakened hopes in the breasts of millions for whom the Zionist movement was until now but a beautiful dream.

"The question of the return of a part of the Jews to our old home with the consent and encouragement of the greatest allied powers of modern times has thus been brought into the sphere of practical politics, and the beginning of a natural deliverance has become as much a probability for the near future as the rehabilitation of devastated Belgium or the reconstitution of the destroyed Kingdom of Serbia.

"We would have been doubtful and, perhaps, uneasy about any other power; but with England we are safe."

SOCIALIST ORGAN FOR WAR.

"The Appeal to Reason" Converted by Wilson Address to Congress.

GERARD, Kan., Dec. 10.—The Appeal to Reason, the pioneer Socialist organ in the United States, has espoused the "war of defense" of the United States and the Allies against Prussian militarism, according to a statement here tonight by Louis Kopelin, editor of the paper.

"President Wilson's clear and definite statement of war aims before Congress last Tuesday is mainly responsible for the Appeal to Reason's espousal of the war," the statement said.

The name of the paper has been changed to "The New Appeal."

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DOGGED PLUCK SAVED BRITISH

Continued from Page 1.

advance, and balked his desperate efforts to get the farm. So was the right saved by these men.

Stirring Hours in the Centre.

The centre had for a time been bent in and exciting things were happening up by Villers-Guislan and Gouzeaucourt, which had seemed to visitors so secure and remote from front-line perils.

At Gouzeaucourt a General and his staff were in headquarters in a quarry up the slope to the west of the village. In the village itself was a dressing station among the ruins, with pioneers, labor parties, and other odd units. Outside the village were the American and Canadian railway men with their engines and truck trains, bringing up rations.

Early in the morning the enemy began shelling around the quarry, and the General was badly hit in the knee. Thirty big shells fell very close, and at 8:45 rifle fire was suddenly heard at close range from Villers-Guislan.

A Staff officer went up the slopes of the dugout in the quarry, and came down to report to the General that Germans were advancing over the ridge. The General was perfectly calm. From among the signalers, runners, and servants he collected a number of men who could use their rifles, and sent them up to the ridge as a covering party. Then he ordered the rest of the personnel, including the dispatch riders, to retire to Gouzeaucourt.

The Germans were quite close to his headquarters now, but, as his staff officers tell me, he showed no kind of hurry as far as his own safety was concerned, and at last walked very quietly with his "A. D. C." and other officers out of the quarry. They had to run the gauntlet of a 5.9 barrage and a rifle fire at 400 yards, but the General walked with his head erect and with his usual quiet dignity. They had to go down the slope and up again to Gouzeaucourt, and at the bottom of the slope were a railway engine and trucks halted on the crossing. This caused delay, but the General and his Staff passed through safely when the engine was shunted back and afterward got away from Gouzeaucourt before the enemy came in.

I have described the scene around the dressing station when the Staff was awakened by shots, and one of them ran from his bath with towels around his body, but the end of the story has not yet been told.

When the Germans came in they were not in great numbers for some time and took no violent measures against their prisoners.

The hospital staff was allowed to go on working, a few wounded being brought to them, and a sentry was put over the entrance to their dugouts. He seemed a nice fellow, that young Fritz, who walked up and down with a fixed bayonet—so nice that doctors felt sorry for him on such a cold morning, and sent up word to say that they would be glad to give him a cup of tea, fresh made and piping hot. At a later hour there was no sentry on the door, and one by one the orderlies and others went through that door and so away to liberty again if they had luck to dodge the German riflemen among the ruins.

At this time three visitors came to Gouzeaucourt and were surprised by what they found, in fact they had been surprised for some time past. They were three R. A. M. C. man off duty, who had borrowed a car and set off as tourists to see the battlefields.

They got as far as Graincourt when they heard bullets whistling about them. "Very careless," they thought, "our Tommies should really not shoot so wildly all over the place." "Silly asses," they said when one of them was hit through the hat. They turned the car about and came to Gouzeaucourt, and on the road were amazed to see a German gunner with a light field gun.

The driver was not a R. A. M. C. man, but he had no weapon of offence except his motor car, so he ran over the enemy and hurt him badly.

The first impulse of these R. A. M. C. men was to render first aid, but bullets whizzing past their heads, checked philanthropy, and they drove away at a pace exceeding the speed limit.

That story has an element of comedy in it, but there is only tragedy and heroism in what I have now to tell, the heroism of those men who defended Masnières and Marcoing until many of them were dead and wounded, and who by very great valor and self-sacrifice in dreadful hours stopped by their own bodies the full tide of the German onrush.

A Drive at Masnières.

At 5 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 30 a gunner officer reported that his batteries had been heavily shelled during the night and all the troops were ordered to be on the alert and stood to at the alert posts and in the catacombs.

Below Masnières the enemy shelled our lines and at 8 o'clock in spite of the mist the observers saw his men moving at Crevecoeur. It was not till forty minutes afterward that the enemy was reported advancing and some of the British falling back under the pressure of overwhelming numbers, so that their wave of field gray men were flowing up close to Masnières and Marcoing.

Some of the available troops were sent across the canal to make a defensive flank at Les Rues Vertes, the southern suburb of Masnières, while others attacked. It was when the enemy had already thrust into these streets that a certain Staff Captain came to lend the defence with such a flame of passion in him that he fired all the men in his company. He is not a very young man, like so many officers, but of middle age, and he has a little daughter at home, hurt by German bombs, so that his memory does not make him like his enemy.

He happened to be at headquarters, south of Marcoing, that morning, and when he went up to a dump saw two Germans standing guard over it. He killed one of these men with a blow from his walking stick, and put the other to flight. Then seeing the situation, he collected his servants, signalers and runners, and, followed by two companies of infantry, chased the enemy out of Les Rues Vertes, where many were killed in house to house fighting.

Masnières was then all clear of the enemy except for machine guns, which were causing casualties among the British. A Staff captain had already had four orderlies killed beside him, but now, with another, he rushed a gun. The fifth orderly was also killed, but with a revolver in each hand the officer shot the crew of eight Germans. Then he collected more men as new outposts of the enemy forced their way into Les Rues Vertes, and again he cleared the village of them after fierce fighting.

By this time the Staff Captain had been wounded in the leg, but he remained on duty till the following morning, when he moved into Marcoing. By his heroic conduct this officer saved a whole brigade, if not a division.

Meanwhile the British were beating back heavy attacks, three times repeated, between Rumilly and the Cambrai Road, and the enemy was never able to come nearer than 100 yards, and was repulsed with great slaughter by machine gun, trench mortar, and rifle fire.

Slaughter in a Ditch.

In a sunken road south of Masnières, where the enemy kept assembling, there was a massacre of Germans under trench mortar fire commanded by an officer, who fired some 300 shells into the ditch.

Many of them had been killed earlier in the morning in that neighborhood, south of Masnières, by an officer of artillery and his gunners, who found themselves isolated and in advance of the infantry with the enemy advancing in waves over the ridge at Crevecoeur. For an hour and a half he kept his guns in action, firing at close range with open sights on German storm troops, on cavalry crossing over the canal bridges in column of route, and on all German traffic, so that his gunners never had such targets and inflicted frightful casualties. But they could not stop the tide of men and horses and guns, and at last, when the foremost waves were close upon him, the officer ordered his men (fifty of them were casualties) to retire with their breechblocks and abandon the guns.

In Masnières and Marcoing the dusk crept down the broken streets, but still the enemy attacked. At 6 o'clock he attacked Masnières on three sides, but was beaten off. At ten minutes past that time he made another effort against Les Rues Vertes, but was again repulsed with slaughter.

Then he opened a terrible bombardment from three sides, and it was clear to the officer commanding these men at Masnières that he could hardly hold out twenty-four hours owing to the exhaustion and casualties of his men, who were hungry and tired out, but with no thought of surrender.

The officer commanding the trench mortars had exhausted all his ammunition and was severely wounded, and at this time the German 77's were firing from three sides and enfilading the British severely. The trench mortars were destroyed, and an officer led a party of infantry to beat off another attack on Les Rues Vertes, while orders were issued for all the men to hold on at all costs.

They held. Not an inch of ground had been given up by the heroic battalions when night came on. By this time they had received more ammunition from the brigade transport officer, who arrived with pack mules in Masnières after a perilous journey under fire. That night the British, who had fought all through the day, repelling attack after attack as the enemy tried to force the passage of the canal, had only weak forces left and still expected fresh assaults upon them as soon as the sky should lighten for another dawn.

Staff Officers' Brave Deeds.

A Colonel was the hero of the defense in the morning. With the staff of his battalion headquarters, those orderlies and signalers who went into the fighting line that day in many parts of the field, he held the lock over the canal south of the sugar factory at Masnières, which the enemy tried to force by bloody fighting, until he was relieved by other troops, and then he directed the defense of his battalion with courage that his officers and men cannot praise too much.

A bullet struck him in the right eye and wounded him so badly that he was blind in both eyes with a bandage over them, but this officer, a brother of a man who once played in "The Light That Failed," did not relinquish his command or show any dimming of that spirit which was like a light among his men.

He told an orderly to lead him by the hand to the front line held by his men, and, so guided, he found his way to them and spoke fine, thrilling words, so that they were encouraged to fight on.

Then he got into touch with other troops who were on his right, and told them that his men were still holding their line so that the situation might yet be saved.

Night passed, and at 7:15 the next morning there was a heavy bombardment followed by an attack in eight waves by German infantry on the north side of the canal, where they drove in the outpost established in Mon Plaister Farm 700 yards from the canal lock, below the sugar factory, but they were beaten back elsewhere with great losses.

Five Hundred Drown in Canal.

In the sugar factory there were four British machine guns, and as the dense lines of Germans tried to force the passage of the canal to Les Rues Vertes they were swept by the fire of these weapons, and 500 of them were drowned at this point in the canal.

All day long the German Red Cross were busy in this neighborhood rescuing their wounded.

At 1 o'clock the enemy were reported advancing in rushes in the neighborhood of Mon Plaister, and at that time two German airplanes flew over Masnières and dropped red lights. There followed an intense bombardment for an hour and a quarter, so that from the roof of the château, where the General stood, nothing could be seen but red dust and all the town was wrecked.

The General left the château when the enemy was on the canal bridge and had rushed the streets of Les Rues Vertes. He went along the canal bank and found that, for the first time, the men were a little shaken and were firing wildly without full effect. He spoke to them in the words used by an American General long ago: "Do not fire until you see the whites of your enemies' eyes."

The men remained calm, and a platoon were sent to hold the lock bridge. An officer organized the bridgehead defense, and with his orderly and six men beat back the enemy, taking five of them prisoners on the British side of the canal. This officer fired all his revolver ammunition and then took a German rifle and went after the enemy.

All around this bridgehead there was savage fighting by bombing parties, and in the mêlée it was difficult to distinguish friend from foe, but eighty prisoners were captured among the 300 who attacked with machine guns.

South of Les Rues Vertes other bodies of the British held the gap on the right and fought fiercely to clear the enemy out of the sunken roads running south of Masnières and Marcoing, and to hold up the hostile tide which was flowing westward.

Make Ready to Withdraw.

At 7:30 on the night of Dec. 1 a staff officer made his way into Masnières and arranged the details for withdrawal from that town, which was held by exhausted, famished men, with many wounded in the cellars and groups of prisoners brought in during the day. Every cellar was searched, and the prisoners voluntarily helped to carry the wounded out on doors and boards, so that not one was left behind.

All papers were destroyed and all ammunition which could not be carried away was destroyed. Nothing of any service to the enemy remained, and all this was done without a sound, in dead silence.

The bridgehead defenses were withdrawn last and Masnières was left so quietly that for many hours the next day the enemy bombarded it, believing the British troops to be still there.

On Dec. 3 the enemy's pressure increased round Marcoing, and there was heavy fighting in the peninsula in the northern bend of the canal and south of that. Then the British left Marcoing. The last man in the town was a Brigadier, who went through its deserted streets at night and did not meet a single living man, though many dead. An officer of the headquarters staff remained at the bridgehead and blew it up.

Taking Up New Lines.

On Tuesday, Dec. 4, an organized British retirement was made to the present line of defense. The withdrawal on the left by Moeuvres and of the line coming down from Bourlon Wood to the Canal du Nord was made after a gallant bit of work in this difficult part of the line under constant fire, when they actually pushed forward their line close to Bourlon Village, so denying the enemy observation of the British ground south and southeast. In doing so they came across two three-inch guns and two field guns, abandoned by the enemy after his repulse on Nov. 30, and these were blown up.

On the canal bank the British had a forward post from which they could enfilade the enemy in Bourlon Village with machine gun fire, and on the day of his big attack, which failed so disastrously, even the British wounded begged to stay in order not to miss their share in repulsing the enemy.

Before the organized withdrawal from this battleground the dugouts, with which the ground was honeycombed, were blown up, and all the material was removed. It was a point of honor with each man to bring away as much as he could carry, and they staggered back in darkness under huge loads.

Since then on the new line of defense there have been very few casualties, and there is at least this compensation for the loss of some ground that it means a great saving of life, and gives the British strong defensive positions which the enemy can attack only at high cost to himself.

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42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

OFFENSIVE BROKEN, ITALIANS ASSERT

Say Invaders' Sacrifice of "Hundreds of Thousands" Has Been in Vain.

BRITISH HOLDING MONTELLO

Form a Link Between River and Mountain Fronts—Italians Retake Piave Trenches.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Washington today received official cablegrams from Rome asserting that the Austro-German offensive against the Venetian Plain had failed. It had been feared that the massing of men and the terrific offensive of the last few days would endanger the safety of the Italian line, but this view is challenged in the statement received here today in the Rome dispatches.

"The fierce fighting of the last few days," said one of these, "has subsided into a period of comparative calm. The superhuman resistance of the Italian soldiers prevented the Austro-Germans from attaining the strategical advantages of their objective, although they succeeded in obtaining gains of a purely tactical character.

"The failure of the enemy attacks is indicated by the inactivity on the entire front for three consecutive days. The invaders have desisted from attacking the positions in the direction of the Brenta Canal on account of the complete exhaustion of the forces engaged.

"This result is so much the more important because of the German system of employing large bodies of troops and of repeating the effort with always increasing violence in order to reach the goal. One must also consider the fact that in mountain warfare a victory will not produce the desired effect unless it is immediately exploited with unrelenting activity.

"Field Marshal Conrad von Hoetzendorf has sacrificed hundreds of thousands of his best soldiers in successive assaults, preceded by unprecedented artillery preparations, and today the position of the Austro-Germans, while not improved by the progress made, is, in fact, more unfavorable to them than at the beginning of the offensive, because of the difficulties of revictualing the troops, it being necessary for the invaders to transport all the water to their positions. The heavy snowfalls of the season will also aggravate the hardship of the enemy and threaten the lines of communication.

"It may be stated, therefore, that the Central Powers have failed to obtain their concrete objective, namely, to break through our lines and lead their victorious armies into the plains of Italy, where they expected to find comfortable shelter during the Winter months. Such failure is due to the staggering losses which our soldiers were able to inflict upon the invaders."

British Hold Montello Trenches.

Another dispatch from Italy says:

"The French and English troops are already in line on the Italian front, the English occupying the rugged trenches of the Montello crossing, between the eastern end of the mountainous region and the Piave line. Yesterday General Diaz greeted the allied troops with the following message:

"'Italian Officers and Soldiers: In your name I greet the allies, France and England, who have come to us and today have entered the line at our side. With the same allies we have fought and won in the past for the supreme cause of justice and right. We are fighting now beside the magnificent army that the inflexible will of the English people has created and the strong French Army, always victorious through centuries

"'French and English officers and soldiers that events today have united with us on the same battlefield, I welcome you with grateful heart and renew with certain faith a wish for common triumph.'

"A brigade of Bersaglieri and an infantry regiment covered themselves with glory in the heroic defense of Monte Sisemol. These units bore the brunt of the enemy attacks from Nov. 8 to 16, and on the sixth day of the battle they resisted the assaults and counterattacked six times in the face of terrific artillery fire, disputing every foot of the ground with hand-to-hand engagements.

"From Oct. 25 to Nov. 30 the Italian aerial squadron carried out forty-eight bombardment raids, in which there participated 242 Caproni machines, which dropped forty-five tons of explosives. Eight of our machines did not return to their bases, and thirty-two pilots, observers, and machine-gun operators were lost. In the same period Italian airships accomplished fourteen bombardments at night, dropping fourteen tons of bombs without a single loss.

"It appears that as soon as the enemy occupied Feltre, the Governorship of the town was conferred upon a Turkish officer. The Italian doctor, Caggia, who remained in Feltre to take care of the wounded soldiers, assumed the office of Mayor by order of the enemy command."

Piave Delta Trenches Lost and Won.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—Hungarian infantry in the Piave Delta yesterday stormed the Italian bridgehead on the Sile River, east of Capo Sile, and captured more than 200 Italians, it was announced this afternoon by the German War Office.

The text of the statement reads:

In the Piave Delta, Honveds stormed the Italian bridgehead on the Sile, east of Capo Sile, and took more than 200 prisoners

ROME, Dec. 10.—Observation trenches which had been lost by the Italians east of Capo Sile, on the lower Piave line, have been retaken by the Italian forces, the War Office announced today.

PRAISES ASIAGO DEFENSE.

Wounded Italian Officer Says Their Gains Cost the Austrians Dear.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Dec. 9, (Delayed.)—We left Mestre behind and entered the perfect solitude and peacefulness of the country on the way to Treviso. The weather was intensely cold. The sun shone down brilliantly upon field after field—vineyards gridironed with small streams used for irrigation, which were now frozen, or emerald-green meadows of long, thick grass. Nothing had been molested. However, passing through this beautiful, picturesque country we felt that something was wanting to make the scene perfect. When we reached the first village we suddenly realized what we had missed. All along the way we had never met a single human being. We had missed the customary scene of peasants working in the field, whistling or singing, and of the women in their bright-colored Venetian costumes.

The first village reached consisted of a small number of houses clustered together, with white painted walls, red roofs and narrow streets, with hardly room for two mules to pass abreast. Oh, but the utter desolation of the place! Shutters all shut, gates half open, while before what must have been a small cafe or shop some old chairs and tables, too old to be transported, were lying about. The only inhabitants were one or two famished, shivering dogs that had been left behind. Upon all this the sun shone brightly, seeming indifferent to the terrible suffering and miseries of this stricken region.

Thus we proceeded mile after mile, encountering now and then a cart driven by an old man transporting some of his belongings. Arrived at Treviso, we struck east, making for the battle line. As we approached the scene changed completely. Every village we came across was full of life, bustle, and preparation. Troops, ambulances, motor trucks, carts were going to the front or awaiting orders to move. Meanwhile the men were joking, singing, or whistling. Here certainly one couldn't complain of lack of animation.

After traveling for many miles on a line parallel to the Piave we arrived toward evening in the neighborhood of the Asiago. From our first view at a distance it looked as if the sun were setting, for the sky was covered with a beautiful red glow; but as we drew nearer we heard the sullen, persistent roar of the Italian and Austro-German guns, while the sky line appeared as if the solid earth had split open, emitting clouds of flame.

As we went along we met long lines of wounded coming back from the battlefront. Those who were able to walk were supporting one another; those more severely wounded were lying on stretchers—all bearing their sufferings nobly and cheerfully, and even in their pain craving the solace of cigarettes.

I was able for a few seconds to talk with an officer who had received three wounds and was waiting the care of the surgeons.

"Unless present yourself, you cannot imagine how bravely our soldiers fight, especially the Alpini regiments, composed of Sicilians and Sardinians. The order for attack was given early in the morning. I had found it difficult to restrain my soldiers from attacking before. We went forward at a running pace, singing Garibaldi's hymn. Closing with the enemy, we fought like wild beasts. I think we lost our reason; the only thought left was to kill, kill! After an hour's fighting the enemy stopped to reorganize his forces. Then we began fighting again, keeping it up till evening. Conrad von Hoetzendorf launched battalion upon battalion against us without sparing his men. Line upon line fell, swept by our batteries, but new lines appeared descending from Monte Meletta. The moment came when we had to retire on a fresh fortified line, step by step, while heroic contingents dashed to the counterattack, delaying the enemy's advance and taking a heavy toll of blood for every yard gained. I am longing for the moment when I can rejoin my regiment. I cannot stay away from my brave, splendid boys."

ITALY IS ROUNDING UP HER PRO-GERMANS

4 Ex-Deputies Arrested as Bolo's Accomplices—2 Newspaper Men in Custody.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Sunday, Dec. 9, (Delayed.)—The Italian Government and police have at last waked up to the necessity of taking drastic measures against German propaganda. The first fruits of this added vigilance have been the arrest of a Roman newspaper man, Aldo Chierici, who participated in the excursion of Italian journalists to Germany before Italy entered the war. Chierici continued his anti-war campaign after war was declared, and is now paying the penalty of his acts.

The police also searched the office of the Socialist paper Avanti of Milan, arresting one member of the staff and the Secretary of the Milanese Socialist organization, who are believed to be implicated in the falsification of passports for Switzerland, which is the centre of German intrigues in Europe against the Allies.

Four ex-Deputies of the Italian Chamber have been arrested in connection with the Bolo affair. Turmel and Schoeller, who figured in the French revelations, seem to have associates in Italy. The wife of Dr. de Planta, Swiss Minister at the Quirinal, is a daughter of the latter.

Stuck, Arrested, Says He's American.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Rome says:

"The newspapers here announce the arrest at Milan of a man named John Frederick Stuck, who says that he is an American citizen and the head of a commercial house. It is asserted by the newspapers that the charge against him is espionage."

4,596 ENLIST IN THE ARMY.

New High Record for Recruiting Was Made on Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Army recruiting broke all previous high records Saturday, when 4,596, approximately two regiments of men, enlisted in the regular army. This spurt is attributed to the fact that men subject to draft cannot enlist after next Saturday. The daily report in the Eastern States follows:

	Obtained. Dec. 8.	Total Since. April 1.		Obtained. Dec. 8.	Total Since. April 1.
Conn.	86	3,675	N. Jersey..	41	7,850
Delaware..	8	623	N. York...	290	31,462
Maine	43	1,602	Penn.	207	33,523
Mass.	222	14,480	R. Island..	20	1,557
N. Hamp..	1	924*	Vermont..	2	222

*Quota not obtained.

PORTUGAL TO STAY IN WAR WITH ALLIES

Revolutionary Leader Asserts Nation Will Adhere to Agreements with the Entente.

PRESIDENT IS ARRESTED

Former Premier Also Taken Into Custody—70 Killed During the Uprising.

LISBON, Dec. 10.—Portugal under her new Government will continue her previous international policy, especially all her agreements with the Entente against Germany, it was announced in a proclamation issued by Major Paes, the artillery officer who led the revolutionary forces to victory in the movement which has just ousted the Costa Government from power.

Dr. Alfonso Costa, head of the old Government and its Minister of Foreign Affairs, was arrested in Oporto on his return from the Interallied Conference in Paris. The Minister of War and the commander of the fleet sought protection on board British warships.

The populace assailed the houses of members of the late Government, looting and destroying everything in them, and made similar attacks upon the newspapers that had supported the Government, burning the furniture of their offices in the streets. Major Paes ordered every one caught in such acts to be summarily shot.

Patrols have now succeeded in restoring order in the city.

VIGO, Spain, Dec. 10.—Seventy persons were killed and 300 or 400 wounded in the uprising in Portugal last week, according to advices reaching here from Lisbon. Most of the houses of that city were damaged by the bombardment. Several projectiles struck a hotel occupied by diplomats, including the Spanish Minister and the British Mission, none of whom was hurt. One of the Spanish Minister's servants was struck by a shell fragment.

During the fight with the revolutionists the battleship Vasco da Gama was damaged badly. She was stranded on the bank of the river.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—A Havas dispatch from Lisbon says that quiet has been restored. The new Government has decided to dissolve Parliament. The President of the Republic, Bernardino Machado, was asked to resign, but declined to do so. He was then informed that he could consider himself under arrest.

F. de Nomen Christo, delegate of the Portuguese Royalist Party in France, issued a note today contradicting the report tending to indicate that royalists participated in the recent revolution in Portugal.

The note asserts that in accordance with royalist instructions the monarchists in Portugal have strictly adhered to the policy of avoiding any political action which might tend to weaken the country in the face of the enemy.

M'ADOO SAYS GERMANS DEPRESS WAR BONDS

Charges That "the Hand of the Kaiser" Is Behind Sales of Liberty Issues.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Forced sales by German interests were charged with responsibility for the selling of Liberty bonds below par by Secretary McAdoo in an address today before a conference of about 100 representatives of Liberty Loan Committees from all parts of the country.

"Some persons sell these bonds for malevolent reasons," said Secretary McAdoo. "Investigations that I have made recently convince me that the hand of the Kaiser is behind certain sales. Of course, I am not in possession of evidence which would convince a jury of this assertion, but I could convince any fair-minded man of the truth of it.

"Thoughtless persons who believe they have done their duty when they buy bonds, also sell them. These persons can be changed to thoughtful ones if we will show them how their sales are affecting the Government. We cannot influence the Kaiser's people, but we can put them in the penitentiaries, and I want to see them there, for we must deal relentlessly with all the enemies of America."

Secretary McAdoo's statement that German influences were responsible for the sale in this market of Liberty bonds below the subscription price occasioned no surprise in Wall Street. It is understood that the Secretary's accusation was based on information furnished by representatives of the largest financial interests in this city.

The Stock Exchange required its members to report the names of sellers of the 4s on Nov. 10, 12, and 13 in order to discover what sort of selling had been put through on those days. The purpose of this investigation was supposed to be the discovery whether or not bonds had been sold in all cases which were in the hands of the sellers, ready for immediate delivery.

The Exchange has not yet permitted dealings in Liberty 4s except where delivery may be made in strict accordance with the rules.

During the three days mentioned heavy selling sent the Liberty 4s down to 99.80. Later the quotation receded to a point below 97¾, from which the price recovered and again dropped back. Yesterday the bonds sold as low as 97.16, closing at 97.36. The 3½s sold yesterday from 98.80 back to 98.46, closing at 98.48.

CZERNIN SKEPTICAL OF ARMY PLANS HERE

Doubts Sending Millions of Troops to Europe—Wilson Stings Magyar Pride.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 10.—Replying to questions at a session of the Hungarian Delegations, Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, expressed skepticism as to the ability of the United States to send millions of troops to Europe, according to a Budapest dispatch.

If the armament competition continued after the war, Count Czernin said, the cost would increase so amazingly as to make continuation of such competition impossible, as Europe would be turned into one enormous workshop for armaments. Therefore the nations would be obliged to find some solution of this problem, said the Foreign Minister, adding:

"For our part, we shall do everything toward bringing to realization the disarmament movement."

The proposed visit of Count Czernin to Berlin has been canceled owing to his sudden illness, according to a dispatch received here from Vienna.

Commenting on the declaration of war by the United States against Austria-Hungary, the Budapest Pester Lloyd, according to a Cologne Gazette dispatch from the Hungarian capital, says it is a falsehood and an insult to assert that Austria-Hungary is a vassal of Germany.

"The unbearable presumption which marks President Wilson's messages reaches a climax in this strangest and most irresponsible of war declarations," says the newspaper. "If President Wilson has an ear for words of pride and honor he may learn from the speeches of Count Andrassy, Count Tisza, and Count Czernin that the relationship of the allied Central Powers is quite other than vassalage. Free States and free-born peoples, they have never inquired whether one did not give too much or the other too little.

"The fullest trust, as between equals, prevails. The overwhelming majority of the Hungarian nation joyfully assents to this alliance of free comrades in a righteous struggle."

The Az Ujsag of Budapest considers it insulting that President Wilson thinks it is a relief to the Hungarians to know that it is only desired to crush Germany and not them. "We have one duty, one enemy, one destiny, and are at one in morale," the newspaper asserts.

QUEEN MARIE SENDS THANKS

America's Charity to Rumania Aids in Facing Winter, She Says.

A letter from Marie, Queen of Rumania, thanking Americans for aid to her country in caring for victims of the war, was made public yesterday by T. Tileston Wells, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Rumanian Relief Committee of America. The letter was written in Jassy on Oct. 14. The envelope bore the postmark "Richmond, Va., Dec. 6," and may have been brought to America by a courier. The letter tells of the suffering of the civilian population in the hardships of war, and concludes:

"Besides the innumerable wounded and sick, the little children in the villages are all but dying of hunger, since for months and months they have been insufficiently fed, falling, therefore, an easy prey to the many epidemics, the inevitable result of war and misery. That your aid is offered to my people through my hands moves me profoundly and goes far to uphold me in the difficult but blessed task I have undertaken. With sorely reduced means we stand before the terrors of a second war—Winter; but, thanks to America's generosity, we can face our coming trials with less apprehension."

LOST AND FOUND.

Advertisements of Lost and Found articles may be found on Page 23.—Adv.

COSSACK ARMIES SEIZING CITIES

Continued from Page 1.

Ukraine for the suppression of the Kaledines rebellion.

"The Constitutional Democrats, the worst enemies of the people, who together with the capitalists of all countries prepared the present world war, are hoping that as members of the Constituent Assembly they may be able to come to the assistance of their Generals, the Kaledines, the Korniloffs, and the Dutoffs, in order to strangle the people with their aid."

The proclamation then makes an appeal to the people to sweep away "these enemies" of their cause, and anounces that the necessary military dispositions have been made to suppress the uprising. It concludes with the following decree:

One—Declaring a state of siege in all the regions of the Ural and Don provinces and whenever counter-revolutionary detachments are discovered.

Two—Orders to local revolutionary garrisons to act with all firmness against the enemies of the people without waiting for orders from the supreme authorities.

Three—Forbidding negotiations with or attempts at mediation with the leaders of the revolt.

Four—Threatening the most severe punishment for any assistance given the revolt by local populations or railway employes.

Five—Outlawing leaders of the conspiracy.

Six—Promising fraternal support to every Cossack laborer to cast off the yoke of "the Kaledines, the Korniloffs, and the Dutoffs."

Novo Tcherkask, capital of the territory of the Don Cossacks, is the centre of the active movement against the Bolsheviki, a Petrograd dispatch to The Star reports. It is said General Alexieff and General Korniloff, former Commanders in Chief, and Michael Rodzianko, President of the Duma, are there. Plenty of cavalry is available, but little infantry, although organization of infantry is being carried on vigorously.

"Something may happen in a day or two," the dispatch adds.

Siberia Acts Against Bolsheviki.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 10.—The Provisional Government of Siberia has ordered the stoppage of food supplies for European Russia, particularly Petrograd, on the ground that they may reach Germany.

Opposition to the armistice concluded by the Bolsheviki, who are called "a party of usurpers," and refusal to be bound by the agreement with the enemy are expressed in an address to the public issued by the Central Committees of most of the Socialist organizations and the Executive Committee of the Peasants' Delegates. It says:

"Only the immediate conclusion of peace can save Russia from political and economic ruin and civil war and preserve the acquisitions of the revolution, but it must be a stable peace, guaranteeing the economic and political independence of Russia and the interests of the revolution. It must not be a separate peace, but a general one. Nevertheless, the Bolshevist Government began negotiations for a separate armistice without awaiting the decision of the Constituent Assembly, without the approval of the people, without any control on the part of the people, without consulting other parties, without awaiting the replies of our allies. The representatives conducted these negotiations in accordance with secret instructions.

"We therefore declare that the separate armistice concluded by the Bolsheviki is only the affair of a party of usurpers, the responsibility for which rests exclusively upon them. The armistice does not bind Russia or any part of it, pending the decision of the Constituent Assembly. The separate armistice of the Bolsheviki will not result in a general peace. We are firmly convinced that the Constituent Assembly, truly expressing the will of the people, will obtain a peace guaranteeing the interests of Russia and international democracy."

Following the arrest by the Bolsheviki Red Guard of the Central Election Committee for the Constituent Assembly, fears that the Assembly itself will be dissolved if the Bolsheviki are opposed therein by a majority are expressed in manifestoes issued by various non-Bolshevist Socialist bodies.

Returns from the elections in Moscow show that five Bolsheviki, four Constitutional Democrats, and one Social Revolutionist were elected to the Constituent Assembly. Scattering returns from the provinces indicate that the Bolsheviki will have the largest vote of any single faction, probably equaling that of all the others combined. The garrisons were largely for the Bolsheviki, the Social Revolutionists carried the villages, and the Constitutional Democrats the towns.

The Central Duma Committee, though it has been dispersed, issued a statement that it is still continuing its work.

Former Premier Kerensky, in a communication addressed to the Provisional Government, announces that, though he has resigned as Premier, he still considers himself a member of the Cabinet.

TROTZKY CALLS REVOLT OF COSSACKS 'ANARCHY'

Germans in Truce Terms Allow Russians to Navigate Only in Unnavigable Sea.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Saturday, Dec. 8, (Delayed.)—The Cossack movement on the Don is reaching a critical stage. The Bolsheviki have openly declared war on Kaledines and are sending troops against him. A force has already been dispatched from Kazan and an armored train has been sent through Kharkoff.

In conversation with Ensign Krylenko, Trotzky set forth his views on the subject of Kaledines. "Anarchy," he said, must be absolutely suppressed, and he ordered Krylenko to send as many troops from the front as possible to crush the Cossacks, who, with the Cadets, were trying "to drive a knife into the back of the revolution." He also announced his intention of crushing the Ural Cossacks, who, under their Ataman, Dutoff, are very aggressive.

His one difficulty was whether the Rada would regard the passage of punitive expeditions through its territory as an infringement of the territorial rights of Ukraine. As to the concentration of Ukrainian troops in their own territory, he raised no objection, but said it must be made perfectly clear to these troops that the Ukrainian Government was Bourgeois, and their duty was to defend the interests of the Socialist masses and support the Soviets in Ukraine, which seems to mean that the Ukrainian regiments before they return home are to be Bolshevized, so as to serve as an instrument for replacing the present Rada by a Bolshevist Ukrainian Government.

Approving generally of the principle of sorting out the troops according to nationality, Trotzky strongly urged that under proper instruction Polish, Ukrainian, Cossack, Armenian, and Mohammedan troops might be induced to take the side of the Bolsheviki against their "Bourgeois" leaders.

The peace delegates, who returned yesterday, are not excessively communicative. The Petrograd Soviet yesterday insisted on a report from Kamineff, who did not disclose the German terms of truce, but declared that the Russian delegation criticised them in order "that this criticism should be made known to the German people." General Hoffman immediately changed the subject and offered to transmit revolutionary literature to France, England, and Italy, but categorically declared such literature would not be permitted in Germany.

Admiral Altvater, who accompanied the delegation as naval technical expert, supplied another interesting detail. The Germans, in their terms of truce, forbade the Russians to navigate any part of the Baltic, including the Gulf of Bothnia, permitting navigation only in the eastern end of the Gulf of England—that is, practically between Petrograd and Kronstadt, where navigation anyhow is impossible now in its icebound waters.

The Ukrainian Rada by 29 votes to 8 declared for an immediate armistice.

There is confusion as to the armistice on the Caucasian front. There it was the Turks who proposed it, not the Russians, while the Germans apparently hoped the Turks would seize the opportunity to attack.

Where everything is in a state of solution I can give for the present no estimates of the prospects and tendencies. The Germans cannot make peace with Russia, because there is no one to make peace with, and to have a flood of anarchy spreading over into their own territories is the last thing they desire. So far the enemy have gained their point in making the Russian armies useless. The utmost that can be expected from them now is a punitive expedition to quell Russian anarchy.

Anarchy is spreading fast. Yesterday we had a taste of it in Petrograd. For some time past the crowd has cast longing eyes on the wine cellars of the Winter Palace. On Thursday night a crowd gathered and tried to force a way into the cellars. A great orgy began, which lasted all night, crowds flocking from all parts of town to share in the plunder. There was some irregular shooting, and a few persons were wounded. By morning scores lay in a drunken stupor in the snow.

Yesterday morning the Military Revolutionary Committee called out sailors and the Red Guard and began to restore order. Firemen broke the bottles and poured out the wine, which flooded the cellars and was pumped out by hose into the Neva, but quantities of wine were carried off to barracks and elsewhere, and up till late last night there was irregular shooting in various parts of the town.

RUMANIA HAS SIGNED THREE MONTHS' TRUCE

Forced by Bolsheviki, Who Threatened to Stop Food and Withdraw Army.

BERLIN, Dec. 10, (via London.)—Military officials of the Central powers have signed an armistice with the Russian and Rumanian armies on the Rumanian front between the Dniester River and the mouth of the Danube, the War Office officially announced today. The text says:

Eastern Theatre.—The Central powers have signed an armistice with the Russian and Rumanian armies on the Russian front between the Dniester and the mouth of the Danube.

JASSY, Rumania, Dec. 8.—It is understood that an armistice for three months between the German and Rumanian forces, taking in also the Russians on the Rumanian front, has been agreed upon. All the conditions proposed by the Rumanians were accepted by the Germans with the exception of one prohibiting the transfer of troopp to other fronts, in regard to which negotiations are still being carried on with Field Marshal von Mackensen at Bucharest. On its arrival at Fokshani the joint Russo-Rumanian commission which is conducting the negotiations was received cordially and dined by the Germans.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 10.—The Rumanian Government was forced to enter the armistice negotiations with the Germans, according to a Vienna dispatch to the Lokal-Anzeiger of Berlin, as a result of an ultimatum from the Russian Government. This threatened the withdrawal of Russian troops from the Rumanian front and the stoppage of the export of food and war material.

JAPANESE AT VLADIVOSTOK?

Said to be Guarding Huge Supplies Sent to Russia by Allies.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Unconfirmed reports that Japanese troops are in control of the great quantities of supplies piled up at Vladivostok for the Russian Government created no surprise at the State Department today, where officials are under the impression that a small number of Japanese troops have been there for some time.

It is said that there are now piled up at Vladivostok more supplies than the Transsiberian Railroad in its present state could move in many months. Before the Bolsheviki got into control American railroad men had been dispatched to take charge of the situation and move the much-needed supplies to the Russian army. The concern now is to see that the supplies do not fall into hostile hands.

A recent dispatch from Russia stated that 1,500 Bolshevist soldiers had arrived at Vladivostok.

WILL NOT COERCE RUSSIANS.

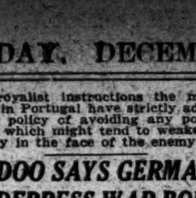
Britain and France Do Not Want Co-operation of Unwilling Ally.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Sir George Buchanan, the British Ambassador, in an interview with Russian journalists, according to a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd, assured them of British sympathy for the Russian people and denied absolutely the reports that Great Britain contemplated coercive and punitive action in the event of Russia making a separate peace.

The British Government, the Ambassador is reported to have said, was entitled to complain of the action of the Bolshevist Government in negotiating with the enemy, but did not wish to induce an unwilling ally to continue to share the common effort by appealing to treaty rights.

Great Britain, he added, was ready as soon as a stable government was established to examine with it the aims of the war and possible conditions for a just and durable peace. She wished to stand by Russia in this critical hour.

Maurice Paleologue, the French Ambassador to Russia, according to the Petrograd correspondent of The Times has issued a declaration which includes a statement of willingness to discuss war aims and peace terms with the Russian Government as soon as it is established and recognized. It is added that the declaration is similar to the one made by Sir George Buchanan.



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FOR MEN
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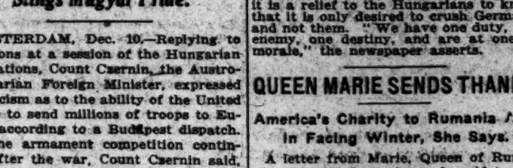

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By ARTHUR B. REEVE

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CRITTALL
STEEL CASEMENTS AND WINDOWS
DETROIT

BAKERS NOW UNDER GOVERNMENT RULES

War Loaf Comes to New York, with Weight Standards Fixed.

BIG CONCERNS FALL IN LINE

Federal Officials to Force Small Bakeries to Observe Regulations—Cuban Sugar Imports Delayed.

The Government regulation of bakeries went into effect yesterday. Hereafter bread must be made by the Food Administration formula and the loaves standardized to 16 and 24 ounce units. Arthur Williams, the City Food Administrator, speaking for the members of the Federal Food Board yesterday, said that reports indicated that the large manufacturing bakers were going to abide by the Administration's regulations. If they did not, it was added, they would lose their Federal licenses. How to make the thousands of small bakers bake only "war bread" of standardized weight is a question that is giving the Food Board much thought. It is probable that some offenders will be called to account through the complaints of customers, and the Food Board took occasion yesterday to remind the women who signed pledge cards that they were members of the Food Administration and were in part responsible for seeing that tradesmen obeyed the Administration's regulations.

Within a few days the Government Inspectors will begin inspections to see whether the bakers are using the prescribed mixture. The board wants to give the bakers a reasonable time in which to readjust their business. The Food Board has issued no order fixing a price for the new standardized loaf. While the use of the Hoover formula will conserve wheat, it is not believed that it will mean cheaper bread at this time, as the wheat substitutes are now costing about as much as wheat flour. Later the price is expected to decrease.

The new war loaf looks just the same as the before-the-war article and, except that it is a little dryer, tastes the same. The new loaf contains less milk and sugar than the old and not more than 15 per cent. of animal fat in the shortening. The bakers are forbidden hereafter to accept returns of bread.

These price quotations for bread were obtained yesterday by the Food Board: General Baking Company, wrapped pound loaf, 7½ cents; wrapped pound and a half loaf, 10½ cents; Ward Baking Company, wrapped pound loaf, 7½ cents; unwrapped, 7 cents; Shults Bread Company, 7½ cents wrapped, 7 cents unwrapped; Dillman Baking Company, 7½ cents wrapped, 7 cents unwrapped. These firms sell to the trade. The Atlantic and Pacific Company sells a pound loaf wrapped for 8 cents; A. & P. Package Grocery Stores Company, pound and a half loaf, wrapped, 11 cents; pound loaf, 8 cents; James Butler, Inc., pound loaf, wrapped, 7 cents; Daniel Reeves, pound loaf, wrapped, 8 cents. The Cushman Bakery sells wrapped loaves to the trade at $10.40 a hundredweight.

It is probable that on Wednesday the first official price lists will be issued by the Food Board. Not more than six items will be included at the outset though later the list will be extended to include every food necessity. In the first lists it is probable that fair prices on eggs will be given. There is a suspicion in the retail trade that Western storage eggs are being unloaded here, are mixed with fresh eggs, and then sold at high prices as the fresh article. Administrator Williams said yesterday that if housewives would buy only storage eggs for a few days they would save money and would force the price of fresh eggs down.

Five hundred restaurant owners have signed a petition to be presented to Herbert C. Hoover, the Federal Food Administrator, asking for individual allotments of sugar. The petition says that some dealers are disposing of their allotments of sugar in combination sales, notwithstanding the ban placed upon such sales by the Food Administration. The Federal Board has stopped the practice of a retail liquor dealer who was selling a pound of sugar with a bottle of liquor.

Owing to labor conditions and other causes the supply of Cuban sugar—which was expected to relieve the situation in the American market—will not reach this country until January, according to a statement made yesterday by Harold Harty, General Manager of the sugar mills operated by the United Fruit Company at Cabanas, Cuba.

TO GIVE $10,000,000 FOR RELIEF WORK

Rockefeller Foundation Outlines Expenditures in 1918 for Medical Research and War Aid.

More than $10,00,000 will be disbursed by the Rockefeller Foundation in 1918 in medical research and in war relief work, according to an outline of the general financial budget approved by the Trustees of the fund at their last meeting. Of this sum $5,050,000 represents contributions to the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Jewish Camp Welfare Committee, the Training Camps Commission, and other organizations engaged in welfare work with the American armies in America and Europe. The budget points out that these appropriations were made this year, but will be given to the organizations in 1918.

The budget shows that appropriations remaining unpaid amount to $4,226,360, which, with the estimated income of $6,450,000 in 1918 will give the Foundation $10,743,360.14 to disburse. About $3,000,000 is to be spent in the work of the International Health Board and the Medical Board in China. These expenditures include $1,076,000 in continuing investigation of the hookworm, yellow fever, and malaria, $424,000 for the Tuberculosis Mission in France, $918,000 for schools in Peking and Shanghai, $627,657 for medical schools and hospitals in China, and $300,000 for instruction and research in medicine and public health in America, including instruction in mental hygiene.

Of the total income of the foundation funds, $2,347,609.21 is available for additional appropriation, and it is probable this money will be used in war relief work. The report says:

"In vie wof the expected calls for additional war work in the coming year, it seems likely that the total of the ten millions recently voted as available from the principal fund of the foundation will have to be called upon. In 1917, five millions, one-half the sum of the principal fund voted as available, was appropriated. The question concerning additional appropriations from this principal fund will be considered by the Trustees from time to time.

"The budget estimates, as approved, show that the Rockefeller Foundation is devoting itself largely to the two allied fields of work—the promotion of public health and the advancement of medical education. Due to the war, the foundation is at present devoting a large part of its resources to war relief, work for the welfare of American soldiers, and to other work in connection with the war emergency."

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was re-elected Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and Dr. George E. Vincent was re-elected President. The Trustees who approved the budget were Wallace Buttrick, Simon Flexner, Harry E. Fosdick, Frederick T. Gates, A. Barton Hepburn, Charles E. Hughes, Harry Pratt Judson, Starr J. Murphy, John D. Rockefeller, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Wickliffe Rose, Julius Rosenwald, Martin A. Ryerson, Frederick Strauss, and Dr. Vincent.

LOST AND FOUND.

Advertisements of Lost and Found articles may be found on Page 22.—Adv.

RULES AGAINST RIGHT TO POSSESS LIQUOR

Supreme Court Sustains Idaho Law—Upholds North Carolina Publicity Statute.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The Supreme Court today handed down two bone dry decisions. The more important was in a case from Idaho, where the law prohibits possession of intoxicating liquor without a permit for medicinal purposes, for religious sacramental ceremonies, or for industrial purposes. The State law was sustained.

The second case arose under the North Carolina law requiring railroads to keep a record of liquor carried, which was also sustained.

A man named Ed Crane, who, as Justice McReynolds remarked in reading the decision, "for some reason, wanted to live in Idaho," was arrested for having on his person a bottle of liquor—"size not stated"—observed Justice McReynolds. He was unable to get bail and was sent to jail. Crane sued out a writ of habeas corpus, basing his case on the language of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, declaring that "no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States."

The State law, which was assailed in this procedure, provides that "it shall be unlawful for any person to import, ship, sell, transport, deliver, or receive, or have in his possession any intoxicating liquors except in the cases where a permit is allowed." The State Supreme Court sustained the law, holding that there was no abridgment of the privileges or immunities of the citizen in the enforcement of the statute.

Defines Powers of States.

In deciding the case the United States Supreme Court broadens and solidifies the foundation for complete prohibition. The court says:

"It must now be regarded as settled that on account of their well-known noxious qualities and the extrordinary evils shown by experience commonly to be consequent upon their use, a State has power absolutely to prohibit the manufacture, gift, purchase, sales, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within its borders without violating the guarantees of the Fourteenth Amendment.

"As the State has the power above indicated to prohibit, it may adopt such measures as are reasonably appropriate or needful to render the exercise of that power effective, and, considering the notorious difficulties always attendant upon efforts to suppress traffic in liquors, we are unable to say that the challenged inhibition of their possession was arbitrary and unreasonable or without proper relation to the legitimate legislative purpose.

"We further think it clearly follows from our numerous decisions upholding prohibition legislation that the right to hold intoxicating liquors for personal use is not one of the fundamental privileges of a citizen of the United States which no State may abridge. A contrary view would be incompatible with the undoubted power to prevent the manufacture, gift, sale, purchase, or transportation of such articles—the only feasible ways of getting them. An assured right of possession would necessarily imply some adequate method to obtain not subject to destruction at the will of the State."

In North Carolina the law requires railroads and other common carriers to keep a separate book in which to record the names of persons to whom liquor is shipped, the amount, the date of delivery, and the receipt by the consignee. For the purpose of enforcing the prohibition law of the State R. L. Davis, a citizen, asked an agent of the Seaboard Air Line about a certain shipment and was refused, the agent claiming the protection of the Federl Interstate Commerce act, which protects shippers from divulgence of their shipments. The railroad was prosecuted and found guilty, the Supreme Court of the State later affirming the verdict.

Interstate Protection Denied.

On a writ of error to the United States Supreme Court the company tried to reverse the State court on the ground that the State was trying to regulate commerce between States when it required carriers to keep a book of record as to shipments from without the States, that inspection of the records of the carrier "by a mere citizen" having no official status and no legal process for the purpose was a violation of the interstate commerce law, and that the Webb-Kenyon Federal law could not prohibit shipments in Wake County, N. C., because that law did not make it unlawful there to possess or receive liquors.

The Supreme Court, in the decision delivered by Justice McReynolds, holds that the case of the Clark Distillery Company vs. the Western Railway of Maryland, which upheld the Webb-Kenyon act as to shipping liquor from one State into another against the statutes of the latter, is decisive of the North Carolina case.

"It is not open to serious question," says the court, "that the Webb-Kenyon act is a valid enactment. Its purpose was to prevent the immunity character of interstate commerce from being used to permit the receipt of liquor through such commerce in States contrary to their laws and thus in effect afford a means by subterfuge and indirection to set such laws at naught.

"The State may inhibit shipments therein of intoxicating liquors by a common carrier, although intended for the consignee's personal use, where such use is not actually forbidden. The act does not forbid the use of liquor, but permits it with publicity of the fact. The greater power includes the less."

The fact that the Webb-Kenyon act was enacted at a date subsequent to the provision of the Interstate Commerce act safeguarding the details as to shipments in interstate commerce from the knowledge of "mere citizens," without any official status or legal process, is held to supersede the immunity afforded by the Interstate Commerce act.

The court was unanimous in the Idaho case, but in the North Carolina case Justice Vandevanter dissented.

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DOOLING WITHDRAWS FROM MEANS CASE

No Reason Assigned When New Yorker Fails to Continue Cross-Examination.

DEFENDANT ENDS HIS STORY

Had Been on the Stand Nearly Four Days—Sisters Tell of His Grief Over Mrs. King's Death.

CONCORD, N. C., Dec. 10.—Two sisters of Gaston B. Means, who is on trial here for the murder of Mrs. Maude A. King, told the jury today of the sorrow of their brother when he heard that Mrs. King had been pronounced dead. They said they found him in the study of the home of their father with head bowed in his hands and tears streaming down his cheeks. Miss Kate Means and Mrs. Joseph Goodman, the two sisters, were called to the stand by the defense late in the day when Means was excused after being in the witness chair practically four days. Miss Means testified that when she came upon her brother he cried.

"If there is a God in heaven, how could He let such a thing happen?"

This testimony was ruled out by Judge Cline over the vigorous protest of counsel for defense.

The cross-examination of Means was resumed this morning, but the spectators received a surprise when Assistant District Attorney Dooling of New York, who had vigorously questioned Means on Friday and Saturday, announced that he would no longer actively participate in the case. No reason was assigned. Solicitor Hayden Clement completed the questioning of the witness for the State.

Judge Cline, when court convened, said that he had been humiliated Sunday by the publication in a widely circulated paper of the statement that the defendant had come into court armed without rebuke from the Court. He denied any knowledge of such occurrence, and called upon Sheriff Caldwell for a statement. The Sheriff denied any knowledge of such occasion. Means explained that he took the pistol in question from the table of his counsel, it being an unloaded pistol theretofore, and since used by witnesses in their testimony.

Judge Cline also referred to the tenseness of feeling, and declared that he knew no distinction between resident and non-resident attorneys taking part in the case.

Means's story did not vary materially from that he told on direct examination, and he explained some slight discrepancies between his testimony then and that he gave at the Coroner's Inquest. The cross-questioning was done quietly, and there were none of the heated clashes between counsel, such as occurred Saturday, when Mr. Dooling was the inquisitor.

On redirect examination Means testified that at the time of her death Mrs. King's assets amounted to more than $880,000, including a trust fund in the Northern Trust Company of Chicago, from which she received an income of $10,000 a year. Among her assets he named $25,000 worth of jewelry, a note for $31,000 from W. R. Patterson, Means's father-in-law, $10,000 in gold certificates, and a note for $5,000 signed by Mrs. J. B. Foraker, Jr.

The amount of Mrs. King's assets was considerably lower when she was killed than they were when he first became connected with her business affairs, in 1915, Means testified.

TALE OF PLEA TO KAISER.

Junker Leader Asks Him to Abdicate, Says Geneva Report.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Dec. 10.—Albrecht von Graefe Goldebee, an influential member of the Reichstag, writes in the Deutsche Zeitung, the official Pan German organ, asking the Kaiser to abdicate.

Von Graefe points out that it is considered throughout the world that Prussian militarism is inseparable from the Hohenzollerns. He concludes:

"By reason of these circumstances we, the elected representatives of the German people, humbly propose this question to your illustrious Majesty: 'Would it not be in conformity with the traditions of the Hohenzollern family to remove willingly this last obstacle and thereby give the German people the inestimable benefits of peace?'"

The trustworthiness of the above dispatch is much to be doubted. "Fake" copies of German newspapers have been issued in Switzerland, to be smuggled across the border and circulated in Germany, and this quotation may be from a paper of that kind. It is also to be remembered that the war has produced many eccentricities in cable communication, and it is quite possible that the dispatch as filed by the correspondent differed from the version received. If the quotation is genuine, it would be interesting to know what may have happened by this time to the Deutsche Zeitung and Albrecht von Graefe Goldebee.

Von Graefe Goldebee is a Junker of the Junkers. He was born in Berlin in 1868, coming from a long line of landed gentry, who had been prominent in Prussian university and military affairs. In 1893 he began his military career in the Leiberg Hussar Regiment, and four years later he was First Lieutenant. Then came a journey to Constantinople as a member of a special mission; next, two terms of law study in Berlin, some months of travel, and his entrance into politics as a member of the Mecklenburg-Schwerin Landtag. In 1912 he was elected to the Reichstag as a Conservative member.

SCHOOL CHILDREN RUSH TO BUY THRIFT STAMPS

Campaign Among Pupils Gets Big Start in This City—Russians Here Assist.

The school children of the city yesterday began to pour their quarters into the nation's war chest. After a long delay, caused by considerable Government red tape, Henry M. Cook, auditor of the Board of Education, finally succeeded in placing the thrift stamps on sale in many of the schools of the city. Before the end of the week all of the schools will be provided with a supply of stamps.

The so-called "Penny Bank" of New York's school children, like banking institutions of Wall Street, opened its coffers to the Government and made preparations to turn its cash into the patriotic collateral of thrift stamps. Principals of all the schools of New York received from Mr. Cook yesterday a letter in which he outlined the methods by which the organization of the war savings campaign would take place. He urged the investment of the school savings bank funds in thrift stamps. In schools where such banks had not previously been established he suggested that now was the time to start them.

The first school to have stamps on sale yesterday was Public School 89, in Queens. Hundreds of children applied for them, and the principal of the school, F. W. Smith, stimulated the sale by posting in the yard a "Thrift Bulletin," which recorded the amount of stamps disposed of.

Postmaster Patten announced yesterday that "hereafter the name and address of the purchaser shall not be placed on a thrift card and that war savings certificates may be registered at any Post Office of the fourth class, which is a central accounting office, as well as Post Offices of the first, second, or third class." The public is also advised that while the name and address of the purchaser must not be placed on a thrift card, the name and address of the owner shall continue to be placed on war savings certificates as heretofore.

Editors of Russian newspapers in this city, and officials of Russian-American societies sent assurances to Director Allen of the War Savings Committee yesterday that they would do everything in their power to promote the sale of thrift and war savings stamps among the Russian population of New York.

PARIS AIRMEN HELP LOAN.

Fly Over City and Drop Cards Inviting Subscriptions.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—Nearly a score of aviators flying low over Paris this afternoon drew the attention of the entire city.

They dropped tricolored cards bearing an invitation to subscribe to the third war loan. The cards were signed by Premier Clemenceau and other members of the Government.

A strong plot—a good romance in
EXTRICATING OBADIAH
By Joseph C. Lincoln, who wrote "Mary—Gusts"

Men's English Motor Coats and Ulsters

The Saks' Motor Apparel Department is now featuring a splendid collection of English Motor Coats and Ulsters, tailored by London's best-known tailors.

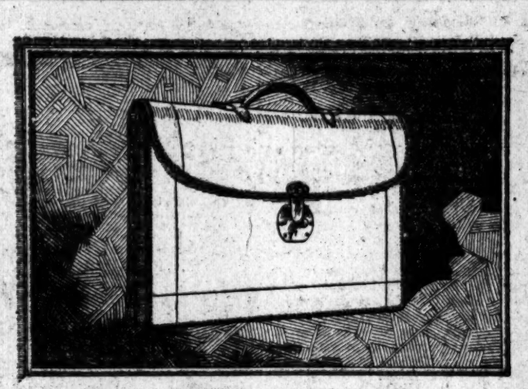
Burberry's English Coats at $49.50

Single-breasters and double-breasters, in Raglan effect or with set-in sleeve. Some with plain backs; others belted, tailored in warm English Tweeds, Heavy All-Wool Homespuns, and Fleeces. Brownish and Greyish mixtures.

Aquascutum Coats from London, $35

The choice of discriminating motorists both in London and New York. Typically English in line, made of those warmth without weight woolens, in Brown, Grey, and Heather mixtures.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th St.
Motor Apparel Dep't, Sixth Floor.



FROM our stock of Portfolios of russet and black cowhide, of pigskin, and of seal, we select for description this Portfolio, of correct size for legal papers, briefs, etc.

It is made of the best American oak tanned russet Cowhide, so heavy it requires no backing or stiffening.

This is strongly stitched, throughout, with the finest grade of spool silk. The handle (made entirely of leather) also is stitched with silk, and is held in place by hand-stitched loops of leather.

There are two flat pockets, and two that have extension gussets.

This Portfolio is worthy of bearing the two marks we have placed upon it—our trademark and our name.

Crouch & Fitzgerald

Makers of Fine Trunks and Hand Luggage Since 1839
TWO SHOPS—177 Broadway—14 West 40th Street

Downtown's most convenient Victrola Store

Victrolas
$20.00 to $400.00
TERMS TO SUIT YOUR OWN CONVENIENCE
Complete Stock Victor Records

Ideal Music Co
29 John St. New York
8964 Third Ave., Brooklyn
Plainfield, N. J. and Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Stern Brothers
West 42nd and 43rd Streets

Women's Smart Suits, Afternoon Frocks and Evening Gowns

Made-to-order at very special price concessions:

Tailored Suits, $69.50 upward
Made of Duvetyn, Oxford, Novelty Checks, Broadcloth, Tricotine, Serge and other desirable materials.

Women's Afternoon Frocks and Evening Gowns at $85.00 upward

This special offering will be effective only for a limited period.

DRESSMAKING SALON THIRD FLOOR

B. Altman & Co.

Chauffeurs' Suits and Overcoats

are a special feature of the Department for Men's Ready-to-wear Clothing, on the Sixth Floor.

The materials and workmanship in these garments are exceptionally good; the prices are extremely moderate. For example, the following (in regular stock):

Suits (semi-Norfolk style)
of gray whipcord, $25.00, 28.00 & 35.00

Overcoats
Of Oxford gray frieze; a double-breasted model, stylish and warm, with convertible collar . $28.00, 32.00, 35.00 & 38.00

Of Oxford gray broadcloth, lined with natural muskrat and finished with a Persian lamb collar; a very smart model, made to button up to the neck in Russian style . $65.00

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue,
34th and 35th Streets New York

Shoes -and Good Nerves

Choose footgear that helps to lessen the nervous strain of daily life.

Besides its wonderful comfort, which you notice at once, you will find the DR. A. REED CUSHION SHOE is an excellent guard against nervous exhaustion.

Because the felt and cork cushion lets your feet down easily at each step it saves your energy and aids good health.

SOLD ONLY AT
1372 Broadway, at 37th St.
12 Park Place, Woolworth Bldg.

Dr. A. Reed CUSHION SHOES
Men's Shoes Made by J.P. SMITH SHOE CO. Women's Shoes Made by JOHN ERBERT'S SHOE CO.

A&F

"Where the Blazed Trail Crosses the Boulevard"

Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street

The Christmas Drive

It isn't all fight and no play—even in a soldier's life.

It will be Christmas everywhere—all at once—almost before we know it.

Let's get the gifts to the boys—the blankets and the sweaters and the watertight shoes.

A wrist watch, or a compass, or a camera, or a cigar lighter, or a poker set, or a trench cigarette case—one of the thousand things we are supplying to military men every day.

And let's have a little old-fashioned Christmas spirit ourselves!

Here's a storeful of gifts, for civilians as well as soldiers.

Abercrombie & Fitch Gift Suggestions

All Wool Army Blankets, $7.50 to $12.50.
Regulation Army Sweaters, $8 and $8.50.
Ski Bob Sleds, $12 and $13.50.
Skis, $5 to $13.50.
Cellarettes, up to $350.
Women's Skating Sets, sweater, scarf and cap, $19 up.
Ice Skates—the largest assortment in America, $2.50 to $20.
Golf Bags, $1.25 to $30.
Golf Trunks, $22.50.
Shot Guns, Rifles, Revolvers and Air Rifles.
Women's Angora Sweaters, $15.
Skate Bags, $5 and $6.
Trench Belt Lights for soldiers—very useful, $1.75.
Soldiers' Trunks, $10 up.
Soldiers' Bedding Rolls, $15.
Officers' Watertight Field Boots, Shoes, Puttees, Spurs.
Two-in-One Gloves, for officers and sportsmen, $5.
Aviation Mitts, $8.50.
Cigarette Humidor, porcelain lined, special, $5.
Cigar Humidors, $7.50 up.
Poker Tables, $3.75 to $50.
Smoking Stands and Ash Trays.
Trench Cigarette Case, $1.50.
French Gaming Table—roulette, baccarat, klondike, faro, etc., $125.
Poker Chips in Mahogany case, $16 up.
Hello Metal Mirrors, $1.25 up.
Waterproof Match Boxes, 50c. and $1.
Army and Navy Knives, $3 and $3.50.
Soldier's Knife, Fork and Spoon Combination, $1.50 to $2.50.
Skate Sails, $5 and $6.
Goose and Duck Decoys, $7.50 doz. up.
Flexible Flyer Bobs and Sleds, $3.50 to $15.
Swiss Imported Bob Sleds, $100 up.
Snow Shoes, $6.50 to $9.
Officers' "Coleman 58" Tent and Bedding Roll, $40.
Thermos Bottles and Flasks for military and sporting use.
Military Wrist Watches, $12 to $90.
Rubber Bath Tub, in khaki case, $13.
Officers' Swagger Sticks, $1 to $5.
Trench Clubs, $8 and $9.
Khaki Tobacco Pouches, 75c. to $2.
Skating Shoes, for women and men, $7 to $16.
Fitted Military Toilet Cases, $8.50 up; unfitted, $3.50 up.
Compasses, Sewing Kits, Medicine Cases, Safety Razors, Soldiers' Games, Fountain Pens.
Walking Sticks, Travelling Bags.

"The Book Corner" For Soldiers and Sportsmen

On the mezzanine floor—the most complete library of military and sporting books in the country.

Everything from lassoing wild animals to military text books—hundreds of volumes of fact and fiction, from the most exciting camp fire tales to the latest stories from the trenches.

All those books, the product of war, adventure, and sport, which you would hunt through twenty book stores to find.

Write for Illustrated Booklet of Christmas Gifts for Military and Naval Men Also Booklet of Equipment for Military Men.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.
Ezra H. Fitch, President
Madison Avenue and 45th St.
The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

$5,000,000 IN SIGHT FOR JEWISH FUND

Jacob H. Schiff Tells Workers That Big Additional Receipts Are Expected.

JERUSALEM OPEN FOR AID

Capture of Holy City Acclaimed as Giving Chance to Save People of Palestine.

The recapture of Jerusalem from the Turk was the cause of general good spirits at yesterday's gathering of the Captains and members of teams who are raising the $5,000,000 fund for Jewish war relief and welfare work in the army and navy. When Henry Morgenthau, who presided at the gathering, mentioned the event there was an outburst of applause which lasted for several minutes, and references to the victory by other speakers always met with a ready response.

The total reported yesterday was $179,025, and the grand total to date is $2,586,700. At the close of the meeting Jacob H. Schiff, General Chairman of the committee, announced that negotiations were under way which might be expected to lead to very material additions to the receipts of the campaign, and that if the workers maintained the average so far of from $250,000 to $300,000 daily the five-million mark would be reached when the campaign closes on Saturday night. This means that the outside negotiations will bring in close to $1,000,000, for with the teams continuing at the present rate the total from their efforts will not be much more than $4,000,000.

The largest individual contributions yesterday were $15,000 each from Samuel Untermyer and Herman Rawitzer. The former was reported by Teams 10 and 11, which have combined their work under the captaincy of Louis Marshall. The Lamport Company, with $10,000, was next.

Among the larger contributions from persons not of the Jewish faith were $3,000 from Coleman du Pont, $1,000 from Arthur Curtiss James, and $1,000 from William G. Willcox, President of the Board of Education. Mr. du Pont's gift is in addition to a contribution of $5,000 made at Wilmington, Del., in connection with the national campaign for the same cause, and Mr. Willcox had previously given $1,000.

Cheering News for Palestine.

The four leading teams in the order of their rank are still Nos. 22, 18, 4, and 19, captained, respectively, by Mortimer L. Schiff, H. B. Rosen, William Goldman, and S. G. Rosenbaum. Their contributions yesterday were, respectively, $20,221, $8,025, $12,258, and $14,415, and their totals to date $231,888, $179,026, $177,483, and $173,794. Fifth place is occupied by the consolidated Teams 10 and 11, under Louis Marshall, which yesterday reported $18,876, with a total of $136,500. Team 23, which had held fifth place until the consolidation, reported yesterday that its efforts had been seriously hampered by the illness of its Captain, Waldemar Eitingon.

When yesterday's meeting was called to order Mr. Morgenthau said: "We ought to be particularly happy today, for apart from all political considerations the capture of Jerusalem by the English is a momentous occasion in the history of the Jews. We are now in a position to assure anybody that we can bring aid to our suffering coreligionists in Palestine. As Mr. Marshall has said, it means another open door. If now the Jews are to be saved and permitted to enlist it cannot be done without money. Turkey is practically starving and we must help our brethren in Palestine at once."

Announcement was made by Felix M. Warburg, Chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee of the American Funds for Jewish War Sufferers, that licenses have been issued to it by the War Trade Board to send relief funds to the occupied territories and to Palestine. The special importance of the granting of these licenses is the permission to send individual remittances into the "occupied districts" and into Palestine, the forms for which are now ready and can be had upon application to the Transportation Bureau, 20 Exchange Place, New York.

In Poland and Lithuania.

Mr. Warburg also announced the receipt of a cablegram, through the State Department, from Max Senior and Dr. Boris Bogen, the committee's representatives supervising relief in Europe, showing the conditions prevailing in Poland and Lithuania. The message read as follows:

Official permission was received for distribution throughout Poland and Lithuania, apportioning the balance of $300,000 today. For God's sake, raise all the money you can. Conditions indescribable. One million people perishing from hunger and cold. Death rate 10 per cent. Soup kitchens and asylums for aged and children closed for lack of funds. Children cannot attend school account extreme weakness and lack of clothing. An unexampled catastrophe faces the Polish Jews. America practically sole help. Authorize Minister Garrett to draw further regular monthly appropriations as required by Dutch Committee, Jacobus Kann, Treasurer. Individual remittances through Lissa Kann very satisfactory. Sixty per cent. already acknowledged.

On this Mr. Warburg made the following comment:

The cable received today from our Commissioners is clear proof that we have underestimated rather than overestimated the urgency of the situation affecting the Jews in Europe. Our Commissioners are conservative men, trained to observe, and who would, under no circumstances, exaggerate. This message, supplementing others which have preceded it, shows us that the $10,000,000 to be raised this year in the nation, which the $4,000,000 sought from New York Jewry is to complete, is but a mere fraction of the sum actually needed to adequately cope with the horrible conditions. I am sure that no Jew reading this communication, and picturing to himself the heartrending suffering which it describes, will withhold from the relief fund a dollar that he can possibly give, even though the giving entails real sacrifice. One's heart would have to be of stone for such a message not to move it. It is impossible for any American Jew to give more than the situation calls for, or, in giving all that he can, to give less than he should.

Rockefeller Applauds Work.

The following letters received from Mayor Mitchel, Mayor-elect Hylan, and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., were read at the meeting:

Dear Mr. Schiff: Your kind letter of Dec. 6 is received. The Rockefeller Foundation was glad of the opportunity to participate in the welfare work for Jewish men in the army and navy, for which funds are now being raised—glad because it believes in the value of the work itself and also because it is happy to have this opportunity of expressing to the world the spirit of sympathy and friendliness and co-operation which it feels toward the Jewish people. May I express the hope that success will attend the efforts which are being put forth so vigorously this week on behalf of your campaign?

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, Jr.

Dec. 10, 1917.

My Dear Mr. Schiff: The splendid work that you and your committee are doing in the interest of the Jewish war sufferers, as well as the Jewish soldiers and sailors, is to be commended. The Jews of New York are responding with the same liberality to this cause, as they have to every other public cause in the past. The horrible sufferings of those in the war zone should fill the hearts of Jews and Christians alike, to give liberally to this most worthy cause. I wish you and your co-workers great success. May the $5,000,000 be speedily raised.

JOHN F. HYLAN.

Dec. 10, 1917.

My Dear Mr. Schiff: I congratulate you most heartily on having reached the $2,500,000 mark in your campaign to raise $5,000,000 for Jewish war relief and social welfare work among the 50,000 Jewish soldiers now in training. I am sure that New York City will do its duty and that the fund will soon be "over the top." This cause is American and worthy to the core. It is bigger than race or creed. It recognizes the common obligation of our common humanity. The generosity of our Jewish citizens is characteristic, and I am very happy to learn that you are receiving the assistance of Jew and Gentile alike.

JOHN PURROY MITCHEL.

One Man Gave His All.

The whispread appeal of the cam-

To Relieve a Cold in One Day.
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Refuse Druggist's refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 30c.—Advt.

paign was shown by varied contributions announced at the meeting. One of those which aroused most interest was a letter in Yiddish from a man who gave practically everything—a $50 Liberty bond, two silver coins, a ring, and a gold watch chain. Al Jolson, the minstrel, was introduced by William Fox, head of the organization which is working in the theatrical profession, and told the gathering that he remembered enough of his early life in Shrednik, near Kovno, to realize how much the money was needed. He closed by telling Mr. Fox that his contribution of $1,000 could be raised to $2,000. Another gift announced by Mr. Fox was a week's salary of $110 from two child actresses, Jane and Katherine Lee.

On Wednesday and Thursday there will be a bazaar conducted by Temple Emanu-El, at the home of Adolph Lewisohn, 881 Fifth Avenue, for the benefit of the fund.

CONTRIBUTIONS POUR IN FOR RELIEF OF JEWS

Many Individual Gifts Range from $15,000 to $1,000, with Thousands of Smaller Ones.

The following contributions of $1,000 and over to the fund for Jewish war relief and welfare work in the army and navy were announced yesterday:

S. Untermyer	$15,000	R. G. Dun & Co.	$1,000
H. Rawitzer	15,000	Mr. and Mrs. E. Meyer	1,000
Lamport Co.	10,000	S. Wexler	1,000
B. M. Baruch	5,000	Anonymous	1,000
A. Erlanger	5,000	Mrs. M. Mandel	1,000
H. Rosenwasser, (additional)	5,000	I. Richmond	1,000
T. C. du Pont	3,000	Stewart Silk Co.	1,000
H. Katz	2,500	J. W. Schiffer	1,000
Mr. and Mrs. Ezii Joseph	2,500	W. J. Wollman	1,000
J. S. Bache & Co.	2,000	Leon Israel	1,000
Weinstein Bros., (additional)	2,000	Mr. and Mrs. J. Oppenheimer	1,000
Al Jolson	2,000	M. Walter and family	1,000
W. M. Wood	2,000	Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Stein	1,000
Joseph Weber	1,250	Eli Ash	1,000
Free Synagogue collection	1,036	Isaac Gliman	1,000
W. G. Willcox	1,000	Mrs. P. Lewisohn	1,000
M. J. Sulzburger	1,000	Schaff & Mandel	1,000
Arthur C. Bondy	1,000	H. B. Rubin employes	1,000
C. and C. Chapal Freres Co.	1,000	H. Wollman	1,000
A. J. Elkus	1,000	S. Rawtser	1,000
A. C. James	1,000	W. Walter	1,000

The following were reported from Brooklyn:

Borough Park Relief Society	$5,000	Mrs. J. Booth	$1,000
		Munves & Berlin	1,000

The contribution of Kaufman & Oberleder was reported erroneously in Sunday's TIMES. The correct figure is $1,250.

The following is the total reported by each of the various teams up to last night. There are no teams numbered 17, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, or 39. Teams Nos. 9 and 48 have not reported as yet; the place of No. 33 has been taken by Tremont Lodge, I. O. B. A., which has reported $600, and several hundred thousand dollars have been sent in directly by individuals or organizations to the headquarters.

Team.	Captain.	Last Night's Total.
1	Charles Dushkind	$12,195.00
2	Sigmund Elsner	15,805.00
3	Walter Emmerich	22,902.00
4	William Goldman	177,483.70
5	Leo D. Greenfield	3,295.00
6	Colonel Henry A. Guinsberg	94,760.20
7	Samuel Kridel	58,462.00
8	Isidor N. Landauer	10,425.00
10 and 11	Louis Marshall	136,508.00
12	Dudley E. Sicher and Herbert S. Martin	38,168.00
13	Henry Morgenthau	80,858.75
14	Peopold Plaut	37,070.00
15	Harry Rascovar	8,049.00
16	Louis J. Robertson	61,432.00
18	H. B. Rosen	179,026.00
19	S. G. Rosenbaum	173,793.00
20	Leopold Rossbach	36,040.00
21	Abe E. Rothstein	61,220.00
22	Mortimer L. Schiff	231,888.00
23	Waldemar Eitingon	79,376.00
24	Jacob Sperber	$71,359.00
25	Eugene F. Spiegelberg	25,106.00
26	F. De Sola Mendes and Nathan Stern	5,475.00
27	Leopold Stern	49,283.25
28	Leo Sulzberger	31,361.00
29	Henry M. Toch	30,387.01
30	Israel Unterberg	60,953.00
31	A. D. Wolf	30,976.00
32	Walter H. Liebmann	30,064.00
40	Mrs. Max L. Levenson	3,484.00
41	Mrs. S. T. De Lee	15,461.50
42	Mrs. Lee K. Frankel	5,804.00
43	Mrs. H. B. Goldsmith	5,337.00
44	Mrs. Lafayette A. Goldstone	3,695.42
45	Mrs. Robert Hecht	4,732.50
46	Mrs. Elias Lustig	3,111.35
47	Mrs. Alexander Marcuse	5,829.00
49	Mrs. Ben Minton	3,484.00
50	Mrs. Dora Newburger	3,841.08
51	Mrs. Bernard Pollak	7,592.10
52	Mrs. Charles Reizenstein	7,150.00
53	Mrs. Samuel Schulman	12,484.
54	Mrs. Henry M. Toch	8,437.25
	Brooklyn—Nathan S. Jonas, Chairman	150,000.00

THREE CHARITIES PROPOSED

Applications Made to State Board for Their Incorporation.

Applications for incorporation of three charitable institutions were presented yesterday to a committee of the State Board of Charities. They were a Hebrew Convalescent Home to be established at 235 West 120th Street, the Committee for the Care of Jewish Tuberculous, and the Carson C. Peck Memorial Hospital. The committee consisted of the Chairman, William R. Stewart; Dr. J. Richard Kevin, Victor Ridder, and Dr. Stephen Smith.

In behalf of the Hebrew Convalescent Home it was stated that the founders had paid a deposit on the property and would care for the sick who were discharged from a hospital, but who were not yet able to work. In opposition several property holders in the vicinity protested against an institution in a residential district. The Committee for the Care of Jewish Tuberculous purposes to aid in rehabilitating those afflicted with consumption.

Representatives of the Carson C. Peck Memorial Hospital in Brooklyn told how Carson C. Peck, Secretary and Treasurer of the F. W. Woolworth Corporation, wanted to establish a hospital, but forgot to make provision in his will. On his death in January, 1915, his widow purchased for $104,000 a square block of land between Albany and Troy Avenues, and Crown and Montgomery Streets, in Brooklyn. On this plot a hospital is being erected which is already above the second story. The cost of the building and equipment will reach $460,000, and Mrs. Peck has promised to pay any deficiency in the annual budget of the hospital and has pledged herself to endow it on her death. Action in regard to the applications will be taken at the meeting of the State Board tomorrow afternoon.

Mrs. James W. Gerard Operated On

Mrs. James W. Gerard, wife of the former United States Ambassador to Germany, was operated on for appendicitis in her apartments in the Ritz-Carlton yesterday, and last night her physicians, Drs. John F. Erdman of 60 West Fifty-second Street and Ludwig Kast of 771 Madison Avenue, reported her condition as favorable. Mrs. Gerard became ill with appendicitis on Saturday, and after a consultation her physicians decided to operate yesterday.

Don't judge a leader by his followers!

Club Cocktails

have many imitations which are easily and pleasurably avoided.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th St.

Announce, Beginning Today, An Important

Sale of 225 Pairs Men's Skating Shoes at $3.95

¶ Designed especially for skating. Laces down to the toe with an extra piece laced across instep to give added support to the ankle.

¶ Tongue is well padded, which makes the shoe very easy fitting across instep and prevents the laces from cutting. Sizes 6 to 10½, in Brown and Black.

Skating Shoes of this quality are most extraordinary value at $3.95.

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC
Unusual Christmas Gifts
Of Linens, Laces and Handkerchiefs
AT PRICES NO HIGHER THAN ELSEWHERE
FIFTH AVENUE AT 45TH ST.

Gimbel Brothers
31st ST.—BROADWAY—33rd ST.

Here Is That Opportunity to Own

A Fur Overcoat At An Inside Price

We will offer a limited number of smart coats at special prices for five days only.

Most every man has had a secret ambition to own a fur-lined overcoat and take his place on "Millionaire Row." Usually "price" has stood in the way, but here is a proposition that eliminates even this excuse.

Men's Genuine Northern Muskrat Lined Coats With Large Otter Collar
Special, $87.50
Fine Dark Oxford Gray Shells. Some with belts, others without.

Genuine Raccoon Coat, Fur Outside
Special, $92.50
A good roomy coat. Large cuffs and sleeves and good strong linings.

Many More Fur Coats From $95.00 to $375.00
A big assortment, and we are sure to please you.

Men's and Young Men's Fur Collared Coats
Special at $37.50
Large fur collar on a three-quarter length coat with belted back. Double breasted. A real smart, snappy coat.

Men's Pieced Raccoon Coats
Special at, $21.50
A good warm coat for the man in an open car or for the chauffeur in front. Will keep him warm.

GIMBELS MEN'S CLOTHING STATION—Fourth Floor

CANES and UMBRELLAS of DISTINCTIVE CHARACTER

REED & BARTON
ESTABLISHED 1824
JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS
FIFTH AVENUE AT 32nd STREET
4 MAIDEN LANE

Gidding
PARIS 5TH AVE AT 46TH ST NEW YORK

Important Values in Fashionable Apparel for Personal Use or Holiday Gifts

EXQUISITE WRAPS
Of rich metallic brocades and soft chiffon velvets, lavishly trimmed with fashionable furs—Especially priced at $145—$175—$195—$250.

AN ODD GROUP OF VELVETEEN AND VELVET WRAPS ESPECIALLY PRICED AT $85 AND $110.

THEATRE and DINNER GOWNS
A wonderful array of styles for the many social functions of the holiday season—Especially priced at $75—$95—$125.

COSTUME SUITS
For street—afternoon or informal wear, of handsome cloth materials or rich velvets, combined with fashionable furs, including imported models—Especially priced at $125—$145—$195—$250—$295.

SPECIAL GROUPS OF STREET AND SEMI-DRESS SUITS ESPECIALLY PRICED AT $50—$75.

STREET and MOTOR COATS
Of warm, soft materials in a full range of fashionable shades, luxuriously trimmed with select furs—Especially priced at $75—$95—$125—$145—$175 to $295.

CHRISTMAS FURS
Beautiful Fur Coats—Matched Sets—Scarfs and Muffs

Fur Coats for Men Specially Priced

Fur Coats and Fur-Lined Coats reduced in price at a time when advances in price are more in order—they are particularly desirable for motoring for owners, as well as for chauffeurs.——And are really extraordinary value at these reduced prices.

Muskrat Lined Coats Special at $48.50
Black broadcloth shell with genuine Persian Lamb Collar.

Persian Lamb Collar Coats Special at $65.00
Fine full-cut black Kersey coats lined with Muskrat.

Muskrat Lined Coats Special at $78.00
Big, warm double breasted full fashioned coats with full flaring skirt. Our own exclusive model. Made of heavy black or gray overcoating with full Persian Lamb, Beaver or Hudson Seal Collar.

Other Coats Specially Priced from $88 to $250

Sale of Motor Lap Robes
$30, $35 & $45 Robes Special at $27.50
$22, $25 & $28 Robes Special at $19.50
$15, $16 & $19 Robes Special at $14.50

Brill Brothers
BROADWAY AT 49th ST.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—quality—Service
Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Overcoats You'll Recognize As "English"
Their smart lines and snappy draping—the fabrics themselves—have the stamp of London Town all over them. The products of many London clothes-makers form a collection which is correctly British without a doubt.

Burberry's and Other London-made Overcoats for Men, $44.75 to $64.50.
Tailored of warmth without weight overcoatings and heavy fleecy fabrics in Oxford, green, brown, tan and heather mixtures. The models include Double-Breasted Ulsters and Ulsterettes, Great Coats, Cape Overcoats, and English Slip-Ons. Of course, the prices are "Lowest-in-the-City."
Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way. Front.

Men's Sweaters at Savings
All Worsted, Heavy Weight, V-neck, coat style, full fashioned with two pockets. Colors include light gray, Oxford, navy and maroon, also black and white. $7.74
Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

Men's Silk Robes From Japan, $10.89
Ordered by our own representative on his recent trip to the Far East. Hand quilted silk with down cotton interlining, cut full and roomy. Blue, olive, brown or black.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Woven Madras Shirts at $2.44
A good assortment of woven madras shirts with laundered cuffs attached. Negligee model with turn down collars to match. Plain blue, helio, tan and green. All sizes.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Smokers' Goods at Real Savings

All well known brands of cigars, cigarettes and tobacco at prices lower than elsewhere, also Pipes, from 23c up. Tobacco Pouches, 24c to $2.49. Cigar and Cigarette Cases, of leather, 49c to $6.49
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., B'way, and Fifth Floor, 35th St.

How to Reach the Men's Departments
Coming in at the Broadway and 35th St. entrance, you will find all the men's departments right at hand. On the Main Floor: Men's Furnishings, Umbrellas, Hats, Hosiery, Underwear, Books and Stationery.

On the Fifth Floor, quickly reached by elevator: Clothing, Sporting Goods, Cameras and Cigars.

THE AUSTIN COMPANY

ORDER an Austin Standard Building. You don't have to pay a premium for 30-day delivery on completed factory-floor space. We own all the materials, bought at rock-bottom prices.

The Austin Company
217 Broadway, New York.
Barclay 7755
Cleveland Pittsburgh
Detroit Indianapolis

CIVIL SERVICE.

Actuarial Clerk
Salary $600 to $1,200

Candidates must be at least 18 years of age and possess a working knowledge of actuarial terms, symbols and formulae, and of mathematics as applied to actuarial work. Subjects and Weights: Experience, 2; Duties, 5; Mathematics, 3. Applications received at Room 1400 Municipal Bldg., Manhattan, until DEC. 19, AT 4 P. M. For further particulars see CITY RECORD, or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission.

Send the boy in camp a copy of
EXTRICATING OBADIAH
Joseph C. Lincoln's Cape Cod romance

BLIZZARD CHECKS HALIFAX RELIEF

Continued from Page 1.

windows and doors once stood, and familiar plate glass fronts are boarded up. Street car service has not yet been fully restored, and there are few persons with leisure to direct bewildered strangers.

The streets which once were filled with traffic or were alive with merrymakers tobogganning on the icy hills are deserted, many of them impassable with debris or so frozen that footing is impossible. From wrecked buildings comes the crash of glass as broken panes drop out with every gust of wind.

Relief Steamer Delayed.

The cargo of window glass, hospital supplies, and warm clothing which the Relief Committee had looked forward to with eagerness, did not arrive tonight on the steamer Calvin Austin, as expected. The ship left Boston yesterday, but tonight was driven into Yarmouth by the storm. Her commander wired that she would arrive tomorrow night and begin discharging her supplies early Wednesday morning.

The numerous relief agencies, those put into operation by the citizens of the city directly after the explosion, and those reaching here in large numbers since, were organized today under one head, with A. Handfield Whitman, a prominent business man, as Chairman. The plan was adopted at the suggestion of A. C. Ratshesky, Vice Chairman of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, and an experienced relief worker. All the work, both on the ground here and in securing supplies from the outside, will henceforth be systematized, with Halifax people themselves in control of the situation. Mr. Ratshesky announced that ten motor trucks manned by experienced drivers would leave Boston tomorrow on a relief steamer. This unit will be of great value in view of the demoralized transportation problems here. It was also announced that the steamer would bring 10,000 pairs of shoes, 20,000 more cases of glass, and three cars of roofing paper.

Taking stock tonight, the General Committee in charge of relief found that, while the storm had upset plans and greatly delayed reconstruction, conditions were by no means hopeless, provided relief continued to come forward in a substantial way. The call already has gone forth for the men and materials most urgently needed. Permanent quarters soon must be provided for the 25,000 now destitute and the few thousand more who will soon be discharged from the hospitals.

Munition-Laden Ship Sunk.

A great nervous strain was lifted from the city today when the munition steamer Picton was towed to sea and sunk. Almost hourly rumors had been flying about the city that munition ships were afire in the harbor, and the Picton had been regarded with much apprehension. It was known that she still held in her holds enough explosives to cause much damage.

Twice yesterday fire started on her decks. Last night, when the flames were discovered for a second time, Halifax riflemen boarded her, regardless of personal danger, and tossed the burning deck cargo overboard. They remained on board until morning in the momentary expectation that some smoldering spark would touch off the explosives below. It was a brave and courageous act, in keeping with the best traditions of the record established overseas. The guards were relieved of their strain today. Naval officers had the old ship towed far out to sea, opened her cocks, and stood by until she plunged to the bottom and removed the last menace from the city. Accepting without reservation the navy statement that no other munition liners are in port, the people breathed easier tonight.

Nothing has been more cheering to the city than the assurances of substantial aid from the United States. There was applause with each announcement at headquarters that money, food, and supplies were on the way from various American cities. But while deeply appreciative and grateful, Halifax wants the word accepted as official that it is best not to start shipments until the General Committee has been advised as to their nature.

The Nova Scotia Steel Company and the Dominion Coal Company today illustrated an effective plan for relief. The steel company sent a working outfit, with fifty men and a car of tools. The men will sleep and eat on the train and give their working time free to the city. The coal company adopted the same system, which was commended by the Reconstruction Committee as the most practical yet suggested.

Captain Goodman, medical reserve officer at Governor's Island, New York, detailed by Washington authorities to organize and co-ordinate all American forces here, arrived today and established headquarters in the office of Colonel McKelvie Bell, commanding the Canadian forces in charge of the hospital relief work.

Twenty German residents were arrested today on a military order. After the party had been examined, six were released. The officials said there was no unexplained significance in those arrests. Until now Germans have enjoyed virtually unrestricted liberty, but in this time of stress, when the public mind is excited and susceptible to rumors that might lead to panic and further suffering, every precaution is being taken.

It was announced tonight that the Admiralty Court hearing as to the cause of the collision between the Mont Blanc and the Imo, which was to have begun tomorrow, had been put over until Wednesday. Failure to obtain the services of a competent interpreter made the postponement necessary.

Story of Imo Survivors.

Members of the crew of the Belgian steamer Imo assert that the French munitions steamer Mont Blanc was to blame for the collision which caused the explosion. Employes of Pickford & Black, agents of the Imo, who have been providing the crew with clothes and other comforts, made public today the stories told them by the seamen.

According to the account of the men of the Imo, they were entirely unaware of the nature of the cargo on the Mont Blanc. Their version of the tragedy follows:

The Imo was proceeding down the harbor toward the sea when the Mont Blanc was seen coming toward the Ima, apparently steaming for Bedford Basin. The French vessel was on the Dartmouth side of the Narrows. She blew two blasts of the whistle, indicating that she was going to starboard. The Imo replied with two blasts. The Mont Blanc turned. The crew of the Imo thought they could pass in safety, but the distance between the two vessels was too short, and the Imo rammed the Mont Blanc or the starboard side.

Neither vessel appeared to be seriously damaged by the collision. After they separated the Mont Blanc headed for one of the city piers. The Imo went on, the skipper's intention being, the crew believe, to get into shallow water in order to find out exactly what damage had been done to his ship.

The seamen received their first warning of danger when they saw chemical flames leaping from the decks of the Mont Blanc. Then came the explosion. The Imo was caught in the tidal wave and riding on its crest was hurled on the rocky beach.

The sailors declared that no attempt was made to leave the ship until she struck, and that every man was in his place. The Captain was standing on the bridge and his head was blown off. The wheelman was at his post, and his body was found in that position when the steamer was examined later. The body of the pilot, William Hayes, was found along the shore near the hulk, and it is thought he was blown from the deck. Every man above deck was killed.

When the vessel struck the beach the survivors rushed up from beneath decks and scrambled ashore. Thirty-one escaped. Naval relief parties found them wandering about in the brush.

On the Halifax shore lies the wargray prow of a steamer—all that is left of the Mont Blanc. From the right, over on the Dartmouth shore, hard aground, but seemingly not in bad shape, lies the Imo. To the left a few sunken piles and one distorted steamer, slammed bodily against a pile of wreckage, which had once been a dock, are all that is left of Piers 6, 7, 8, and 9.

It was to these piers that the firemen came when the alarm of fire was turned in. Searchers say that at one point they found at least twenty bodies of men, who, though stripped of clothing, were evidently military men, as khaki rags were picked up in the immediate vicinity.

A few blackened timbers along the track to the left represent the Richmond station, where every employe was killed. Of the yardmen not 10 per cent. remain. Of seventy spare trainmen not ten had reported for duty this morning. That mass of wrecked and twisted rolling stock in the Richmond yard represents some four hundred freight cars, and seventy or eighty passenger coaches have been temporarily placed out of commission.

Nearby, where there had been a foundry, there is a jumble of bricks and a brightly burning pile of coal marking the tomb of forty men who met death at bench and lathe.

Virtually the entire congregation of St. Joseph's Church was either killed or injured in the explosion. The edifice is in ruins.

APPEALS TO NEW YORKERS.

Acting Mayor Dowling Asks Aid for Halifax Sufferers.

Acting Mayor Frank L. Dowling issued an appeal to New Yorkers yesterday in behalf of the Halifax sufferers.

"Robert W. de Forest, Chairman of the New York Chapter of the American Red Cross," he announced, "has agreed to supervise and distribute contributions to be made by residents of this city. Money contributions will be gratefully received at the offices of the New York County Chapter, American Red Cross, 589 Fifth Avenue, and of Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, New York County Chapter, 52 William Street. Tenders of supplies, &c., may be mailed to either of these offices. Special receipts to the effect that contributions made in response to this appeal are to be devoted to the Mayor's Halifax Relief Fund will be given to all who contribute."

Large quantities of wearing apparel and bed clothing for sufferers were collected at the Park Avenue and Martha Washington Hotels as the result of the announcement of George C. Brown, the proprietor, that the hotels would forward any supplies donated.

"My son has enlisted, and I am sending all of his Winter clothing," was the message accompanying a large bundle from Riverside Drive.

Two carloads of clothing and medical supplies were sent from here last night by the American Express Company in behalf of the Atlantic Division of the Red Cross. This makes a total of six carloads of relief supplies which have left New York City for Halifax.

The Canadian Club, at its rooms in the Hotel Biltmore, constituted itself a clearing house for information concerning the relatives of New Yorkers living in Halifax. Many families in this city got their first news of the fate of relatives or friends in Halifax by telephoning to the club, which relayed the query to Halifax. The Canadian Club has sent $3,000 for relief, and yesterday received approximately $10,000 more from its members for this purpose.

Thirty cases of clothing and other supplies were furnished to the Red Cross by the British War Relief.

Bowring & Co. of 17 Battery Place, agents for the Red Cross Line plying between this city and Halifax, instituted a Halifax Relief Fund among shipping interests by donating $1,000, and in a few minutes the total had grown to $5,000, which was immediately wired to Halifax. The officials of this company announced that any contributions of clothing or supplies sent to their pier at the foot of Coffey Street, Brooklyn, would be sent on their next steamer for Halifax free of charge.

The Bank of Nova Scotia, at 52 Wall Street, is forwarding contributions for relief work at Halifax.

BOSTON, Dec. 10.—A second steamer bearing relief supplies will leave for Halifax tomorrow. The relief fund late today had reached $208,228. In a telegram to Governor McCall, A. C. Ratshesky, who is in charge of the Massachusetts relief party, asked that after the steamer now loading was dispatched nothing further be sent for the present, except cash.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 10.—The Chamber of Commerce will wire $5,000 to Halifax. A committee was appointed to raise $50,000 for the stricken city.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Dec. 10.—The Halifax Relief Committee of this city will rebuild one of the destroyed workingmen's houses as a Christmas gift to Halifax. It is hoped that other cities in the country will do the same.

Rev. B. W. R. TAYLOR,
Chairman of Committee.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 10.—Arrangements were made for the immediate departure of fifty nurses from this city and other places in New Brunswick for volunteer relief work in Halifax.

PENNSYLVANIA CUTS SERVICE TO SOUTH

Continued from Page 1.

ment use, and to release employes for other service, there is contained a silent protest against passenger traffic which may be dispensed with during the war.

It is expected in railroad circles that the Pennsylvania's lead will be followed by other railroad companies. Already some of the fast passenger services to the West have been curtailed by the New York Central and other lines, and this movement is expected to extend rapidly.

The English Government took measures early in the war to conserve traffic capacity on tht railroads to necessary freight, working out the plan effectively by reducing passenger accommodation and by taxing railroad tickets heavily. Similar steps were taken in Germany and France, especially in regard to the elimination of passenger room on thetrains. Reports from Germany on numerous occasions have told of the complete cessation of passenger service for days at a time while troops and supplies were being concentrated at points on the several battle fronts.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 8th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 15.19 cents.—Adv.

Unusual Gifts

IT is not the bizarre but the unusual in intrinsic beauty that wins the greatest success in Christmas Gifts. In the Tobey Collection you find many such articles. Whether it be a small lustre vase, a humidor, a nest of tables, a comfortable chair, an uncommon phonograph cabinet, or anything else Tobey Hand-Made, each has that touch of superb differentness which distinguishes all the Tobey productions.

Also a special collection of odd pieces for Christmas from $10 up.

The TOBEY Furniture Company
Fifth Ave. & 53rd St.

Only 12 Shopping Days to Christmas

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" Meet me at the Fountain
SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

A Wealth of Gifts
At $1—$2.50—$5—Today Only

What an interesting bit of Big Store News this is! Consider it. Study it ca efully.

Here we have taken three prices—$1, $2.50 and $5, and at each of them we have assembled a wonderful variety of dainty, practical, useful and altoge her acceptable Christmas gifts to meet the most modest of purses.

(Gifts at even lower, and, of course, at higher prices if you want them.)

No better bid for your Christmas favor could be made. We have only to add that we could have multiplied this list by ten, and still you wouldn't have read ALL the good news that Greenhut's has to tell today.

at $1

JEWELRY
Gold-Filled Bracelets—for women and misses; fancy designs; all with safety guard; at.....$1
Belt Buckles—reinforced metal back; engine turned designs..$1
Knitting Needles—Sterling silver end; choice of plain or enamel; pair.....$1

SILVERWARE
Choice of Quadruple-Plated Cheese Dishes, Sugar Bowls or Creamers—in hammered design; Butler finish; at.....$1

IN TOY TOWN
Fuzzy Teddy Bears—full jointed; squeaker voice; 20 inches tall; regularly $1.50; Tuesday.....$1
Child's $1.50 Tea Sets—contains 20 pieces; made of high grade aluminum; packed in partitioned holiday box.....$1

WOMEN'S BLOUSES
Dainty White Voile Blouses—handsomely trimmed with imitation Irish and Val. laces; embroidery and pin tucking; at.....$1

MIDDY BLOUSES
Sizes 8 to10 years; pretty styles, in all white or effectively trimmed with contrasting color; packed in holly boxes; at....$1

GIRLS' GYM BLOOMERS
Girls' Gymnasium Bloomers—sizes 8 to 20; well made of Black Sateen; cut full and roomy; packed in holly boxes; at....$1

PETTICOATS
$1.25 and $1.50 Petticoats—for stout or average figures; in the extra sizes will be found a splendid assortment of plain colors and black; also black with dainty Dresden designs; likewise a variety of colors and black for medium figures; all lengths; also fitted tops; at.....$1

SILKS
$1.75 Black Dress Taffeta Silk—35 inches wide; splendid quality; yard.....$1
Satin Messaline—35 inches wide; colors and black; yard.....$1

OUTING FLANNELS
36-Inch Outing Flannels—extra heavy; good fancy nap; neat pink and blue stripes; 5 yards for..$1

PLAIDS
Worsted Finish Plaids—36 inches wide; choicest styles and colorings for ladies' and children's wear; 5 yards for.....$1

MEN'S HATS
Men's $2 Soft Hats and Derbies—newest shapes and colors; the soft hats are silk lined; colors: blue, brown, green, gray, and black; the derbies afford you a choice of 6 shapes, the season's newest blocks; silk trimmed; solid leather sweatbands; black only; at.....$1

CASSEROLES
Fireproof Casseroles—in handsome nickel-plated frames; 7-inch diameter.....$1

SCRAP BASKETS
Fancy Decorated Scrap Baskets—assorted colors and designs...$1

WOMEN'S SKATING SETS
Skating Sets—of Brush wool; cap and scarf; in old rose and Copenhagen blue; regularly $1.50; at $1

RUGS
Tapestry Brussels Rugs—size 27x54; choice colorings and designs; regularly $1.50; sale.....$1

at $2.50

JEWELRY
10-Kt. Solid Gold Lavallieres—fancy drop, set with choice amethyst, sapphire, garnet or emerald; at.....$2.50
Solid Gold Cuff Links—fancy design; bright or Roman finish; at.....$2.50

MECHANICAL TRAIN SETS
High-Grade Mechanical Train Sets—each set consisting of cast iron locomotive, set of cars and oval track; regularly $4; sale...$2.50

SOFA CUSHIONS
Sofa Cushions—in all styles and shapes; covered in finest Damask, Silks, Velours and Armure; some trimmed with galloons; regularly $3 to $4.95; at.....$2.50

GIRLS' RAINCAPES
Girls' Raincapes—sizes 8 to 14 years; made of Navy Blue Rubberized Poplin; hoods lined with plaid silk; packed in holly boxes; at.....$2.50

SILVER-PLATED TABLEWARE
Rogers 1881 Tableware—a 15-piece set, in Grecian design; put up in lined boxes; at.....$2.50

MEN'S HOUSE SLIPPERS
Men's $3 House Slippers—made of fine quality kidskin, black or tan; Romeo or Everett style; hand-turned leather soles; all sizes; at.....$2.50

UMBRELLAS
Men's and Women's Umbrellas—covered with best quality Silk Gloria; large variety of handles in the latest styles.....$2.50

BROADCLOTH
$3.50 All-Wool Chiffon Broadcloth—black and prevailing colors; per yard.....$2.50
(Put up in holly boxes free of charge.)

BOYS' RAINCOATS
Hedgman Black Rubber Guaranteed Raincoats—checked and white linings; patent fasteners; 5 to 16 years; at.....$2.50
Boys' Raincoats and Hats—of rubberized materil; tan or olive; sizes 6 to 14 years; at.....$2.50

MEN'S AND YOUTHS' FUR CAPS
Men's and Youths' Fur Caps—of Coney Skin; satin lined; Detroit shape; all sizes; regularly $3.50; at.....$2.50

FURNITURE
Dining Room Chairs—box seat; upholstered in chase leather; Golden Oak finish; at.....$2.50
Pedestals—with round column; finished in Golden Oak or Mahogany.....$2.50

BATH MATS
9x20 Chenille Bath Mats—choice selection of pretty colorings; regularly $3.75; at.....$2.50

ELECTRIC FLAT IRONS
Electric Flat Irons—can be used wherever there is electric light; ready for use almost as soon as current is turned on; 6 lbs.; complete with 6 ft. cord and plug attachment.....$2.50

TEA KETTLES
6 o'Clock Tea Kettles—with alcohol regulating lamp; choice of copper, nickel or brass; at..$2.50

CIGARS
50 La Melo Londres Grandes Cigars—mild Havana Cigars; shade-grown Connecticut wrapper; at.....$2.50

at $5

JEWELRY
Solid Gold Rings—10 kt.; large assortment of styles; set with choice real cameo, seed pearls, and colored stones; at.....$5
Solid Gold Brooches—10 kt.; set with real cameos, Wedgwood and pink shell; handsome mountings; at.....$5
"Ceylona" Pearl Necklaces—beautiful lustrous pearls; graduated and uniform sizes; fastened with solid gold or Sterling Silver rhinestone clasps; at.....$5
10 Kt. Solid Gold Lavallieres—set with three cut diamonds; fancy drop design; at.....$5

SILVERWARE
Quadruple-Plated Nut Bowls, also Fruit Bowls—both gold lined; at.....$5

FUR SCARFS
Handsome Manchurian Dog Scarfs—pretty animal shape; at....$5

FUR MUFFS
Manchurian Dog Muffs—barrel shape; lined with satin; at....$5

GIRLS' RAINY-DAY OUTFITS
Rainy-Day Outfits—in tan and navy; belted Trench coat of rubberized poplin, with Billie Burke hat to match; sizes 8 to 14 years; packed in pretty holly box....$5

WOMEN'S BATH ROBES
Blanket Bath Robes—in a wonderful assortment of patterns and colors; large shawl collar, with wide revers; trimmed with wide satin ribbon; regularly $5.95; at.....$5

MEN'S RAINCOATS
Men's $8.00 to $10.00 Raincoats—in tan and gray double-texture materials; all seams sewn and cemented; made by the famous house of Kenyon.....$5

SEAL PLUSH
50 Inches Wide Seal Plush—extensively used for coats, muffs, scarfs and trimmings; mill remnants of 2 to 9 yard lengths; we cut any length you want; put up in holly boxes, free of cost; regularly $7.95; sale, yard....$5

MEN'S BATH ROBES
Men's $7.50 Blanket Bath Robes—each robe is cut from a full-size blanket; finished with braid around the edge of collar, cuffs, pockets and down the front; heavy rope girdle; large buttons; coat model, with shawl collar or lapels; heavy, soft and warm; all sizes; at.....$5

SMOKERS' STANDS
Beautiful Stands for Smokers—in highly polished nickel; at....$5

CHAFING DISHES
Chafing Dishes—nickel-plated, with regulating alcohol lamps; at.....$5

RUGS
Tapestry Brussels Rugs—size 6x9; beautiful colorings; very durable; regularly $6.75; at.....$5

VACUUM CLEANERS
Regina Combination Sweeper and Vacuum Cleaner—"Corona;" this sweeper is one of the best on the market and sold at a very moderate price; has great suction power; dustbag may quickly be taken off without removing the nozzle of the machine; has revolving brush and dust pan, easily removed for emptying; regularly $8; for.....$5

Filled Books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps Are Redeemable for $2.50 Worth of Merchandise in Any Department, or for $2 in Cash at the 25¢ Office on the Fifth Floor. We Give 2¢ Green Trading Stamps as Usual. Ask for Them. Double 2¢ Stamps till 12 o'Clock. Single 2¢ Stamps Thereafter. Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day.

Don't Cheat Your Boy
on Christmas Morning

I wonder if you fathers and mothers wouldn't be surprised if you knew what your boy really thinks when you give him toys that are make-shifts—that aren't genuine—that soon have to be cast aside?

I've never got over being a boy myself. I know the importance to a boy of having things *genuine*.

I know how disappointed he feels when he realizes that his toy isn't true; that the steel work in his toy skyscraper isn't like the real building he saw; that his toy motor won't work. He's hurt; he feels that he's been cheated!

There is nothing make-shift about Gilbert Toys.

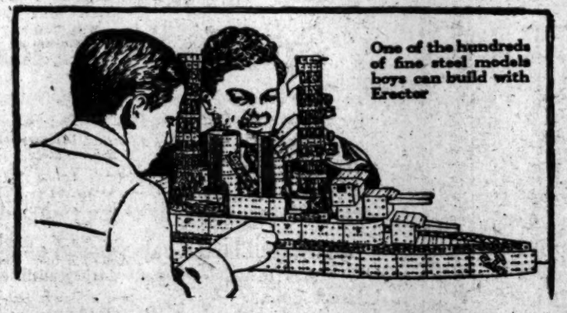
GILBERT ERECTOR
"THE TOY LIKE STRUCTURAL STEEL"

I have studied and worked as hard to make Erector mechanically true as other men do to make a bridge strong or a building architecturally correct.

Your boy will build toy steel bridges, skyscrapers, battleships, machinery with Erector and never lose interest in them, because they're true! They're exactly like the real thing. Erector girders have lapped, interlocking edges (a patented, exclusive feature all my own) so your boy can build with square, four-sided columns—just like those in actual skyscrapers.

If you were to talk to your boy's playmates, you would find that most of them have Erector—and *all* of them know about it. They will tell you that Erector is the construction toy with every piece stamped accurately out of steel, scientifically made and correct in design and proportion; that it builds the most, biggest, and best models; that it has big reinforced steel wheels, grooved and hubbed for every engineering purpose; that most sets have the powerful Erector Electric Motor, which operates many of the models and will lift 100 pounds, when properly geared.

Is it fair to your boy to make him miss the fun that Erector has given so many thousands and thousands of boys? Remember, Erector isn't just a plaything for a day or a week. It will keep him happy, busy and contented for many months—because there's always something new to build with Erector—something to challenge his ingenuity and satisfy his desire for variety. And in addition to all the fun it provides, Erector also awakens and develops the constructive ability which makes successful men.



One of the hundreds of fine steel models boys can build with Erector

Every toy store—and every department or hardware store which handles toys—sells Erector. It's the best-known American toy. Ask your dealer to show you the famous Set No. 4, the favorite of all the boys. It sells for $5. Other Erector sets, $1 to $25.

Alfred Gilbert Jr.
THE A. C. GILBERT COMPANY
New Haven, Conn.

If your Boy already has a set of Erector, give him one of these other

GILBERT TOYS
For Sale by all dealers

GILBERT Electrical Sets
The most fascinating plaything for teaching, demonstrating and applying the secrets of electricity. Your boy learns and plays at the same time. He can make a motor that will lift his own weight. Wire in electric door bells. Operate toys and models with electricity—in short, do a hundred "stunts" that are being done by grown-up electrical engineers.

GILBERT Mysto Magic
With one of these Mysto Magic Sets, any boy can do wonderful tricks, just like real magicians; give shows at parties; churches, halls, and make money. These Sets contain apparatus for some of the most famous tricks of great magicians. Any boy can do them with a little practice and the aid of our fine Manual of Magic Knowledge.

GILBERT Brik-lor
"The toy for young architects." Enables your boy to make his Erector steel models more like the real thing, by bricking-in the chimneys and foundations of the buildings; the towers and piers of his bridges.

GILBERT Chemistry Outfit
Contains laboratory equipment and everything necessary for making interesting chemical experiments; tests for metals, making soap, diamonds, ink, etc. With every outfit is a big illustrated book which tells absolutely how to conduct all experiments.

GILBERT Toy Motors
Boys can have lots of fun with Gilbert Toy Electric Motors. They will operate Erector models and can be used, in conjunction with the Reverse Base and Control Switch, for operating mechanical toys, fans, gear boxes and small model machines. Every motor is built up to the Gilbert standard of quality—carefully tested before leaving factory.

GILBERT Machine Gun
Has all the features of the real machine guns—detachable magazine clip for 12 cartridges, air-cooled chamber, firing crank, automatic traverse elevation, elevating crank, full circle swivel, etc. Works fast as lightning—10 shots per second. Gun is mounted on heavy tripod. Manual, free with every Gun, contains full instructions for organizing Machine Gun Company.

HOLD UP GARY PLAN, JUDGE HYLAN ASKS

Mayor-Elect Forwards Request to Head of Board of Education.

DOWLING GETS LETTER, TOO

Is Asked to Hold Up West Side Plan —Assails Citizens Union as a "Paper Organization."

After a conference with Dr. William L. Ettinger, Associate City Superintendent of Public Schools, Mayor-elect Hylan last night sent a letter to William C. Willcox, President of the Board of Education, urging that nothing be done toward the construction of new schools or alteration of old ones to fit them for the operation of the Gary system.

"The result of the last election," wrote Judge Hylan, "was a mandate to the new Board of Estimate and Apportionment to eliminate the Gary plan from the schools of the city. In order to carry out this mandate the new Board of Education may have to discontinue much of the work now being done or about to be done. It would save much unnecessary work and a considerable part of the city's funds if your Board of Education would refrain from going forward with plans for altering any other buildings for the operation of the Gary plan or with contracts for new school buildings that contemplate the operation of the Gary plan therein."

The Mayor-elect was in conference with Dr. Ettinger for an hour. Afterward Judge Hylan was asked if the so-called "Ettinger plan" was to be substituted for the Gary system. The Ettinger plan has been characterized as a modification of the Gary plan. It contemplates extensive manual training for students in the higher grades, but leaves those in the lower grades free to devote all their time to elementary studies.

"Nothing has been decided upon, nor will any definite decision be reached at least until after the next conference of the incoming Board of Estimate with educators, which has been scheduled for next Saturday," said the Mayor-elect. "I can say, however, that what will be substituted for the Gary plan will not be anybody's plan in particular, but will be as different from the Gary plan as a plan can possible be."

Mayor-elect Hylan also wrote a letter to President of the Board of Aldermen Frank L. Dowling advising that the proposition to have the Corporation Counsel institute proceedings with reference to the title of the New York Central to land occupied by its west side freight lines be held up in the Board of Estimate, together with the proposal asking the Legislature to amend the Charter of the New York Central to limit its rights on the west side.

"It would seem unfortunate," wrote Judge Hylan, "for the counsel who may try this case, if he had not been consulted in drawing the pleadings."

Frederic C. Howe, United States Commissioner of Immigration, wrote Judge Hylan yesterday calling attention "to the unusual opportunity for municipal ownership and operation of a public utility, emphasized by the application of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company for an extended franchise." The letter was written by Commissioner Howe in his capacity as President of the League for Municipal Ownership and Operation in New York City.

The Citizens Union was added to Judge Hylan's little list of "fake organizations" yesterday. He asked why the Citizens Union permitted the Fusion administration to "squander millions" of the people's money without a protest. Judge Hylan gave expression to his views of the Citizens Union in his chambers in the Kings County Court when his attention was called to an announcement that after the first of the year Commissioner of Accounts Leonard M. Wallstein would be employed as counsel to a new committee on city Government, which is to keep tabs on the new administration.

"Leonard M. Wallstein, the present Commissioner of Accounts," said the Mayor-elect, "was a part of the Fusion Administration which squandered millions of the people's money without a protest from Wallstein when he was drawing a salary from the people. What has the Citizens Union, which is only a paper organization, been doing for the last four years, while the present Fusion Administration has allowed million-dollar land and other deals to be put through at a loss to the taxpayers of millions of dollars? I intend to let the people know from time to time all about these fake reform organizations."

Judge Hylan made his last appearance on the bench yesterday. He was in court to pronounce sentence in several probation cases which were pending before him.

BACKS DIRECT PRIMARIES.

Whitman Opposed to a Return to Nominations by Conventions.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 10.—The convention system of nominating State officers will not supplant direct primaries in New York if Governor Whitman has his way, notwithstanding the announcement of Republican Leader Brown of the Senate that a return to the convention nominating plan is desirable.

Governor Whitman today declared that he was in favor of the direct nominations system and that he would fight any attempt by legislative leaders to do away with it.

The Governor also said he was not aware of any disposition on the part of any organized body to oppose the election of Thaddeus C. Sweet as Speaker of the Assembly.

SELECT WOMAN LEADER.

Republicans Choose Miss Boswell as Temporary County Chairman.

Miss Helen Varick Boswell has been elected Temprary Chairman of the women's division of the Republican County Committee. This was announced after a meeting last night of the committee appointed by the Republican County Committee to consider ways and means for bringing the women of Republican proclivities into co-operation with the men's Republican organizations throughout New York County. The meeting was held in the office of Frederick C. Tanner, who is Chairman of the special committee.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee will meet at noon today to consider a plan for having the women voters affiliate with the Democratic organization.

W. H. Chesebrough Left $500,000.

The will of William H. Chesebrough, builder and realty operator, who died Dec. 3 at 161 West Eighty-sixth Street, disposes of an estate estimated at more than $500,000. He gave $20,000 outright, and four-fifths of the residuary estate to his wife, Nanette W. Chesebrough, and the bulk of the remainder of the estate to his father, Robert A., of Spring Lake, N. J., and brother Frederick, of the Hotel Biltmore. Bequests of $500 to $3,000 were given to relatives and friends. The only public bequests were $1,000 each to the Five Points Mission and St. John's Guild.

Munson Liner Sente Out S O S Calls

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Dec. 10.—Captain Ingalls of the steamship Canfield, which arrived here today from Tampico, reported that last Saturday, when thirty miles southeast of Cape Hatteras he received a wireless from Beaufort, stating that the Munson Line freighter Mundale was reported in a sinking condition about twenty-six miles from the Canfield's position. Captain Ingalls immediately altered his course and murried at full speed to the position given, but found no trace of the Mundale. He said that he cruised for three hours in the vicinity before giving up the search.

ARRESTS HERE DISCLOSE BIG COUNTERFEIT PLOT

Secret Service Men Find Spurious French Bank Certificates to the Amount of $125,000.

A far-reaching counterfeiting conspiracy, which involved the circulation among foreign exchange banks in New York and other cities of spurious 1,000-franc Bank of France certificates, has been frustrated by the United States Secret Service. The facts were made public last night after the arrest and subsequent arraignment before United States Commissioner Hitchcock of Eugene Parodi, a lawyer, of 261 Broadway, who is held on a charge of conspiracy to obstruct justice. Two other men are under arrest in the case, one of them held by the Cuban Secret Service in Havana and the other arrested in New York a few days ago, and his detention kept secret pending the completion of the work of the Secret Service in the case. These two men are Louis E. de Shelley, also known as Louis E. Gonzales, whose half-brother is said to be the Chancellor of the Guatemalan Legation in Paris, and a man who says his name is Leon Grosswaid.

In addition to the prisoners the Government has the entire plant used in counterfeiting the French bank certificates, and also a supply of counterfeited 1,000-franc certificates which, had they been discounted, would have netted the counterfeiters about $125,000.

The circulation of the 1,000-franc counterfeits was discovered by Secret Service agents on Aug. 1 last, when a number of them were found among the cash balances of several foreign exchange houses in this city. On Aug. 14 agents of the Secret Service, who had been shadowing Gonzales, caught him, they asserted, in the act of passing one of the spurious notes in Wall Street. He tried to escape, and was shot in the leg by one of the agents. He was subsequently indicted and released in $2,500 bail, which he forfeited and fled to Cuba. Parodi was his lawyer.

On Oct. 30 agents of the Secret Service arrested a man who gave his name as Jean Dupres, and who said he was a deserter from the French Army. With him at the time was Parodi. Duprez was afterward released. On Nov. 20 he was again found by the Secret Service and shadowed, and on Dec. 4 he was arrested for a second time. That night the Secret Service found the plant used in the counterfeiting of the French certificates.

In the opinion of Captain Henry of the Secret Service the counterfeiters succeeded in passing between $50,000 and $65,000 worth of the spurious certificates in this country.

Parodi was held in $5,000 bail yesterday for examination next Monday on the charge of conspiracy to obstruct justice. The Government attorneys did not make public the nature of the evidence they have in the case of Parodi. The latter gave bail.

Grant Pardon to Mrs. Rathbun.

HARTFORD, Dec. 10.—Mrs. Anne Maria Rathbun, who was convicted in New Haven in 1900 of murder was ordered freed today by the State Board of Pardons. Mrs. Rathbun received a life sentence after her husband died of a dose of poisoned coffee, which it was alleged had been mixed by the woman for a boarder.

Established 1723

MEN'S
UR and FUR-LINED
COATS
Ready and Custom Made
MOTOR ROBES

Revillon Frères

5th Avenue at 53d Street

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Today a Timely Sale of 150

Men's Fur Coats

Values that Make
Quick Selection Imperative

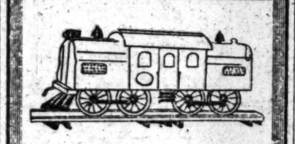
An exceptionally fine showing of Fur lined and Fur Coats, for Street, Dress and Motoring wear.

$57.50 to $500.00

Raccoon Coats for Motoring
Exceptional Values at
$90.00, $135.00, $185.00 to $225.00

Polar Dogskin Coats $50.00
Black Dogskin Coats $32.50
Black Dogskin Coats, wombat collar $45.00
Natural Muskrat Coats, Wool lining, $75.00, $125.00

Fourth Floor.



Electrical Trains and General Railroad Equipment

Relatives of small boys oftentimes buy electrical trains with a certain amount of track for a Christmas present to which they afterwards make additions from year to year.

There are many things, which added to the first equipment, lend a fresh interest to the play. There are tunnels, switches in variety, freight cars, poles for stringing wire and signals of divers sorts.

If the small lad likes mechanics, there is no gift which will appeal to him more than a train of cars and a track.

Best & Co.
Fifth Avenue and 35th St.
You Never Pay More at Best's.

AIR BOOKS

Hair By Richard W. Muller, M. D. and its Preservation. 2nd edition. Illus.
Loss of Hair and the Quartz lamp treatment. Prof. Illus. (Author's Translation.) Wm. R. Jenkins, 853 6th Av., Pubs.
Hygiene of the Face and Cosmetic Guide, fully illus.
Baldness, its causes, its prevention and its treatment. 125 illustrations. Now in press. E. P. DUTTON, 681 5th Av., Pubs.

Twenty chuckles to a chapter.
Read Joseph C. Lincoln's new book
EXTRICATING OBADIAH

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue *34th Street*

Special Order

DRESSMAKING & TAILORING DEP'T.
(Fourth Floor)

Final Reductions for Absolute Clearance

have been made on all our Imported Model Gowns and Suits as well as Exclusive Productions from our own Work Room.

Special

Made to Order—Tailored Suits of Broadcloth.

$75.00

Gimbel Brothers
The Store of A Million Gifts

$38,000 Worth of Carefully Selected, Dependable Furs for $28,000

An extravagantly large offering made at a most opportune season—just in time for holiday gift selection—a sale of such magnitude that only our tremendous 3-store buying power made it possible.

The furs are splendid, selected pelts, beautifully fashioned into smart, seasonable models—the values are extraordinary—every piece being marked at a specially reduced Holiday Sale Price.

Muffs, Neckpieces, Collars, Capes at Very Special Prices

Fur Muffs		Fur Neckpieces
$10.00	Natural Nutria	$22.50
$12.75	Natural Raccoon	$10.00
$12.50	Hudson Seal	$14.50
$15.00	Gray Squirrel	$15.00
$22.50	Natural Beaver	$20.00
$24.50	Real Skunk	$28.50
$24.00	Gray Taupe or Blk. Wolf	$24.00
$29.50	Black Lynx	$29.50

Capes, smart Coatees, a wonderful smart collection. Very greatly reduced.

A number of high cost Coats in Hudson seal, moleskin, caracul, broadtail, Persian lamb, squirrel and mink at very great reductions.

Motor Coats

Raccoon Coats, Holiday Sale Price, $79.50
Civet Fur Coats, Holiday Sale Price, $110.00
Muskrat Lined Cloth Coats, Holiday Sale Price, $39.50
Marmot Coats, Holiday Sale Price, $68.50

Nutria Set, $32.50
Nutria Coat, $125
Broadtail Caracul Coat, $550

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Fur Coats

Hudson Seal Coats, 40 inches long, large collar and cuffs. Holiday Sale Price, $90.00
Hudson Seal Coats, 45 inches long, self collar and cuffs Holiday Sale Price, $115.00
Hudson Seal Coats, 45 inches long, large skunk collar and cuffs. Holiday Sale Price, $150.00
Nutria Coats, 45 inches long, Hudson seal collar and cuffs. Holiday Sale Price, $125.00
Gray Squirrel Coats, 45 inches long. Holiday Sale Price, $175.00
Natural Muskrat Coats, 45 inches long. Holiday Sale Price, $97.50
Hudson Seal Coat, 46 inches long, chinchilla squirrel collar and cuffs. Holiday Sale Price, $225.00
Persian Lamb Coats, skunk trimmed, very fine skins, 46 inches long. Holiday Sale Price, $225.00 & $345.00
Scotch Mole Coat. Holiday Sale Price, $225.00
Mink Coat of dark natural skins Holiday Sale Price, $785.00
Broadtail Caracul Coat of finest moire skins. Holiday Sale Price, $550.00

Come and Revel in the Gimbel Toilet Goods Section

Case After Case of Gift Suggestions

A trip through our Toilet Goods Store, Main Floor, Rear, will solve many of your perplexing Christmas gift-giving problems. Everything imaginable, for everyone from baby to grandparents.

Toilet set and articles will make a Merry Christmas last the whole year through. Their usefulness, beauty and daintiness will be appreciated.

French Ivory, a product resembling real Ivory in its original beauty and at a fraction of the cost.

Gimbels French Ivory Toilet Sets

Sets are of heavy French ivory, made by expert craftsmen. Set consists of mirror, hair brush, comb, puff box, hair receiver, nail file, nail polisher, button hook, cuticle knife and shoe horn (as *illustrated*). Special at $21.00

Everything is Ready for Our Soldiers and Sailors

Gladden the soldier's or sailor's heart by sending him some practical gift from the Toilet Goods Store. Act quickly, now is "the" day to send off all gifts.

Boudoir Sets, mirror, comb and hair brush, all large pieces, and monogrammed. $5.00
Also at $6.75 and $7.50. The difference is in the quality of the hair brush.

Comb and Brush Sets, monogrammed. $1.75

Boudoir Set of two pieces. Hair receiver and puff box. The pair in one; monogrammed for $1.50

Boudoir Sets (8 pieces)—Comb, Brush, Mirror, Button Hook, Nail File, Cuticle Knife, Manicure Buffer in case and Shoe Horn; monogrammed and boxed. $7.50

Boudoir Sets, consisting of 14 pieces—Puff Box, Hair Receiver, Comb, Brush, Mirror, Cloth Brush, Hat Brush, Buffer in Boat, Shoe Horn, Nail File, Cuticle Knife, Button Hook and two Cold Cream Jars. Monogrammed. $20.00
Set in 14 pieces, larger sizes, $22.50

Boudoir Sets, $14.00
(12 pieces)—Comb, Brush, Mirror, Puff Box, Hair Receiver, Bonnet Brush, Cloth Brush, Shoe Horn, Button Hook, Buffer in boat and two Cold Cream Jars; monogrammed with two or three letter monogram.

Manicure Sets—6 pieces, consisting of Tray, Nail File, Nail Polisher, Cuticle Knife and two Pomade Boxes; monogrammed, $4.50

Gentlemen's Set—pair Military Brushes, Cloth Brush and Comb. Monogrammed. $6.00

Comb, Brush and Mirror Sets of French Imperial Ivory, imported from Paris, with hand carved old English letter, or two or three letter monogram. Set, $11.50
We also have the following items in Imported French Imperial Ivory—Cloth Brushes, Hat Brushes, Puff Boxes, Trays, Nail Files, Button Hooks, Cuticle Knives, Pin Boxes, Glove Boxes, Handkerchief Boxes, Bonnet Brushes, Cold Cream Jars. We also have a few Parisian Ivory Boudoir Clocks.

French Ivory Items at 25c to 50c Trays, Puff Boxes, Hair Receivers, Nail Polishers, Cold Cream Jars, Perfume Bottles, Picture Frames, Nail Files, Button Hooks, Cuticle Knives, Shoe Horns, Talcum Holders, Pin Cushions.

Du Barry Comb, Brush and Mirror Sets, monogrammed, $8.00

All Sets Here Advertised Are Monogrammed Without Extra Charge

Du Barry Boudoir Set—11 pieces, consisting of Hair Brush, Comb, Mirror, Puff Box, Nail File, Button Hook, Cloth Brush, Hat Brush, Shoe Horn, Cream Jar and Cuticle Knife; monogrammed, $24.25

Du Barry Boudoir Set—8 pieces, consisting of Hair Brush, Comb, Mirror, Shoe Horn, Nail Polisher, Nail File, Button Hook and Cold Cream Jar; monogrammed, $16.50

Du Barry Manicure Set—6 pieces, consisting of Tray, Nail Polisher, Nail File, Cuticle Knife and two Cold Cream Jars; monogrammed, $6.75

Decorative Du Barry $1.25 to $10.00
Hand decorated in raised floral designs. The most beautiful of all French Ivory Toilet Articles. Sold exclusively at GIMBELS and hand decorated by the original producer.
Set of 10 pieces is $30.00
Set of 3 pieces is $13.00

Du Barry Hand Carved—Price of pieces range from $1.25 to $9.50 each.

Tusculor Toilet Sets — White French Ivory with pink, blue or black borders.
Set of 3 pieces monogrammed, $8.95
Or with hand carved monogram, $9.89

Tusculor Sets, 10 pieces, $19.89

Pink and Blue Sets and French Ivory—Comb, Brush and Mirror; monogrammed. $4.50

8 Piece Sets—monogrammed, $10.00

12 Piece Sets—monogrammed, $14.00

Infants' Sets, 85c to $2.50

Military Brushes—Solid back; 11 rows good bristles; pair $1.50

Military Brushes—Ebony backs—
9 rows ..... pair $2.00
10 rows ..... pair $6.75
11 rows ..... pair $2.75
13 rows ..... pair $3.50

Military Brushes—Kent's in satin, wood backs.
10 rows ..... pair $5.00
14 rows ..... pair $15.00

Military Brushes, Howard's—in natural ebony—Karibrose and black ebony, solid backs.
11 rows ..... pair $4.00
13 rows ..... pair $6.00
14 rows ..... pair $10.00

Military Brushes — Assorted woods, solid backs, sterling silver inlaid; may be engraved with two or three letter monogram without extra charge.
12 rows ..... pair $5.00
13 rows ..... pair $8.00
14 rows ..... pair $11.00

Boys' Military Brushes, Howard's—inlaid, $5.00

Men's Brush Sets—Ebony back, consisting of pair Military Brushes, Cloth Brush and Comb; at, set, $3.75
Others at $7.00 and $10.25

Men's Brush Sets, Howard's—Sterling inlaid, $8.00

Men's Brush Set—3 pieces, military brushes and comb, $2.25
Others, $4.25 and $9.50

Ajax Hair Brushes—for men; natural or bleached bristles, natural ebony Karib—rose or black ebony solid backs; each $2.25 to $3.75

These make useful gifts for men:
Hair Brushes—for men; black ebony backs or lighter color woods, at, each $1.75 to $3.75

Cloth Brushes—for men, $1.65 to $3.75

Hat Brushes—for men, $1.00 to $1.50

Whisk Brooms—large size, best whisk broom made, each, 89c
Other whisk brooms, at 40c

Combs—for men, at 25c to 45c ea.

Nail Brushes, Kent's—for men, 85c to $2.50

Tooth Brushes, Kent's—for men, 30c to 50c

Shaving Brushes—for men (Rubberset), each 50c to $6.50

Gate Mirrors or Bracket Mirrors—for shaving, each, $3.50 to $6.75

Triplicate Mirrors—metal bound, each, $7.00
Wood bound, each, $2.50

Military Equipment for Men—Kits, fitted, each, $1.00 to $7.50

Kits — *as illustrated*, containing razor, shaving cream, shaving brush, soap box and cake of soap, hair brush, comb, tooth brush and holder and Pebeco Tooth Paste in khaki cloth rubberized case. Kit, $3.98

Sewing Kits for men—each, $1.00

Folding Shaving Brushes for men good size and quality; each, $1.00

Colgate's
Cha Ming Perfume, $1.50 and $1.00
Vision De Fleurs Perfume, $1.25, $1.00 and 75c
Florient, Splendor, Radiant Rose and Violet de Mai Perfume, $1.25
Toilet Water, $1.00
Cashmere Bouquet, La France Rose and Violet Water, $1.25, 75c, 50c and 35c

Hudnut's
Violet Sec Toilet Water, $1.85 and $1.00
Gardenia Toilet Water, $1.00
Hudnut's Sets, containing Toilet Water, Soap and Talcum, $1.50

Arly—
Mavis Perfume, $3.50 and $1.25
Lady Mary Perfume, $4.00 and $1.50
Lilas Perfume, $1.25
Toilet Water, $2.50
Mavis Toilet Water, $1.00

Coty's—
L'Origan Perfume, $6.00
Le Fleurt Perfume, $5.25
Heliotrope, Iris, Chypre Perfume, $3.75
L'Or Perfume, $6.00

Le Moveau Cyclamen Perfume, $9.00

Sachets
Pivers, Azurea, Floramye and Pompeia, 1 oz. bottle, 75c
Roger & Gallet Fleur d'Amour, 1 oz., $1.20
Roger & Gallet Vera Violette, 75c
Roger & Gallet Violet de Parme, 60c
Djer Kiss Sachet, 85c
Houbigant Quelques Fleurs.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

MATERNITY-WEAR

Style perfect—that effectively conceal the condition and permit you to participate in your customary social duties and pleasures without the least inconvenience. Patented features automatically adjust themselves when figure returns to normal, *therefore* save you money.

Visit Our Semi-Annual

Clearance Sale

Now in Progress

Surprising reductions on every item. Do not miss this sale.

Lane Bryant

21-23 West 38th St., New York

C AND C

Ginger Ale

May now be obtained at pre-war prices and in unlimited quantity

CANTRELL & COCHRANE, LTD.
DUBLIN BELFAST NEW YORK

E. & J. BURKE, SOLE AGENTS

GILBERT T. WASHBURN Co

Present in their Salon at CARTIER'S

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

FITTED BAGS · UMBRELLAS
CANES · SOCIAL STATIONERY
PERSONAL GREETING CARDS

FIFTH AVE. AT 52ND ST.

GOODYEAR COTTON MILLS
KILLINGLY, CONN.

This cotton storehouse together with a mill addition and 88 workmen's cottages, forms part of the plant manufacturing Goodyear tire fabrics.

Built by

ABERTHAW CONSTRUCTION CO.
BOSTON

The New York Tribune says of

NOBBS

"Unique in its fascination is the story of Captain Nobbs who is wounded blinded and officially reported dead —a graphic tale of the fighting at the Somme and of life in a German prison."

On the Right of the British Line

$1.25 net.

Charles Scribner's Sons
Fifth Ave., at 48th St., New York

CIVIL SERVICE.

Inspector of Elevators

Salary $1,140 to $1,380

Candidates must be at least 21 years of age and have had not less than five years' experience in the actual assembling, installation, repair, or design of elevators, or the equivalent of such experience. Subjects and Weights: Experience, 4; Technical, 6. Applications received at Room 1400 Municipal Bldg., Manhattan, until DEC. 20, AT 4 P. M. For further particulars see CITY RECORD, or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission.

A Book of Good Cheer

EXTRICATING OBADIAH

Joseph C. Lincoln's Cape Cod Romance

RICH AND POOR GIVE TO NEEDIEST CASES

Five Are Fully Provided For Soon After the Appeal Is Published.

$2,988 RECEIVED FIRST DAY

History of Past Cases Shows That Most of Those Helped Have Become Self-Supporting.

In spite of the unlimited calls for aid by many war organizations and the appeal for relief for Halifax, New York showed yesterday a keen interest in the list of "New York's One Hundred Neediest Cases."

New York was not alone in this. Two of the letters with contributions received by THE NEW YORK TIMES came from Pennsylvania. The well to do were not the only ones who gave help through THE TIMES or the four charitable organizations co-operating with it to the one hundred families or individuals whose sufferings gave them a place on the list. One girl working in a factory went to the offices of the State Charities Aid Association, at 105 East Twenty-second Street, yesterday and gave $5 outright and promised $5 a month to relieve Case 28, that of a neglected, ill-nourished little girl, who can go to a good home and get good care for the first time in her life if $50 is raised for her, but must otherwise go to an institution. One contribution of $10 to help the entire list came from Private Dolan Dillenburg of the United States Army. Many small gifts came from persons who were forced to deny themselves in order to make the gifts.

Five cases were wiped off the list of 100 yesterday by subscriptions of the entire amounts needed to provide for them. The total response to the list reported yesterday amounted to $2,988. The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor received contributions totaling $1,263. The amounts sent directly to THE TIMES totaled $983. The Charity Organization Society received $437. The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities received $100 and the State Charities Aid Association received $200. The cases reported by the State Charities Aid Association were not so neglected as the total would appear, however, for the reason that several families took up the question of adopting several of the children whose plight was reported by this organization.

Contributions to The Times.

The contributions received by THE TIMES were as follows:

A friend	$5
Anonymous	10
In memory of Dec. 22	10
Anonymous	10
Mary Travers	5
L. G. Devenburg	10
Sheila Frank Gratz	5
Nancy Allen	10
Private Dillenburg	10
George A. McClellan	10
L. B. Kounts	25
Anonymous	100
Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Haldimand	5
Widow and mother	5
Harriet, Dorothy, and Sam Haynes	10
A sympathiser	500
Mr. and Mrs. S. K. Fuller	10
L. Calle	100
Roland von Maur	1
Mrs. M. Gluckauf	5
Mr. and Mrs. George A. Albro	15
Dr. L. Lewis	5
Jeanette Lewis	5
Josephine B. Lewis	5
J. Donnelly	5
F. L. Pickering	5
Total	$983

Of the 100 cases, the one which went most directly to the heart of the public was No. 6. Only $100 was needed, and it was promptly oversubscribed. The following was the account published of this case:

Christina cannot live long. She has never been strong, and during the last three years she has had one operation after another. It is only seven years since Christina was married, and looked forward happily to all that might come in the confident new life.

But those seven years have brought very mixed gifts—sickness, worry, headaches, bitter loss, and, with it all, pure joy in the persons of Frank and Annabel, whom their mother adores. Christina's husband died a year ago, and the months of struggle and grief since then have been more than her frail strength could bear. She must "rest" now. She needs care and comfort and special food. But most of all she needs her babies, and a place they can call home for the little time Christina has left to live. One hundred dollars is asked.

Invalid Helps an Invalid.

Yesterday morning a woman who had been an invalid for years telephoned to the State Charities Aid Association, which reported this case, and later sent $100 for the woman whom she regarded as a fellow-sufferer. During the day contributions totaling $93.33 were received by THE TIMES for this case. Thus in one day practically twice as much as was necessary was subscribed for this mother. It has been usual in the past, except when directions to the contrary have been given, to distribute oversubscriptions for any one case among other deserving cases which are slower to received attention.

The other four cases, Nos. 5, 44, 45, and 67, in which the money required was promptly subscribed, were told as follows in the summaries printed yesterday:

5. This family was well supported for years by the father, a hard-working tinsmith, until his earning capacity was reduced by the loss of an eye several years ago, followed some months ago by a lingering illness, which resulted in his death. The mother, a partial cripple, and six children, all under 13 years, were left penniless. The children are hungry and sick. To provide the bare necessities of life for the coming months, $380 is needed. (C. O. S., Gramercy 4066.)

44. Eight dollars a month will help this mother pull through with her two children. (A. I. C. P., Gramercy 7040.)

45. This woman, whose husband died last Spring, before the arrival of her third child, had earned $10 a month making hat frames until illness prevented. It will take $43.50 a month to keep the family till the mother is in health. (A. I. C. P., Gramercy 7040.)

67. This woman does the finest kind of needlework, but can only earn $20 a month by it. She needs $26 a month more for herself and her two little sons. (A. I. C. P., Gramercy 7040.)

The response of readers of THE TIMES to this annual appeal was considerably greater yesterday than it has been on the first day of any preceding campaign. More than twice as much money was given as on the same day in last year's campaign. The total reported on the first Monday after the list was printed last year was $1,179.50, against $2,988 this year.

This remarkable showing was made notwithstanding the fact that the heads of the four charity organizations furnishing the list of cases had feared that a poor response was likely this year on the supposition that death and suffering on a gigantic scale in the war had dulled the public to the distress and misery of individuals in their midst. The possibility that New York might be slow to recognize its own cases of sorrow was contained in a statement issued as follows by the Charity Organization Society yesterday:

Cold Brings Much Suffering.

"The total amount received by the Charity Organization Society today was $437. The largest amount for any one case was $77 for No. 3. No other received as much as $50. Twelve received only $2.

"Cold weather such as has fallen upon New York within the last forty-eight hours always means suffering among the poor, and this is particularly true this year, with the prices of coal and every necessity of life sky high. Unfortunately for the poor of this city, the disaster in Halifax has centred the public mind there. It is hoped, however, that New York's suffering families will not be neglected."

There are still ninety-five cases, for which contributions are needed as much as in the five cases, which have already been provided for. Every cent of the money subscribed for them goes straight to them. Nothing is deducted to pay the cost of doing charity. In the great majority of cases the money which will be raised for them during this campaign will not only save the individuals or families from further avoidable suffering, but will place them on their feet so that they may never need charity again. A careful study of the after history of cases, provided for in past years by the generous gifts of TIMES readers, has shown that a high percentage of those helped to a self-supporting condition have thereafter been able to hold their ground.

Contributions for the benefit of the ninety-five remaining cases may be sent either to THE NEW YORK TIMES or to any of the four organizations reporting the cases—the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, 105 East Twenty-second Street, telephone Gramercy 7040; the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, Gramercy 4066; the State Charities Aid Association, 105 East Twenty-second Street, Gramercy 1454, and the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.

5%

GUARANTEED MORTGAGES

Amount	Appraisal
$2,700	$4,500
3,000	5,000
4,000	7,000
7,500	11,500
14,000	21,000

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn

You cannot buy gas mantles by their looks. Buy them by name:

Welsbach Gas Mantles

Upright or Inverted

Best for Light-Strength-Economy

"REFLEX" BRAND, 18¢ - two for 35¢

"No. 4 WELSBACH," 13¢ - two for 25¢

ASK FOR and GET

Horlick's

The Original Malted Milk

Substitutes Cost YOU Same Price

Rector's

Broadway at 48th Street
"Known the World Over"
Supreme Table d'Hote Dinner, $1.50

Top your Christmas list with

EXTRICATING OBADIAH

The new book by Joseph C. Lincoln

If you suffer from irritating skin ailment

use Resinol

Don't worry any more. Just get a jar of Resinol Ointment and a cake of Resinol Soap at *any* drug store. With the Resinol Soap and warm water bathe the affected parts thoroughly, until they are free from crusts and the skin is softened. Dry very gently, spread on a thin layer of the Resinol Ointment, and cover with a light bandage—if necessary to protect the clothing. This should be done twice a day. Usually the distressing irritation and burning *stop* with the first treatment, and the skin soon becomes clear and healthy again.

Resinol Ointment, with the help of Resinol Soap, clears away skin troubles and is a most reliable household remedy for sores, wounds, burns, chafings, stubborn little sores, etc. Sold in two sizes (50c and $1), *never in bulk.*

G. SCHIRMER'S VICTROLA SALESROOMS

General View

THESE salesrooms are in the heart of New York's shopping and hotel district. Eleven elegantly furnished sound-proof rooms.

VICTOR VICTROLAS AND RECORDS ARE THE BEST

G. SCHIRMER'S *new VICTROLA SALESROOMS are the most attractive, most modern, and most comfortable in New York; therefore, the best place to buy your*

VICTROLA AND RECORDS

Open an account and make your Holiday purchases at

G. SCHIRMER'S

3 East 43d. Street, New York

Convenient terms

This year, of all years, give a useful, wearable Christmas present—Walk-Over Shoes

Buy Walk-Over Shoe Gift Certificates for any amounts you wish. Send them as Christmas presents to anyone in the United States. They will be honored in any Walk-Over Shoe Store.

Business executives who give Christmas presents in numbers to their co-workers—what better present can you give them than Walk-Over Shoe Gift Certificates?

A full line of Phoenix Hosiery for men and women

Walk-Over Shoe Stores

New York City		Brooklyn	Bronx
179 Broadway	144 Bowery	1355 Broadway	557 Melrose Ave.
1173-75 Broadway	252 W. 125th St.	565-7 Fulton St.	Yonkers, N. Y.
1439 Broadway	622 W. 181st St.	5406 Fifth Ave.	9 N. Broadway.

Newark, N. J.—795 Broad St. Paterson, N. J.—181 Market St.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—297 Main St.

Walk-Over

$5.00 to $12.00 SHOES

USED IN THE ARMIES AND NAVIES OF THE WORLD

For Christmas give

LUCKY CURVE PARKER

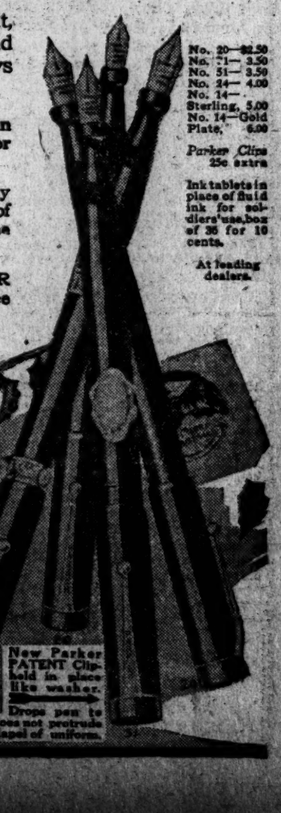
SAFETY-SEALED FOUNTAIN PENS

FOR the boys at the front, for relatives, friends and sweethearts. The enduring gift, always appreciated, always useful.

Parker Self-fillers are *safety-sealed*, the new type "no holes in the wall" fountain pens. Ink can't get out to soil clothes or uniform.

In event of injury to interior mechanism, the pen automatically changes from a Self-filler to non-Self-filler without interruption of service. Because of these exclusive features it's the pen for the army and navy, where only dependable pens are wanted.

Your search for suitable gifts is at an end—decide on PARKER FOUNTAIN PENS. The name is your guarantee of quality.



Obtainable at most stores where fountain pens are sold.

PARKER PEN CO., 310 Mill St., Janesville, Wis.

New York Retail Store, Woolworth Bldg.

In Dainty Gift Boxes

3 LIGHTLESS NIGHTS A WEEK ADVOCATED

Food Administration Considers Plan to Darken All of the "White Ways" Then.

OLD ORDER IMPRACTICABLE

Only Street and Police Illumination Would Be Permitted by the Proposed Regulation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—There are to be real "lightless nights" along Broadway and on the White Ways of all large communities in the country if a plan now under consideration by the Fuel Administration is adopted. Under this plan, on Sunday night, and perhaps one or two other nights of each week, the order "lights out" would be given, and refusal to obey would mean shutting off coal supplies to the offending plants.

Street lights and special lights needed for police purposes would be the only outdoor lighting permitted. Theatre signs, advertising signs, even the electric signs directing patrons to moving picture houses and stores would be out on the nights named in the Fuel Administration's proposed order.

The plan has been proposed because compromises which have been suggested have not accomplished any appreciable fuel saving and have not met with a hearty spirit of co-operation. Many theatres and business houses had endeavored to avoid the consequences, it was said today, and there seems little or no doubt that the new regulations will be put into effect soon.

If they are, Broadway will get a real taste of war conditions, so far as lighting is concerned. Conditions will be much the same as they have been in London, where aircraft raids have made necessary the most severe restrictions. On the nights when the "lights out" order was not in effect, however, there would be no restriction on the present conditions in New York.

The Fuel Administration issued this statement today, regarding the proposed order:

"The United States Fuel Administration has under consideration a definite plan for 'lightless nights' throughout the country, somewhat similar to 'wheatless' and 'meatless' days.

"It is now proposed to darken all outdoor lighting, other than street lights and special municipal lights needed for police purposes, on certain nights of each week. On other nights, according to the plan, signs would be permitted to burn.

"The plan under discussion provides for radical changes in the order put out on Nov. 9 last, which restricted illuminated signs to certain hours, making such exceptions of merchants' and theatre signs as seemed reasonable. In actual application, it now appears, this order is impracticable.

"The evidence of all eyes is that the streets of cities are virtually as light as before these special signs were darkened. State Federal Fuel Administrations in New York, Illinois, and other States have reported in detail on the impossibility of getting results from the old order. They say it is the tens of thousands of small signs that count.

"'Lightless nights' would save coal in large quantities, according to the figures before the Fuel Administration. It would be a part of the plan to show every citizen the war necessity and have him join in the saving. In every residence, apartment house, and office building people would be asked to use not more than one-half the usual lighting.

"Under the conditions noted in the November order the 'White Ways' have kept their brilliancy, and the coal saving has not been large; under the new plan the 'White Ways' would disappear entirely on certain nights."

NOBBS

was
5 weeks on the firing line on the Somme as a Captain.
4 weeks mourned as dead.
3 months a prisoner of war after being blinded.

His thrilling story is told in

On the Right of the British Line

$1.25 net.

Charles Scribner's Sons
Fifth Ave., at 48th St., New York

PAPER

Wrapping Paper, Bags, Twines
Corrugated Paper and Board
Mailing Tubes, Paper Napkins
Corrugated Shipping Paper Boxes
Parcel Post Egg Boxes
Candy Boxes, etc.

No order too large
None too small

BAEHM PAPER CO., Inc.
219 Fulton St., New York
Bet. Church and Greenwich Sts.
Phone Cortlandt 1892.

LITTLE PIANO SHOP AROUND THE CORNER
753 Sixth Avenue
Between 42d and 43d Streets.
Christman Studio Grand, 5 feet long; has wonderful tone quality, and is substantially and elegantly built.
Used Steinway Baby Grand, $325.
Clearing sale of used uprights—Lurch, $65; Milton, $75; Stuyvesant, Walters, $50; Columbia, $75; Young, $80; Steinway, $150, and a lot of others.
Pathe, Columbia, Sonora Phonographs
SEE OUR SPECIAL
FOR $79.50. WITH 12 SELECTIONS.
CHRISTMAN SONS
Also 35 W. 14th St., bet. 5th & 6th Aves.
Open Evenings.

Studebaker Used Car Department
Studebaker Coupe.....$425
Buick, late model.....$410
Paige Closed Model, 4-Pass.$560
Studebaker Demonstrator, 7-passenger.....$1170
Simplex Brougham-Landaulet, 7-pass. Westinghouse, shock absorbers, extra shoe....$385
Dodge, 1916 touring. Make offer
N. Y., 56 St. & B'way, Phone Circle 1420
Bklyn.: 1291 Bedford Ave. Phone Decatur 1414
Bronx: 361 149th St. Phone Melrose 4186

Read it Yourself—Buy it for Xmas
EXTRICATING OBADIAH
The New Novel by Joseph C. Lincoln

Columbia Grafonola and Columbia Records

Columbia Grafonola
Price $215

"That's the one we want"

You want to have just that secure, *decided* feeling when you buy a phonograph at Christmas or any other time.

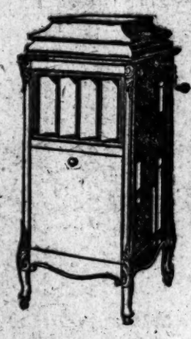
You are not likely to have a complete conviction that you are buying the right instrument for your home until you have seen and heard the Columbia Grafonola.

Whatever the price that you feel ready to pay, you will find in the Columbia Grafonola a model of such substantial value that you will have to give it a place in your consideration.

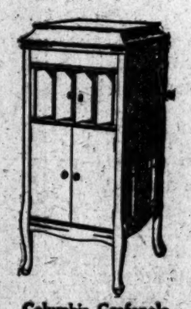
From the lowest-priced Grafonola at $18 to the handsome cabinet instrument at $250, Columbia instruments invite and welcome comparison.

The customer who calls only at a Columbia Grafonola store is sure to be pleased when he hears the Columbia. The customer who hears many instruments is convinced on hearing the Columbia that "That's the one we want."

Columbia Graphophone Company, New York



Columbia Grafonola
Price $110



Columbia Grafonola
Price $85

Columbia Grafonola
Price $45

Columbia Grafonola
Price $18

Ten Million New Members by Christmas.
All You Need is a Heart and a Dollar.
Join the Red Cross Today.

"Built Like a Skyscraper"

Climb up to the top! A Shaw-Walker isn't "too proud" to be a step-ladder! And there's nothing in a Shaw-Walker to work loose or give way. (From actual photograph.)

SHAW-WALKER
STEEL LETTER FILES

DO you know *why* there's nothing to work loose or give way in a Shaw-Walker?

Because after it has been "Built Like a Skyscraper," the Shaw-Walker File is electric-welded into *one solid piece of steel.* No nuts—bolts—rivets—rods—screws.

Drawers smooth-coasting and speedy—no matter how heavily loaded. And they don't rebound.

Compare a Shaw-Walker with your present equipment. See *why* we are able to give our famous money-back guarantee.

Phone us to send you a Shaw-Walker today. Franklin 2261.

WOOD FILES

Shaw-Walker also manufactures a complete line of filing cabinets in wood; as well as supplies for all files.

SHAW-WALKER
60 Franklin St., New York
Chicago—Washington—Detroit—New Orleans
St. Louis—London

Complete Catalog of Wood Files, Steel Files, File Desks, File Safes and Supplies for all Files on request.

Built like a Skyscraper"
SHAW WALKER
STEEL LETTER FILES

CALLS PACKED CARS 'ADEQUATE SERVICE'

B. R. T. Superintendent Tells of Need for Crowding Passengers in Rush Hours.

SEES RELIEF IN NEW LINES

Suggestion That "Trailers" Be Used Is Put Forward at Public Service Hearing.

The rehearing granted to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company on the commission's order that 250 new cars be added to the company's surface line equipment brought yesterday from William Siebert, Superintendent of the lines, the statement that when cars are 50 and 75 per cent. overloaded it is not proof that the service is inadequate. For nearly two years the company has been trying to evade the order for the purchase of the additional cars and has set up various arguments. At the last hearing one of the arguments was that to spend the money for the cars at this time would show a lack of patriotism.

Mr. Siebert, in reply to questions by Public Service Commissioner Whitney, said that the opening of new rapid transit lines would relieve the surface roads to an extent which would permit the release of many of the cars now in operation. Even now, he said, some of the cars which were overloaded in "rush hours" were "released" in non-rush hours.

"In other words," asked Mr. Whitney, "you estimate your need for cars on an allowance of 50 or 75 per cent. overloading in 'rush hours?'"

The witness admitted that this was the fact.

"And you do that because you regard service with either 50 or 75 per cent. overload an adequate service?"

"I do," replied Mr. Siebert.

John L. Wells, special counsel for the company, interposed by saying that it was necessary to carry 50, 75, or even 100 per cent. overload.

"No street railroad," he continued, "at a five-cent fare can do otherwise and pay operating expenses. Even if we had track capacity we could not give a seat to every passenger and pay expenses. We would only make about 75 per cent. of our expenses if we did that, to say nothing at all of taxes, interest, &c."

Mr. Siebert interrupted to say that the company planned to give a seat to every passenger in non-rush hours, and that it was necessary to overload at other times.

"The law says you must give adequate service," said Mr. Whitney.

"That means that the people shall get what they pay for—that the service shall not only be adequate from the passengers' standpoint, but also from the company's standpoint. The company must regard its earnings in providing service," answered Mr. Wells.

Mr. Siebert complained of the difficulty in getting the necessary help to operate the cars, and smoke of the large number of the company's employes who had enlisted in the army and navy. Between Jan. 1 and Nov. 30, 1917, he said, 4,381 conductors and motormen had been hired, and 4,328 had left, leaving only 35 to meet increased demands upon the company. Mr. Whitney called attention to the small cars operated by the company, and suggested that if larger motor cars and trailers were used the same seating capacity would be obtained that is now furnished in three cars, and that only half the number of men would be needed on the cars.

Mr. Siebert said that the company was planning to employ women on its side entrance, stepless cars, and to provide quarters for them in the Flatbush depot. The women, he said, would receive the same pay as men now receive. He doubted the ability of women to make good conductors on the other types of cars.

The hearing will be resumed tomorrow.

Panama Declares War on Austria.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COLON, Dec. 10.—Panama, following the lead of the United States, today declared war against Austria-Hungary.

WANTS CARGO FLEET PREPARED FOR PEACE

Navy League Calls Meeting to Consider Difficulties Confronting Our Merchant Marine.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The Navy League today issued a call for a meeting of members in New York City on Dec. 31 to organize in the interest of the American merchant marine.

"The great goal of our country upon the seas," says the Navy League's statement, "is not merely a military navy, but sea power, which must depend equally upon a merchant marine. It is clear that today the winning of the war depends in large measure upon the performance of our merchant marine. Let us wake the American people up to the importance and the enormity of this problem.

"At the beginning of the war the seagoing shipping of the world amounted to some 60,000,000 tons. When peace comes the world, from present indications, will have but little more than 30,000,000 tons, and of this shipping the United States will own about 14,000,000 tons. We will have risen from owning less than 2 per cent. to owning nearly 50 per cent. of the world's deep-water tonnage.

"The million tons which we possessed were privately owned and were struggling against unfavorable conditions, due to the neglect of years and to unwise legislation. The shipping that we now own and the increased amount that this country will own when peace comes will be owned and administered by the United States Government.

"Now, when we are looking forward to owning half of the world's merchant shipping, we must face the question of its management. We have been paying foreign owners $900,000,000 a year in freight charges, simply to carry American goods to foreign markets. Will we sell our new ships to foreigners or to firms and corporations in this country, or will the Government continue to run them? If the latter, there are many questions that arise.

"Will these ships be run under the present laws, which are apparently framed to encourage seamen to desert, and which give to the walking delegate of the Seamen's Union more power than to the Captain? Will we continue with the farce of certificated seamen and certificated lifeboat men? Will we keep insisting on carrying more officers and men in our ships than any other nation does? Will we pay the higher rates of wages and the higher running expenses, as we have been doing, and carrying cargo at a loss, taxing the people of the country to make up this loss?

"All these questions must be studied, and studied now, lest when peace comes we have no plan for action. The Shipping Board is at present too busy building ships to look far ahead. Individual owners have no time for such studies, nor is there any Government bureau which can devote itself to their solution.

"The Navy League believes that at present the greatest task before the people of this country is to win this war. There are many other societies, each one of whom wishes to win the war, at the same time advancing its own propaganda. Prohibitionists say, Win the war by doing away with booze. Suffragists cry, Win the war and give us the vote. The union labor leader says, Win the war and recognize our union. Other Socialists have similar slogans. To the Navy League these are minor considerations. Let us win the war; everything else is secondary."

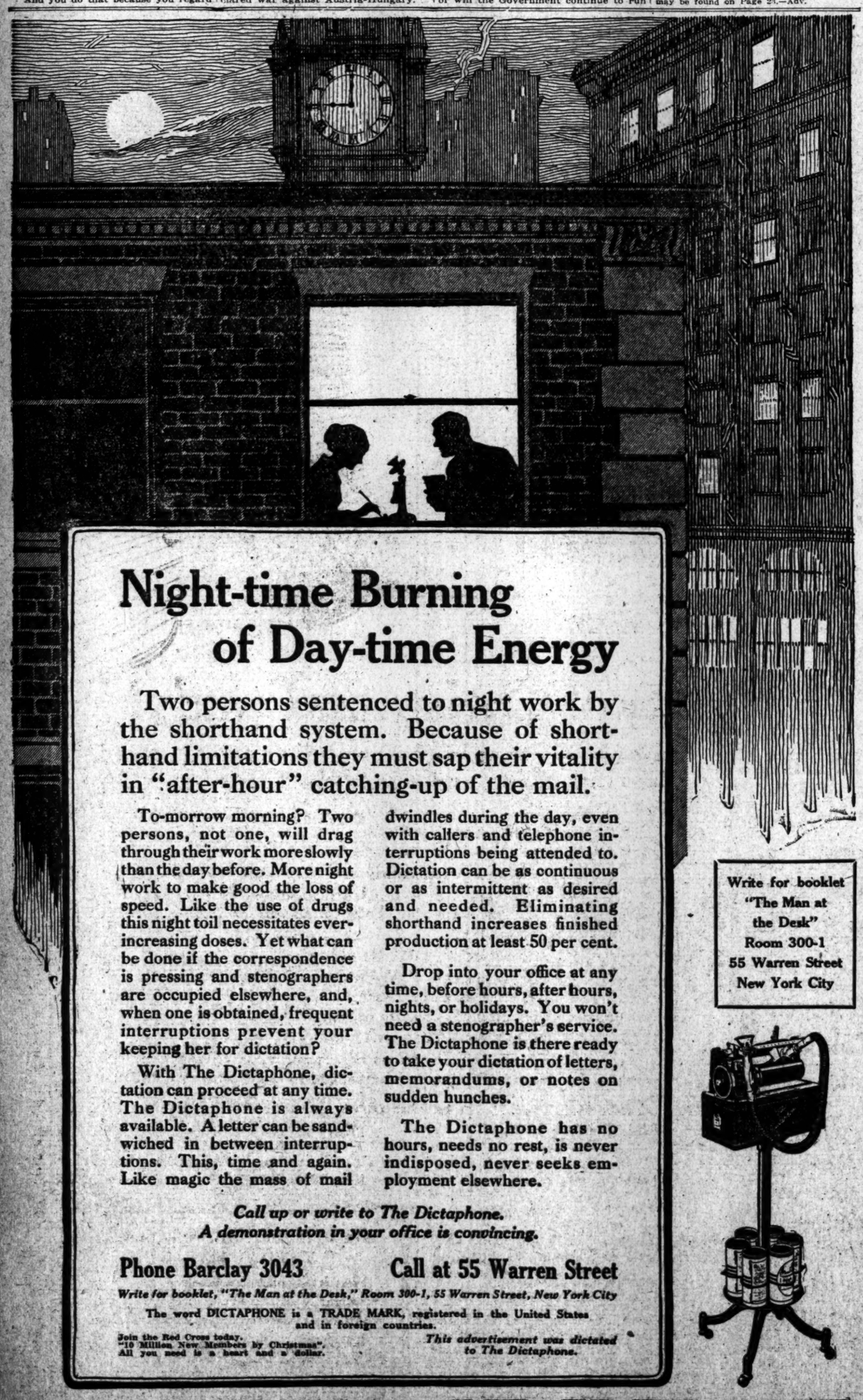
DILLON REPLACED AS HEAD OF MARKETS

Newly Organized Council Selects Dr. Eugene H. Porter to Succeed Him on Jan. 1.

ALBANY, Dec. 10.—Dr. Eugene H. Porter, of Upper Lisle, Broome County, was selected to succeed John J. Dillon as State Commissioner of the Division of Foods and Markets at a meeting of the newly organized Council of Farms and Markets tonight. The appointment is to be effective Jan. 1. Charles S. Wilson was continued as Commissioner of Agriculture.

LOST AND FOUND.

Advertisements of Lost and Found articles may be found on Page 23.—Adv.



Night-time Burning of Day-time Energy

Two persons sentenced to night work by the shorthand system. Because of shorthand limitations they must sap their vitality in "after-hour" catching-up of the mail.

To-morrow morning? Two persons, not one, will drag through their work more slowly than the day before. More night work to make good the loss of speed. Like the use of drugs this night toil necessitates ever-increasing doses. Yet what can be done if the correspondence is pressing and stenographers are occupied elsewhere, and, when one is obtained, frequent interruptions prevent your keeping her for dictation?

With The Dictaphone, dictation can proceed at any time. The Dictaphone is always available. A letter can be sandwiched in between interruptions. This, time and again. Like magic the mass of mail dwindles during the day, even with callers and telephone interruptions being attended to. Dictation can be as continuous or as intermittent as desired and needed. Eliminating shorthand increases finished production at least 50 per cent.

Drop into your office at any time, before hours, after hours, nights, or holidays. You won't need a stenographer's service. The Dictaphone is there ready to take your dictation of letters, memorandums, or notes on sudden hunches.

The Dictaphone has no hours, needs no rest, is never indisposed, never seeks employment elsewhere.

Call up or write to The Dictaphone.
A demonstration in your office is convincing.

Phone Barclay 3043 **Call at 55 Warren Street**

Write for booklet, "The Man at the Desk," Room 300-1, 55 Warren Street, New York City

The word DICTAPHONE is a TRADE MARK, registered in the United States and in foreign countries.

Join the Red Cross today. "10 Million New Members by Christmas". All you need is a heart and a dollar.

This advertisement was dictated to The Dictaphone.

Write for booklet "The Man at the Desk" Room 300-1 55 Warren Street New York City

THE DICTAPHONE REGISTERED

Special Christmas Offer

BUY now! Prices go up January 1st. This special Christmas offer makes it possible for you to select your New Edison and records and have them delivered at once. Make a small payment down but nothing further until *February, 1918.* Then make your first regular payment in an amount to suit your convenience.

The NEW EDISON

No Needles to Change *Plays All Makes of Records*

¶ Through the gift of Mr. Edison's genius it is now possible to have true, genuine music in every home. By tests it has been proved that Mr. Edison actually re-creates the living tone. Hear this most wonderful of all musical instruments, "the phonograph with a soul"—then judge for yourself.

Concert Today and Tomorrow

¶ Holiday shopping is tiring. Come to the Edison Shop Recital Hall and rest for an hour or so. The delightful, quiet surroundings and the truly wonderful music will relieve the strain and enable you to start out with renewed vigor. Come and bring your friends. Concerts daily from 11:30 a. m. to 5:00 p. m.

THE EDISON SHOP

The Phonograph Corp. of Manhattan—Prop. 473 Fifth Ave., Opposite the Public Library

SERVICE BOARD WINS IN SUPREME COURT

Action of Commission Against Queens Gas Company Sustained After Long Fight.

MUST LAY NEW MAINS

Power to Order Increased Facilities Definitely Fixed and Will Affect Other Corporations.

The authority of the Public Service Commission to order public utility corporations to increase service was confirmed by the United States Supreme Court in a decision handed down yesterday in the case of the commission against the Queens Gas Company. On an application by citizens living in Douglaston and Little Neck, the commission directed the company to extend its mains from the terminal at Flushing to these localities.

The order was issued after many hearings, which brought out the fact that it would cost the company about $60,000 to improve and enlarge its mains and to lay new ones to serve these communities. Testimony offered by the company was to the effect that the return on the investment would not be more than 3 per cent., and that therefore the order was unreasonable. But the commission insisted that its order be obeyed, and denied that it was unreasonable, because the growth of the communities interested was so rapid as to speedily insure a fair net return on the expenditure.

An appeal was taken to the Appellate Division, which set the order aside on the ground that when the Public Service Commission's law referred to the reasonableness of an order it meant reasonable in the opinion of the court and not in that of the commission. Therefore the courts had the right to revoke any order which they might deem unreasonable. The Court of Appeals reversed this opinion and reinstated the order. It held that the commission, as an expert administrative board, was entitled to determine questions of fact and of policy involved as to what was reasonable, and that the courts could not substitute their judgment for the "fact findings" of the commission. The gas company thereupon carried the case to the United States Supreme Court on a writ of error.

Every effort was made by the commission to advance the case, and it was placed on the summary docket and argued on election day by Godfrey Goldmark, assistant counsel for the commission. Summary action will be immediately taken by the commission to compel the gas company to make the extensions ordered. The decision clears the way for the commission to insist upon prompt action in every case where public utility corporations prove restive and stubborn when directed to spend money for improvements demanded by the public. William L. Ranson, chief counsel of the commission, made this comment on the decision:

"The action of the Supreme Court is not unexpected, but is highly gratifying to those who believe that the Public Service Commission's law should be construed and administered so as to obtain better service and more adequate service for the public. The decision is only in line with previous Federal decisions as to the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the State Commissions, and the effect to be given to their decisions on questions of fact. The decision of the New York Court of Appeals in the Douglaston case only brought the New York rule into conformity with the rule long ago declared by the nation's highest court, and the company's appeal to the Supreme Court could hardly serve any purpose except further delay."

MANY HEIRESSES FACE SEIZURE OF ESTATES

Countess Szchenyi One of Those Affected by Enemy Alien Property Law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The property of American women married to German or Austrian subjects and residing in enemy territory is liable to seizure under the law creating the office of Alien Property Custodian. The United States Government holds that when an American woman marries a foreign citizen or subject she automatically loses her American citizenship and assumes the nationality of her husband.

It was decided in the case of Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, daughter of General U. S. Grant, that she could not be repatriated as an American without the enactment of an enabling act by Congress. The act was passed after the death of Mrs. Sartoris's husband, a British subject.

Many American women who have estates in this country are married to Germans and Austrians, and reside in German and Austrian territory. This appears to bring them within the law of seizure. No announcement has been made on the subject by A. Mitchell Palmer, the Custodian of Alien Property, but it was said that a strict construction of the law would require that the property of American women married to enemies of the United States, and residing in the countries to which their husbands bore allegiance should be taken over by the Custodian.

Chief among the American heiresses who have married Hungarians is presumably Countess Laszio Szchenyi, formerly Miss Gladys Vanderbilt. In 1907, when she came into her property upon reaching the age of 21 years, her fortune was estimated at $12,500,000, chiefly in securities of the Vanderbilt railroads. The bulk of it came from the estate of her father, Cornelius Vanderbilt, with a $5,000,000 trust fund from her grandfather, William H. Vanderbilt.

Upon her marriage to Count Szechényi in the following year the Vanderbilt estate transferred to her nearly $2,000,000 more in bonds, which remained hers.

Countess Anton Sigray, formerly Miss Harriet Daly, daughter of Marcus Daly, had a fortune estimated at $8,000,000 when she was married in 1910.

Other American heiresses married to nobles of the Dual Monarchy are:

Mabel Wright, who married Count Bala Zichym.

Agnes Carroll, married to Count Anton Heussenstamm.

Blanche de Wolfe, now Baroness Kisteleck de Levey.

Helene W. Schmidt, now Baroness Carl Czerny von Czernhausen.

Maud Bryan, now Countess Kalman Csaky.

Julia Scott, who married Count George Erdoedy.

ADMITS POISONING MILK.

Prof. Kinkelday's Servant Pleads Guilty in Bronx Court.

When arraigned before Judge Gibbs in the Bronx County Court yesterday afternoon Bertha Krulish, a domestic, of 408 East Seventy-first Street, pleaded guilty to a charge of felonious assault in the second degree, and was remanded to the Bronx County Jail until Friday next for sentence. She had been originally indicted on a charge of felonious assault in the first degree, but was allowed to change her plea.

The young woman had been employed in the home of Professor Carl W. Kinkelday of 1,041 Faile Street, the Bronx, but had been discharged. On the morning of March 30 last Mrs. Mary Kinkelday, wife of the professor, who is principal of a public school in Manhattan, became suddenly ill in her home at breakfast. An analysis showed that roach powder had been poured in the bottle of milk left on the doorstep.

When arrested the Krulish woman admitted her guilt, but said she did not wish to injure any one, only to get even with the milkman, who she said had insulted her. Mrs. Kinkelday was ill for several days.

CARRANZA WANTS RIGHT TO FIX TARIFF

Proposes a Law Giving Him Power to Regulate Commerce While the War Lasts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—General Carranza, President of Mexico, has submitted to the Mexican House of Representatives a request for authority vesting him with plenary power, during the war, to make differential tariff rates for the different nations with which Mexico has international commerce. The project as submitted by General Carranza explains that he desires this power for the purpose of "favoring commerce of such nations as may not place restrictions of any kind to their commerce with the Mexican republic."

COMMEND NEW WAR STEP.

Italians Send a Message Felicitating the President.

The Young Italy Association of 60 East Houston Street has sent the following telegram to President Wilson:

"The declaration of war by the United States against Austria, another solemn bond of unity in the allied cause, confirms the ends to attain which Italy entered the war. We find in this great Republic, which is under your able guidance, the best guarantee of the principles of democracy, for the triumph of which we will make any sacrifice."

Fire in Tokio Stock Exchange.

TOKIO, Dec. 10.—The Stock Exchange Building caught fire this morning, probably from a defective flue, and the flames spread to the surrounding business section. The Exchange was closed temporarily. The records stored there were saved.

WAVES BATTER LINER.

Worst Storm in 15 Years Smashes Deckhouse and Prolongs Voyage.

An American ship arrived yesterday at an Atlantic port four days late, bringing 100 seaworn travelers and a heavy consignment of Christmas mails. The port side of her deck house forward had been smashed in by the seas and the thick iron plates were torn away, leaving a triangular hole three feet deep and two and a half feet wide at the base. The smoking room door on deck aft had been wrenched from its heavy hinges and part of the port side of the bridge was damaged.

Officers who had been on the steamship for fifteen years said they had never experienced such stormy weather in the Atlantic. Charles Parkinson, an English pilot, was brought over on the ship as the weather on the other side was too stormy for him to leave after clearing the port.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ANSWER GEN. PERSHING'S CALL

He wants you *right away* back of the "firing line" in the United States Army Ordnance Department's Shops, to repair the big guns, tanks, tractors, etc.

OPPORTUNITY FOR MECHANICS

We can take you unless you have been called for physical examination under the draft. Our age limit is 40 years. Minor physical defects waived.

Gen. Pershing wants you "over there" *right away.* And we want to get you "there"

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Three Books by A. A. and E. B. KNIPE in the new "GIRL PATRIOTS" Series

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Tells of Isabel Carleton's year abroad, and what happened to her in England when war was declared.

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The Macmillan Company, Publishers, New York

Plenty of Christmas Candy!

Make It At Home With Karo, the Great American Syrup and—Save the Sugar

"HOW about candy and sweets this Christmas?" Millions of mothers and fathers are asking whether "save sugar" means spoiling Christmas for their children. The answer is:

"Give the children their candy and save sugar as well."

Thanks to the wealth of Indian Corn produced in America, every family in the land can have a supply of Karo for Christmas candy making.

And what wonderful candy it makes!

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Learn the art of home candy making. The candy recipes in the *Corn Products Cook Book* will show you how.

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Karo Yellow Jack is Delicious You Can Make It!

Here is the children's favorite home candy. No sugar is used. Don't miss the fun of making real pulled candy. Directions follow.

Boil one can Karo (*Golden Brown in the Blue Can*) *thirty minutes.*

Add ½ teaspoon bicarbonate of soda which has been rubbed absolutely smooth. Allow to boil, stirring constantly or it may burn, until brittle when tested in cold water. Remove from fire and add one teaspoon lemon juice. When cool enough to handle, pull until a light yellow. Twist two strands together and cut into desired lengths.

WOMEN TAKE OVER MEN'S WORK HERE

Ten Take Places of Postmen and Nine Collect Fares on Broadway Surface Line.

MANY OTHERS TO FOLLOW

War Experiment Will Be Extended as Fast as Applicants Show Fitness for Their New Duties.

New York had its first real experience yesterday with the plan, made necessary by the war, of putting women in occupations hitherto considered exclusively man's province. As street car conductors and as mail carriers a score of women yesterday began their new work. At the end of the first day both the city and the women were satisfied that the experiment would be successful.

The Post Office Department sent out ten women letter carriers yesterday on trial. If at the end of fifteen days the women have shown they are capable, it is expected that a number of others will be selected from the throng of applicants which besieged the offices of the Superintendent of Delivery all day long. The women are being paid 35 cents an hour for six working days a week. Their day extends from 9 to 6.

The postwomen were divided yesterday among the Pennsylvania Post Office Station, where three went on duty, the General Post Office in the Federal Building with three more, and two each at Station F, at the Custom House, and the Madison Square Station in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Building. The names of the new mail carriers are Mrs. Viva R. Hawley, Mrs. Josephine Norton, Miss Eleanora M. Regan, Miss Hattie Tannenbaum, Mrs. Elizabeth Barron, Mrs. Laura Wheaton, Laura Hill, Jennie Reilly, Marie Walicky, and Ida Cottrell.

The uniform of the postwomen will resemble in color that worn by men. It is going to be a coat and skirt of bluish gray and the hat will be the regular postman's cap. Yesterday only one of the women appeared in full uniform. The women are going to carry only letters. Packages and heavy mail will be reserved for the men. The new carriers each made two trips yesterday, the work being confined to collecting and delivery in the big office buildings. At the end of the day they reported that, while it was true their presence excited more attention than usually greeted a "man postman," yet everywhere they had received only courtesy and a willingness to be of service from all they had met.

"At present," said Postmaster Patten, "the women are doing work in which they can scarcely fail, and if they do this work well they will release men for the more difficult service in France. Following the custom in France, we shall later put women carriers on street duty. They have just as much intelligence as men and may do better in some respects."

Mrs. Norton, whose husband, Thomas Norton, is in the army, was the postwoman who had the full equipment. The others expect to be outfitted in a short time.

While the postwomen were making their rounds yesterday nine other women were beginning an experiment of similar nature in the surface cars of the New York Railways Company. They were acting as conductors on nine of the Broadway-Amsterdam cars. The women conductors started their day from the car barns at Fiftieth Street and Seventh Avenue, and worked the full day of a man conductor. The uniform of these women appears not unlike that worn by the members of Russia's famous Battalion of Death. It consists of khaki coat with knickerbockers and gaiters. The regular conductor's hat completes the equipment.

It was stated by the company yesterday that no advertisement had been sent out asking for women to become conductors, but the announcement was made at the car barns to the employes that any dependent of an employe called into service could obtain employment if she so desired. The response was immediate. Today there will be thirty-one on the cars and forty on Wednesday.

The following are the names of the nine women who ventured forth yesterday on the cars: Augusta Sherer, Sadie Kaiser, Anna Pedersen, Margaret O'Leary, Hattie Walsh, Anna Rubin, Katherine Lester, Reca Brandon, and Mary Bociece.

SUES ANDERSON GALLERIES.

Ecuadorian Seeks to Recover Collection of Antiquities.

A suit for $125,000 was filed in the Supreme Court yesterday against the Anderson Galleries by Jesus Alvarado, owner of the Alvarado collection of Ecuadorian antiquities, including paintings, armor, brocades, and other objects, on the ground that the defendant made misrepresentations to induce him to place his collection in its hands for sale, and now refuses to give up collection. He admits that the Anderson Company has advanced him $17,000 on his property. The Anderson Galleries denies that any misrepresentations were made and contends that every effort has been made to dispose of Alvarado's artistes to the best advantage.

Alvarado alleges that he got his collection from his ancestors, who were among the first European settlers in South America, and that he exhibited it at the Panama Exposition. He says the defendant told him on May 8, 1916, that at least $100,000 could be obtained for the collection in New York, which representation was false, he charges. He shipped his property to New York and the galleries got possession on Sept. 27, 1916, under an agreement that it was to retain 15 per cent. of the selling price.

The plaintiff charges that the defendant put up only inferior articles in the collection for sale and that the purpose was to prejudice purchasers and depress the value of the more important articles he owned. He was told that the sale was a failure, he says, and that the defendant itself bid $2,547 for the articles sold to protect him. The defendant now makes a charge against him for the expense of the sale and for the $2,547 bid for the property.

Facts About the Sugar Situation

Our Government has asked you to use sugar sparingly. We believe that the people of this country will be glad to do their part to conserve the sugar supply when they know the facts.

These facts are as follows:

More than two-thirds of the source of Europe's sugar supply is within the present battle lines. This has resulted in greatly reducing the production of sugar in Europe.

England and France and other countries have been forced to go for sugar to Cuba.

Ordinarily, nearly all of the Cuban raw sugar comes to the United States and is refined here, chiefly for home use. This is not the case now.

In view of the exceptional world demand for sugar there is no surplus, and barely enough to tide us over until the new crop comes in. The people of the New England and Atlantic Coast States should use sugar sparingly. No one should hoard or waste it.

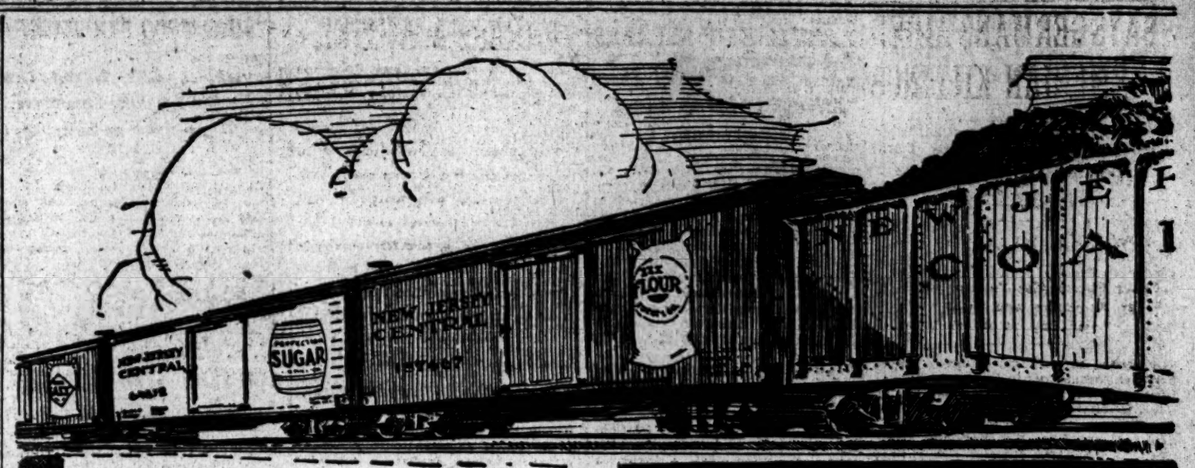
This Company has no surplus sugar to sell. It is working with the Government to conserve the supply, and to take care of the Allies so far as possible.

Do not pay an increased retail price.

American Sugar Refining Company

"Sweeten it with Domino"

Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown



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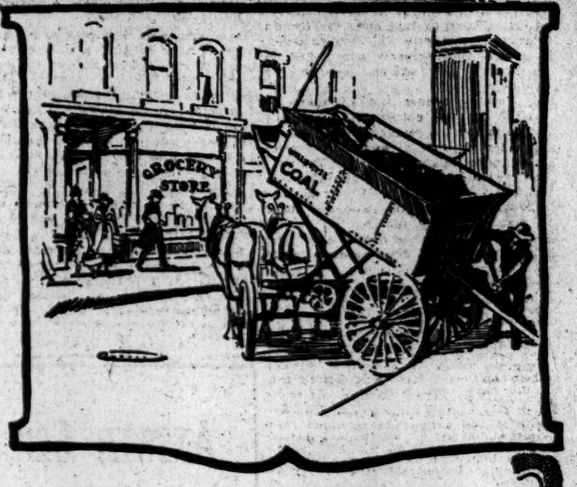
That is the Greatest Service We Can Render to the Nation —and to You.



Service is the slogan of the Jersey Central;—and it was never better exemplified than in the tremendous activities of today required in the transportation of passengers, troops, needful materials and the distribution of essential products.

Freight movement is the important duty of the hour. Our people must have coal, food and supplies,—they look to the railroads to supply their daily needs. We are working day and night to that end.

If schedules are disarranged,—if traffic seems congested,—if our regular service is disrupted for the moment,—you may know it is by reason of the pressure imposed in serving the common good:

Jersey Central patrons, we are sure, will overlook any small inconvenience at this time occasioned by the unusual needs of the hour,—the needs of war time!

"Your Watch Is Your Time Table"

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Fast trains leave "Every Hour On the Hour" Liberty St. week days from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M., also 10 P. M. On Sundays 8.15, 9.00, 10.30, 11.00 A. M. and hourly to 10.00 P. M. Midnight train daily, sleeper ready 10 P. M. Leave West 23rd Street 10 minutes earlier for all trains.

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Get His Christmas Gillette Today

WHETHER he is serving under the Colors "over there" or doing his bit at home—your gift to him ought to be a Gillette Safety Razor. No Stropping, No Honing—and a fine economy in time and money every day.

If he is in Training Camp or at the Front—send him a U. S. Service Set or the Officer's Shaving Set—two new Gillettes specially designed for the soldier and sailor. He can get new Blades anywhere in France, England, Russia and Italy.

Ask your dealer for our new little book, "How to Recognize the Rank of Uncle Sam's Men Afloat and Ashore"—or send us 3c. stamp.

Lively displays of Christmas Gillettes now in all stores—$5 to $50. And for the "little gift," packets of Gillette Blades—*Six* double-edged Blades, 50c; *Twelve* double-edged Blades, $1—welcomed by every Gillette user.

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With Gold Plated Razor, $5

$5

The Lesson of the Trenches

The world has been fighting its greatest, its most exhausting war, on a basis of TEMPERANCE—not *Prohibition*. France, the nation that has endured most steadfastly the privations and hardships of the strength-sapping sieges, is the nation most identified with the *True Temperance drinks*, and it is this nation which has now pointed the way to TRUE TEMPERANCE by its official recognition of their value.

These beverages—beer and light wines—have become the reliance of Europe against the exhaustion of conflict behind as well as on the firing line.

Into the Allied armies the universal conscription of France and the universal volunteer service of Great Britain swept the sober and the intemperate alike. After three years under Service Regulations of Temperance—but NOT of Prohibition—with its True Temperance drinks as active allies of sobriety, INTEMPERANCE HAS VIRTUALLY DISAPPEARED.

Here is the testimony of Robert R. McCormick, the war correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune*:

> ***"In the time I was at the front I never saw a soldier of either army who in voice or manner gave any sign of intoxication. Off duty the British soldiers drink beer when they can get it—the French, wine. Strong drink is available in many places, but is not in demand."***

Democracy's defenders have realized that unless TEMPERANCE should guard their camps CIVILIZATION MUST PERISH. And the TEMPERANCE that has been born of the True Temperance drinks stands SENTINEL OF OUR SAFETY.

The United States Brewers' Association.

SAYS GERMANS AIDED ARMENIAN KILLINGS

Morgenthau Tells Hero Land Audience of Help Given to Turks by Officers.

NOW LOOK TO US FOR HELP

Oscar Straus Also Tells of Suffering at Armenian and Syrian Relief Day at Bazaar.

Henry Morgenthau, former United States Ambassador to Turkey, and Oscar Straus spoke at Hero Land last night in behalf of the Armenian and Syrian war sufferers. It was Armenian and Syrian day at the fair. Mr. Morgenthau declared that the massacre of 800,000 Armenian Christians by the Turks had been encouraged and aided by German Army officers with the Turkish troops. He said that Armenia constituted the blackest mark against German vandalism.

"Now we believe and we know," he said, "that the only possible help that there is for the remnant of this nation who for 2,000 years and more resisted destruction and who has for 1,500 years adhered to its religion is the assistance of the United States. I was at Constantinople when the massacre began. I was personally told by the Turkish authorities that their forefathers, when they took Turkey, determined to destroy the Armenians; that now, after 450 years, they were going to make up for that little mistake, and that they were going to destroy them then. They gloried in the fact that they were able to accomplish in thirty days what Abdul Hamid had not been able to do in thirty-one years of his reign. They were determined to do it—nothing could stop them—and as I have said before they could have been stopped if they had not been encouraged by the Germans, and when all the facts are known it will be the darkest mark against the Germans of any of their vandalisms."

Mr. Straus in his address also pointed to the blame Germany must share with Turkey in the annihilation of the Armenians.

"No one can form a conception of the suffering, the persecution and outrageous squalor that the Armenian people have been subjected to," he said.

One of the booths at Hero Land that has attracted unusual interest is known as "Tilloloy," the name of the first French village which is to be reconstructed by Americans. Tilloloy Village is near Peronne, northeast of Paris. Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar, assisted by Mrs. Charles McKeever, are raising funds for the work by the sale of antique furniture.

According to reports, the celebration of Halifax Day at the bazaar tomorrow will be one of the most elaborate of the Hero Land days. All the committees in charge of the various booths have been organizing their resources to make a special appeal for the sufferers in the stricken city. Scotch-Irish Day will be observed today. Among the attractions will be a concert given by the massed bands of the 77th Division at Camp Upton, combined with the camp's military chorus. The concert will be under the direction of Harry Barnhart, band leader at Camp Upton, and will be under the auspices of the Kiddies Booth Committee of Lord and Lady Aberdeen, and the Camp Upton Community Hall Committee.

AMBULANCE OFFICIALS ASSIST SWANN INQUIRY

Treasurer and Attorney of Russian Service Give Information —Delahanty Pleads Guilty.

Within a few hours after the District Attorney's Office had started an investigation of the affairs of the American Ambulance in Russia, which was barred from a place in the Hero Land Bazaar at the Grand Central Palace following the removal of its name from the approved list of the Charity Organization Society, the recently appointed Treasurer of the ambulance, Herbert F. Cox, and Chessman Kittredge, its attorney, volunteered to assist in the inquiry. Mr. Kittredge personally knows little of the origin of the trouble affecting the American ambulance, as he had acted as attorney only since Nov. 1. Mr. Cox said he had been connected with the ambulance since Sept 15, but had been its official Treasurer only since Nov. 15.

"I had asked a number of downtown business men to supervise my work," he asserted. "It was then agreed to make an effort to put the organization on a business basis. We were at this work when the trouble came from the action of the Charity Organization Society in removing the name of the Ambulance from its list."

According to Mr. Cox, the organization was barred from Hero Land because of this action and on account of the check of Mrs. Thomas S. Clarke, amounting to $1,600. Mrs. Clarke donated the money for the Italian Ambulance and protested when her check was returned indorsed by an official of the Russian Ambulance. The Italian and American Ambulance funds had been allied it was explained, and the latter had succeeded to the interest of the former. The check from Mrs. Clarke has been returned to her.

According to the Assistant District Attorney the examination thus far apparently discloses a difference in accounts of from $5,000 to $10,000, which may be later accounted for by other vouchers not yet inspected.

In the investigation of other bazaar affairs the District Attorney arraigned Michael J. Delahunty J. yesterday before Judge Crain in General Sessions on charges of alleged forgery and grand larceny. Delahunty pleaded guilty to grand larceny, but denied the forgery charge. He is accused of getting a check for $1,000 from Walter J. M. Donovan, a broker of 20 Broadway, for a pretended benefit for the dependants of the old Sixty-ninth Regiment.

CONCERTS OF A DAY.

Joseph Bonnet, Miniature Philharmonic, and Martha Phillips.

Cold weather or Christmas coming thinned the audiences at some of yesterday's concerts, but not so at the fifth and concluding event in Joseph Bonnet's series at the organ in the Hotel Astor ballroom. Mr. Bonnet's hearers filled nearly all seats except the boxes above stairs, and listened with enthralled interest to his only program of modern composers, among whom a printed note by Bonnet gave prominence to two Belgians, Jacques Nicholas Lemmens and Cesar Franck. He played eloquently Guilmant's offertory on the Easter song, "O Filii," and a rhapsody of Saint-Saëns on simple Breton airs, despite some difficulty in gaining the response he wished from great organ pipes as susceptible as fiddle strings to the recent atmospheric changes.

There was other music of present-day France, and a Gallic courtesy in introducing allied works of Elgar, Arthur Foote, and Pietro Yon.

Sam Franko sat with last night's Aeolian Hall audience to hear Jacques Grunberg and the Miniature Philharmonic, thirty-two players of a new generation, in music for intimate ensemble from Gluck's overture to "Iphigenia in Aulis," down to a "Miniature March" by the conductor, a piece by Zucca and Sandby, Debussy's "Little Suite," and Rebikoff's "Christmas Tree," a novelty of Russian tidbits with a strong "Petrouchka" flavor. The newly assembled players showed that these moderns as well as the ancients had something to say on a scale less pretentious than that of grand orchestra. Marie Narelle, soprano, was accompanied by her daughter in Irish songs, and Bernard Olshansky, baritone, formerly heard here as bass, added solos in Russian.

Martha Phillips, a Swedish soprano, heard here last season, appeared at Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon, flaxen and rosy, a cheering sight for those who listened with evident pleasure to her Scandinavian songs, which followed an air of Handel. She earned her right to call herself countryman of the nightingale, Jenny Lind, in these numbers most of all, and she encored Alfven's "Skogen Sofver," as also in a French group she did Saint-Saëns's "Guitares," and Debussy's "Fantoches." There were American pieces, E. C. Sharp's "Japanese Death Song," and three by Fran La Forge, who accompanied the program without printed score.

CARUSO SINGS DON JOSE.

Doors Opened Two Hours Early to Let Standees Out of the Cold.

Metropolitan Opera doors opened two hours early last night to the Caruso standees, who had lined up at mid-afternoon on Broadway waiting to greet their hero in "Carmen," and who stepped lively when the management invited them in out of the cold. The second performance of Bizet's opera, and Caruso's first in his rôle of Don José, drew a great throng of late comers in spite of the weather. The cast, with the exception of the tenor and of Miss Ferrar, as one of the gypsy girls, was the same as at a recent holiday matinée, including Mmes. Farrar, Peters n, Sparkes, Messrs. Whitehill, Reiss, Bada, de Segurola, Laurenti, and Conductor Monteux.

The postponed revival of Donizetti's "Daughter of the Regiment" was announced for next Monday, and two days later the season's first novelty, Rabaud's "Marouf."

ARREST A WRITER AS AN ENEMY ALIEN

Publisher of Baltimore Paper Seized Here and Sent to Ellis Island.

MORE AUSTRIANS SEIZED

Federal Marshal Declares That Unemployed Germans and Austrians Are in Want.

The first Austro-Hungarian enemy alien of consequence to be arrested in New York, since Congress declared war on the dual monarchy, was taken into custody by agents of the Department of Justice yesterday. He is Czeslaw Lukaszkiewicz, a writer for foreign language newspapers, who, according to the Federal authorities, has written many articles for Polish newspapers in New York and other places. Recently he has been publishing a monthly paper in Baltimore.

At the Federal Building it was said that Lukaszkiewicz was understood to be an editorial writer of the Polish Telegram of 90 East Tenth Street. At the offices of this newspaper it was denied, however, that he had any connection with that publication. It was said at the office of the paper that he was a friend of a former editor of the Polish Telegram, and that he might have been connected with the paper prior to Oct. 9 last, when the paper changed hands.

The writer was arrested on telegraphic instructions from Department of Justice officials in Baltimore. The telegram did not give any of the details in the case. Lukaszkiewicz is held on Ellis Island pending further instructions from Washington and Baltimore.

The police made a fourth raid on the Municipal Lodging House, in East Twenty-fifth Street, yesterday morning, and thirty-one men were taken into custody. Of these four were German and four were Austro-Hungarian subjects. The other twenty-three men were American citizens, and were arrested because none of them had a selective draft registration card. Government agents also took into custody thirteen Austrians who were found in the waterfront zone. The Austrian subjects have not been interned as yet, and are held pending instructions from Washington.

It was pointed out by Federal officials charged with the enforcement of the President's enemy alien regulations that the condition of a great many German and Austrian subjects in New York is desperate. In nine out of ten cases these men are without employment, and as they are barred from the busiest parts of the city—the waterfronts—they are finding it next to impossible to obtain employment. A great many large employers of labor refuse, under any circumstances, to employ subjects of enemy countries.

"Something should be done, and that quickly," said Marshal McCarthy last night, "for these unhappy people. Many of them have wives and children to support. I believe that public spirited citizens should get together and try to find a solution of this problem. It certainly is to the interest of the country to have these people at work. A hungry, jobless alien enemy is mainly more to be feared than one who has a job and is able by his own labor to maintain himself and those dependent upon him."

The police found an Austrian yesterday who had been walking the streets for two days, with nothing to eat. His shoes had no soles and his clothing was threadbare. The police provided him with shoes and clothing and sent him to the lodging house there to be held until the Government defines the status of Austro-Hungarian enemy aliens.

In the lodging house are four women and three children, the wives and children of enemy aliens. Their husbands had lost their jobs and they are being cared for at the lodging house.

Karl Heinsch, a German, of 316 Tenth Avenue, was arrested last night by Policeman John F. Pryor of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, charged with uttering seditious remarks against the United States. Heinsch is held by the police and will be turned over to the Department of Justice officials for further examination this morning.

Paul Pretzell, a German who, according to the police, boasts that he had two brothers in the flying corps of the German Army, was arrested yesterday, charged with passing a forged check on the proprietor of an upper west side saloon. Magistrate Harris, in the Washington Heights Court, held the prisoner in $1,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Hendrick Van der Made, a Paterson, N. J., upholstery, was arraigned before Recorder Young, in Paterson, yesterday, charged with having exclaimed "To hell with the President Wilson and the United States," while he was on the platform of the Erie Railroad Station in Paterson on Sunday night. Recorder Young sentenced Van der Made to serve a term of one year in the Passaic County Jail.

2nd Lieut. INSIGNIA

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Between 47th and 48th Streets.

For quick relief from boredom read
EXTRICATING OBADIAH
The new book by Joseph C. Lincoln

MERCURY 10 ABOVE; NO RELIEF IN SIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

Administrator has kept on hand a reserve supply to relieve emergency cases. That reserve stock was drawn against freely. Some of the callers had complaints to make. One of these was that dealers in the Bronx were selling inferior coal. Mr. Miller said that he had bought some of this coal and that it had slate and dust in it.

"I did not complain," he said. "I felt I was fortunate in getting any coal at all. They are hurried at the mines, and they have not the time to sift out the coal to suit the fastidious."

Schools May Be Forced to Close.

Coal for Queens, announced as being on the way, is held up in the storm somewhere between New York and the mines. George J. Ryan, Fuel Administrator for Queens, received a telegram from Administrator Garfield saying that 6,000 tons of coal to relieve the situation in that borough are on the way. This is the first lot of 16,000 tons that have been promised to Queens. This coal, like the consignment for the Bronx, is expected to arrive today. It will be distributed between Long Island City, Jamaica, Bayside, Richmond Hill, Flushing, and Evergreen. Mr. Ryan has been able to keep actual want away from Queens. He said that so far as he could learn there were no cases of actual distress because of lack of fuel. The coal shortage has hit the public schools hard, and Superintendent of Supplies Patrick Jones said that if coal does not arrive within a very short time some of the schools will have to close. He declared that fifty-seven of the schools in Manhattan have supplies sufficient only for from three days to a week, and that twenty-nine schools in Brooklyn have enough only for from one to two weeks. In three Manhattan schools, he said, there is only enough coal to last three days. The schools in Richmond, Queens, and the Bronx also have small supplies.

In ten of the schools, Acting Superintendent Gustav Straubenmuller said, it was possible to keep only a few rooms open, and many of the pupils were dismissed. The schools affected were: Manhattan—P. S. 38, Dominick, Clarke, and Broome Streets. The Bronx—P. S. 9, 138th Street, west of Brook Avenue; P. S. 32, 183d Street, Beaumont and Cambreling Avenues. Brooklyn—P. S. 82, Fourth Avenue and Thirtieth Street; P. S. 84, Glenmore and Stone Avenues; P. S. 97, North Elliott Place, near Park Avenue; P. S. 28, Herkimer Street, near Ralph Avenue; P. S. 147, Bushwick Avenue, Seigel and McKibbin Streets.

The increase in deaths from pneumonia is the most serious aspect of the situation, and the Health Department reiterated its warning to all persons to be particularly careful. The death rate from this disease was greatest in Brooklyn, and Dr. Charles F. Bolduan, Director of the Bureau of Public Education of the Health Department, attributed this to lack of sufficient heat in the elevated, subway, and surface cars. Health Commissioner Dr. Emerson has written to the Public Service Commission regarding this condition.

Just how unprepared the poor of the city were to meet the cold spell was indicated by letters that have come to the Health Department ever since the mercury began to fall. Dr. Bolduan said that the department had men out trying to see what could be done to get coal to the very poor. The need is great, officials of the department say. The department has received a letter from Edward Hochhauses, Secretary of the Committee on Care of Jewish Tuberculars, 256 Second Avenue, stating that the committee was unable to obtain any coal.

All Western Trains Late.

The railroads suffered so much from the storm that late last night some Western trains that should have arrived early in the day were said to have been "annulled," which meant that their time of arrival was so uncertain that the roads would not even hazard a guess as to when they would come in.

At the Grand Central terminal it was said that trains from the North and West were from five to ten hours' late. Company officials said that reports received showed that one of the most severe storms in the history of the State and along Lake Erie had been raging for forty-eight hours. Conditions at Buffalo were so bad that all freight operations to and from that city had to be suspended. With a temperature that hung about five degrees below zero and with a seventy-two-mile wind, the railroad company found itself unable to keep wheels turning. At some points the three-foot snow was piled up in drifts that were train high and the cold prevented train crews from working to clear the tracks.

The same conditions were encountered on the Pennsylvania lines, and all of the Western trains were from five to twelve hours late. Those from the South and from Philadelphia and Atlantic City were reported to be practically on time. At the station last night it was said that the Pennsylvania Limited from Chicago, the St. Louis Limited, and both sections of No. 22 from Chicago and an extra Western train were all so late that their time of arrival was "annulled."

The low temperature yesterday was not a record. The records of the Weather Bureau show that on Dec. 10, 1876, the thermometer registered 2 degrees below zero. A year ago yesterday the temperature was 35 degrees above zero. Reports by the Weather Bureau indicated that the cold wave had spread over pretty much of the entire country. The highest temperature reported was 54 degrees at Key West and Los Angeles, and the lowest, 34 degrees below zero, at Prince Albert, Saskatchewan. At Albany it was 10, Boston 18, Atlantic City 14, Bismarck 20 below, Chicago zero, Duluth 16 below, Louisville, Ky., 4 below, Philadelphia 14, and St. Louis 2 below.

In the early morning the temperature was low and there was a snowstorm, but with the coming of dawn the wind increased in force and the mercury began to drop. It was 10 above at 8 A. M., and, after hovering at that point for two hours, began to go up. At noon it was 13 and at 8 P. M. 14 degrees.

The high winds added to the discomfort during the afternoon. At 3 o'clock the velocity of the wind was forty-five miles an hour, and a half hour later was fifty-four miles an hour. At 5:30 it had again subsided to forty-four miles.

LOST AND FOUND.

Advertisements of Lost and Found articles may be found on Page 22.—Adv.

'GOOD MORNING, ROSAMOND!'

A "Comedy of Youth and Now" on View for the Brave and Speedy.

The Prince of a mythical Balkan kingdom, who is the god from the machine in the new play at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre, explained that in his country it was the law to put all critics in jail. That is perhaps why there was so large and speedy an exodus of first nighters before the final curtain. Those who escaped, however, alleged a different motive.

The scene of the play is a rural and gossipy town in a Canadian province, and the heroine a young widow of wealth whose mother made butter and who is persecuted by wooing swains and by women who snub her. The chief of her lovers are the said Balkan Prince, who is playing the fiddle incognito, and a burglarious tramp, who is really a poet and fellow-townsman. These romantic ingredients are churned up in a manner that would have delighted the heroine's mother.

The play, by Constance Lindsay Skinner, is founded upon a novel which is said to have been popular. It is styled on the program "a comedy of youth and now." Those who see it will have to be not only young but brave—and probably speedy.

The cast includes Lily Cahill, Mrs. E. A. Eberle, Annie Hughes, Lillian Cooper, and Lowell Sherman—capable actors all, who would have appeared to better advantage in a better play.

Doraldina Dances at the Palace.

The vivacious Doraldina, who was carried to the crest of popularity on last season's wave of Hawaiian dancing, appeared at the Palace yesterday as the star of a dancing act which embraced bits of Waikiki, a Cherokee "scalping dance," and other characteristic numbers. Lady Duff-Gordon's fashion revue has been retained for a second week, and others on the new program are Maud Lambert and Ernest Ball, singing Mr. Ball's popular ballads; Charles Grapewin in the perennial "Poughkeepsie," and Rockwell and Wood.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th St. Evenings at 8. MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
Doing Our Bit
An Extravaganza of Superlative Splendors.

48TH ST. Theatre, near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
Messrs. Shubert & Miss Bobbette present
'GOOD MORNING, ROSAMOND!'
with LOWELL SHERMAN.

44TH STREET A SENSATION! Nightly at 9. Mat. Sat. 2:30. —ROOF— THEATRE Phone Bryant 61
Lee & J. J. Shubert Musical Production
Over the Top
50 Pretty Justine Johnstone Girls. A HIT!
Regular Theatre. No Restaurant. No Smoking.
Justine Johnstone
Craig Campbell
Laurie & Bronson.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of Broadway. Evs. 8. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2.
LEE & J. J. SHUBERT'S MODEL MUSICAL PRODUCTION
MAYTIME Tingling Music. Charming Story. 100% Talent.
Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30 $1.50 Mat. Tomor'w. 2:30.
MARJORIE RAMBEAU in EYES OF YOUTH

BOOTH 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:25 Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2:25.
GUY BATES POST in MASQUERADER

HIT
"The Gipsy Trail"
AT THE
Plymouth 45 St., W. of B'way. Bryant 40. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:20.
PRICES: Mon., Tues. & Wed. Evs. & Wed. Mat. $1.50 to 50c. Remainder of Week $2 to 50c.
FIRST SEATS AT BOX OFFICE

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:25.
"Season's Rarest Delight."—N. Y. Times.
ELEANOR PAINTER in a Brilliant Comedy with Songs, "ART AND OPPORTUNITY."

COMEDY 41st, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
WASH'GTON SQ. PLAYERS
A COMPLETE NEW BILL.
"The Critic's Comedy"; "Neighbors"; "The Girl in the Coffin"; "Yum Chapab."
"DISTINCT SUCCESS."—Globe.

PLAYHOUSE W. 48th. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30.
Grace George in Henry Bernstein's Great Play
"L'Elevation" THE HEIGHTS

39TH ST. Thea., near B'way. Evs. 8:30. $1.50 Mat. Tom'w. 2:30.
George V. Hobart's Farce with Hale Hamilton
WHAT'S YOUR HUSBAND DOING?

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2:15.
Smartest of Musical Comedies
Oh, Boy!
PRICES: 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2.
POP. MAT. WED. REG. MAT. SAT.

MOROSCO 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
OLIVER MOROSCO'S LAUGHING SENSATION
LOMBARDI, Ltd. with LEO CARRILLO

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:15.
DELIGHTFUL, TUNEFUL AND GAY
LEAVE IT TO JANE

ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Evgs. 8:30. Matinee Tom'w & Sat. 2:30.
LAST SEVEN TIMES.
The Very Idea
Ernest TRUEX. Richard BENNETT.

BIJOU 45th, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2:15.
Odds and Ends OF 1917 Harry Watson, Jr. Lillian Lorraine and Jack Norworth

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1 Matinee Today, 25c and 50c.
"MARY'S ANKLE" with Irene Fenwick and All Star Cast.
MISS FENWICK Will Positively Appear at Each Performance.

Loew's 7th Ave. at 125th St. Evs. 25c to $1 Mat. Today, 25c & 50c.
"UPSTAIRS AND DOWN"

TH. VIEUX COLOMBIER
63 West 55th Street. Greeley 1322.
Tonight, 8:30. Barberine, Pain de Menage
First part.

GREENWICH VILLAGE THEATRE
4th St. and 7th Ave. Tel. Spring 6409. Evgs. 8:45. Mat. 3 One-Act Plays. Prices $1.50, $1, 50c. Sat. 2:30.

COLUMBIA B'way | Twice Daily, | Populas & 47th. | 2:15 & 8:15 | Prices
THE BEST SHOW IN TOWN.

ICELAND ICE SKATING
B'way at 52d St. Mats.—At.—Eve.

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THE GREATEST POPULAR HERO OF ALL FICTION.
Jean Valjean, who served Nineteen Years in the Galleys, for Stealing a Loaf of Bread; Entered in Despair, Came Out Ferocious.

WILLIAM FOX presents WILLIAM FARNUM
VICTOR HUGO'S IMMORTAL MASTERPIECE
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MAT. 2:30 Today 25c and 50c
LYRIC THEATRE, WEST 42d ST. TONIGHT 8:30, 25c to $1

STRAND Donald C. THOMPSON'S BLOOD STAINED RUSSIA
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Most Sensational War Pictures Ever Shown
BILLIE BURKE in "The Land of Promise."
STRAND SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
Continuous Daily, 10 A. M. to 11:30 P. M.

RIALTO B'way, 42d 43d LINA CAVALIERI in "The Eternal Temptress," New War Films. Mlle Quartet. Rialto Orchestra.
Next Week GERALDINE FARRAR.

81 at St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. Saltzer 2626
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in "REACHING FOR THE MOON."
Also Gaston MADEVILLE
MAT. 15c, 50c. EVE. 20c, 35c, 50c.

Loew's New York Theatre & ROOF. Broadway & 46th St.
Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
MILDRED HARRIS in "Barbara Frietchie."
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Ice Skating
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YORKVILLE THEATRE, 86th St., Near 1st. Ave. Tel. Lenox 8883.
Evgs. 8:15. Adolf Philipp presents MIZI GIZI IN "THE MOST MELODIOUS SCORES to be brought across the Atlantic."—N. Y. Times.
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Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. B'way Every Eve. at 8:15.
"Fatty" Arbuckle, "A Country Hero"; Bobbie & Nelson, Tommy Hayden & Co., "What Really Happened," others. All Seats Reserved 35, 35, 50

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First Public Presentation in New York of
THE BIRTH OF A
NEW RUSSIA
AN ILLUSTRATED LECTURE ON INTIMATE SCENES IN THE GREAT REVOLUTION THAT GAVE RUSSIA HER BIRTH, by
FREEMAN D. BEWLEY
A NEW YORK BUSINESS MAN WHO WAS IN PETROGRAD DURING THE REVOLUTION.
TICKETS 50c TO $2 AT BOX OFFICE NOW.

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NEW AMSTERDAM West 42 St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:15. | All Orch. Seats $2, incl. Saturday Nights
Klaw & Erlanger's Musical Comedy Triumph
The Riviera Girl
AFTER THE PERFORMANCE ROOF MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

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Mr. LEO DITRICHSTEIN in the Greatest "THE KING" Comedy Hit in Years

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30.
No Advance in Prices. Best Seats $2.
Alexandra Carlisle in THE TARKINGTON-STREET COMEDY,
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MRS. FISKE in MADAME SAND Philip Moeller's New Comedy

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The Pipes of Pan
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Dillingham-Ziegfeld Revue
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Wed. & Sat. Matinees Reduced Prices.
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AFTER 7 THEATRE COCOANUT GROVE
"A NIGHT IN SPAIN" with Raymond Hitchcock.

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Funniest American Comedy of Recent Years.
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Greatest Dancing Show in the World.

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Comedy Success of the Year!
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With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr

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Now In Its 2nd Year In London — Co. of 300.
Prices: Evs. & Sat. Mt. 25c-$2. Wed. Mt. 25c-$1. Always 300 Seats in the Orchestra at $1.50. (Except Sat. Night.)
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WORLD'S BIGGEST SHOW AT THE LOWEST PRICES
MAT. TODAY BEST SEATS $1 NIGHTS at 8:15.

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SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond'r
Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Aft., Dec. 13, at 3
Schubert Symphony "Unfinished"
Mozart, Bloch, R. Strauss, Saint-Saens.
Soloist MABEL GARRISON
Carnegie Hall, Sat. Eve., Dec. 15, at 8:15
Christmas Concert
Assisted by The Choir from Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Miles Farrow, Cond.
Aeolian Hall, Next Sun. Aft., Dec. 16
Raff's Symphony, "In the Forest"
Piano Concerto, Liszt; Falstaff, Elgar.
Soloist JOHN POWELL
Tickets at Box Offices. Geo. Engles, Mgr.

Metropolitan OPERA HOUSE
Wed. at 8, Faust. Farrar, Delaunois, Howard; Martinelli, Rothier, Chalmers. Cond., Monteux.
Thurs. at 8:15, Traviata. Hempel, Mattfeld; Carpi, De Luca, Bada, Rossi. Cond., Moranzoni.
Fri. at 8, Aida. Rappold, Homer; Martinelli, Amato, Mardones, Ruysdael. Cond., Moranzoni.
Sat. at 2:15, Prince Igor. Aida, Perini, Delaunois, Althouse, Didur. Cond., Bodanzky.
Evg. at 8:15, 8p'l Perf'ce, Tosca. Music, Braslau; Caruso, Scotti, Malatesta, Rossi. Cond., Moranzoni.
Next Mon. at 8:15, Daughter of the Regiment. Hempel, Mattfeld; Carpi, Scotti. Cond., Papi.
GRAND PIANO USED.

AMY GRANT presents FRANCESCA da RIMINI. Recitation of text with piano. Dec. 11, 3:30 Hotel Plaza. Tel. 457 Circle.

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SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR
CARNEGIE HALL
Next Thurs. Eve. 8:30; Next Fri. Aft. 2:30.
RACHMANINOFF SYMPHONY NO. 2.
WAGNER EXCERPTS.
Next Sunday Aft., Dec. 16, at 3.
Soloist JASCHA HEIFETZ.
TCHAIKOVSKY CONCERTO.
Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

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VIOLIN RECITAL BY MISCHA
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SEATS NOW ON SALE
Mgt. Metropolitan Musical Bureau. Steinway Piano.

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Salzedo HARP Ensemble
MARCIA VAN DRESSER SOPRANO
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Song Recital.
Tickets 50 cts. to $2. Boxes $15, at Box Office. Mgt. John W. Frothingham, Inc.
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PIANO RECITAL GIORNI
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Tickets 50 cts. to $2. Boxes $15, at Box Office. Mgtment. B. E. Johnston. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Tom'w (Wed.) Aft. at 3.
SONG RECITAL—EDNA
DE LIMA
Tickets at Box Office. Mgt. Haensel & Jones.

Aeolian Hall, Sat. Aft., Dec. 15. Song Recital by Mme. HELEN Stanley
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N. Y. Chamber Music Society
Piano, Wind and Strings. 11 Prominent Artists.
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Center seats for Faust, with Geraldine Farrar, all operas. Friday, Aida, with Homer, Rappold, & Martinelli. Dec. 15, Fosca, with Caruso, Muzio, Scotti, Bonfiglio Italian Hospital. Sub. bought, sold, exchgd. Consoli, 1438 B'way (40-41 Sts.)

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Sunny, large, outside rooms with unobstructed views. Meals and service unsurpassable for the money. Atmosphere and decorations most refined.
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Special Russian Dishes
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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 11, 1917.

HOPE FOR RUSSIA.

Russia is not to perish without a struggle on the part of the honorable and intelligent elements among her people to save her. That is the meaning of the revolt headed by General KALEDINES; and there is ground for hope in the very deliberation with which he has moved. He has been consolidating his position for months, evidently with the determination that his movement should be no flash in the pan, like KORNILOFF'S. There is every reason to believe that many of the recent declarations of independence on the part of different portions of Russia have been in preparation for this great effort of Russian sanity to resume control. The Ukrainian Republic, for example, is obviously working with KALEDINES, and the Provisional Government of Siberia is apparently moving in the same direction.

In the beginning of his operations KALEDINES held only the Don region, but within the last fortnight news has come that he had extended his influence over much of Little Russia, the lower Volga provinces, and Turkestan, and this meant, if true, that he was able to control the food supply of all Russia. Along with this came the report that he was enlarging his influence over the Siberian corn land; and it is in this light that we should read today's dispatch saying that the Siberian Provisional Government has stopped all food supplies for European Russia, and "particularly Petrograd." The Bolshevist proclamation says he is "hindering the supply of bread to the front." This is probably an understatement of the fact.

It must be remembered that KALEDINES is no military adventurer and no upstart Napoleon. He is the Hetman of the Cossacks. That he represents them is shown by the fact that when KERENSKY called upon them to arrest him for supporting KORNILOFF, they replied politely that KALEDINES was engaged in attending to his official duties as Hetman, and that it was therefore impossible to execute the Government's order. He seems to have allied the Cossacks with influential elements among the peasants and with the forces of order everywhere, and to have made no move until he was sure of his ground. He is allied, surely, with the Knights of St. George, who represent peasant landholders to the extent of 80,000,000 acres. Altogether, the careful way in which he has moved and the apparent thoroughness of his preparations are promising for his success, unless Russia has fallen irredeemably.

It is to be hoped that the Allies are ready to give him whatever support he may need. There is no confirmation of the report that the Japanese have landed troops in Vladivostok to protect the great stores of supplies there from the Bolsheviki, who are reported to be menacing them, or that the Chinese have entered Harbin; but it is so obvious that strong measures should be taken for the protection of these supplies that the report ought to be true. The Japanese have had some troops in Vladivostok for some time, and there certainly should be no hesitation about taking whatever measures are necessary not only to protect the supplies but to aid KALEDINES. If necessary, the Allies should seize the terminal of the Trans-Siberian Railway. With that in their hands on the Pacific Coast, and with KALEDINES in control of the coalfields, it is difficult to see how the Bolsheviki could carry out the aid and support which they are trying to give Germany.

A victory for KALEDINES, who is as certainly our ally as the Bolsheviki are certainly our malignant and unscrupulous enemies, would have vast potentialities. It is not out of the range of possibilities that his resolute forces could so inspire a Russia which has had redeemed that the territories which have been lost to Germany could be regained. The mere fear of such an event would arrest the preparations which Germany is making to break through the French lines. At this moment, thanks to the treachery of the momentary Russian "Government," Christendom is menaced with a danger which had been thought to be over for the rest of the war—a German attempt to smash through the western front and conquer France. From this danger KALEDINES may be able to rescue Europe. In whatever he does to that end he should have not merely the good wishes of the Allies, but their prompt and energetic action at any point where it will aid him. At the moment it looks as if the first of these points was Vladivostok.

TARIFF PLANS.

The Tariff Commission was in conference last week with a selected committee of the national Chamber of Commerce concerning its inquiries about present conditions and those which will affect international trade after the war. Reports of the proceedings show that all who expressed opinions foresaw sharp competition in the coming days of peace, and that several, Chairman TAUSSIG included, were inclined to recommend that the revision of our tariff which will be made should provide for maximum and minimum rates. It was said that our large investments in new industries, such as the production of dyestuffs, should be protected. Men who have been known in the past as free-traders, while still preferring free trade if it could be the policy of all the leading nations, were in favor of rates that would protect these industries, and of maximum and minimum duties for defense in an economic war.

Trade conditions after the great conflict cannot be clearly foreseen. For some time after the declaration of peace we shall be thinking of exports rather than of imports. The exhausted European belligerents must first strive to supply their own wants, so far as this was done before the war, and they will need much American raw material. If any one of them, France, for example, shall have surplus products to sell abroad, virtually in exchange for such material, we should not bar them out by high duties. On the other hand, we must expect new tariff duties in Europe. These, some of them protective in effect, will be imposed for needed revenue. On the other side of the Atlantic there will be much more concentration and direct Government support in export trade than have been seen in past years. This must be taken into account by tariff revisers. If we have maximum and minimum rates, they will be used in connection with new commercial treaties. Undoubtedly the new industries will be guarded. Our laws against the "dumping" of foreign goods here at prices below the cost of production will serve to defend them. In the revision which the Commission thinks must be made, our legislators should be helpful to the stricken nations in Europe, so far as this course can be taken with just regard for our own manufacturers. Tariff conferences and plans may seem premature because the end of the war is not in sight and will not be followed immediately by the keen competition which is expected, but the Commission knows that its investigations should not be delayed if it is to be ready with facts and recommendations when these will be needed in Congress. It is a competent group of men who are doing the work for which they were chosen.

REVISING THE WAR REVENUE LAW.

The officers and the advisers of the Federal Government have encountered the same difficulties as those which confront the officers of corporations in the effort to find out what the war revenue law means and how taxes are to be assessed under its provisions. The feeling seems to be growing in Washington that the law must undergo a thorough revision and amendment to make it intelligible. There will be a general feeling throughout the country that the opportunity for a revision should be availed of to make the law more just as well as more intelligible.

The chief trouble, as has been foreseen, is with the war excess profits title of the act. The title miscalls the sections of the act to which it applies. The impost levied is not upon war excess profits at all, save within the very narrow limits of from 7 per cent. to 9 per cent. of the capital employed during the taxable year. It is simply a tax upon large gains, irrespective of the fact whether they are due to the war or not. These provisions of the act are the fruit of a compromise between the two houses. Congress already had a basis to work upon in the excess profits tax levied by the previous Congress in the Act of March, 1917, at the rate of 8 per cent. on all profits over 8 per cent. on capital. When the House took up the war revenue measure last May it doubled this tax, making it 16 per cent. In amending the House bill, the Senate attempted to follow the principle of war excess profits, but was forced to abandon the attempt because so many corporations were earning profits that, while large, were no larger than their pre-war profits and obviously were not due to war conditions. As the act stands, it puts the tax simply on profits, with very little regard to their source, whether that source is to be found in war conditions or elsewhere. But corporate conditions vary widely; it was hard to draw a provision of law to fit them all. Therein lay the trouble in interpreting the act in such a manner as to make its application equitable.

There are many inconsistencies in the law, many provisions of much more than doubtful wisdom, as the increase in the second-class postage rates. There is the much-discussed Section 209, imposing a war excess profits tax on the earnings of men engaged in professions and occupations, in addition to the very heavy income tax which they must pay. This has no justification at all and should be struck out. The crudities of the measure are due largely to haste. The House considered the bill less than two weeks, the Senate took time enough, from May 24 to Sept. 10, but it took final shape in the Conference Committee, where it was considered for nearly three weeks, time enough to amend many of its provisions to meet the views of radical members of the committee, insufficient, it would seem, to remove inconsistencies and ambiguities.

The work of revision will centre upon the war excess profits tax. As it stands, it is not only unintelligible, as appears from the demands for revision, but burdensome, inequitable, and unjust. If the revisers of the bill will read attentively the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, they may find therein light and guidance. During the next two years the country must provide the Government with many billions of money secured through the issue of bonds. Taxes must be levied in amounts sufficient at least to pay the interest charge upon all bonds issued and provide a sinking fund. Beyond that, how far taxes should be levied for actual costs of the war is a question for the very serious consideration of Congress. Taxes should not be looked to for more than 25 per cent. of the annual revenue of the Government during the war, probably not more than 20 per cent. The reason is that if the market for Government bonds is not to be impaired, or in large part destroyed, the industries of the country must not be called upon to surrender their earnings beyond the point which will leave them abundant surplus capital to keep business going and extend it as demands for products increase. It would be very poor policy, for instance, for the Government to take by taxation a farmer's profits, leaving him no money with which to buy seeds and implements for raising the next year's crop. Precisely the same rule applies to all the industries of the country.

As every one knows, there are men in both houses of Congress who would observe no other principle than that of seizing upon corporation profits simply for the sake of seizing them. This passion against corporations must be repressed and laid aside if the business of the country is to be allowed to supply its enormous war needs. And the bond market must be kept constantly in view. It is out of the profits of the people, of the country's business, that the money must come to pay for the bonds yet to be issued. Profits taken by taxes cannot be paid for in bonds.

JERUSALEM AND BAGDAD.

The occupation of Jerusalem by the British, which is now reported, was assured when Jaffa, the Mediterranean port thirty-one miles from the Holy City, fell into General ALLENBY'S hands on Nov. 17. There is a railway between the two cities, also a modern highway. Of late the British campaign has been in the nature of a "military promenade." The capture of Gaza, on the coast and fifty miles southwest of Jerusalem, was made after a nine-mile "drive." Gaza had a strong system of defenses and so had Beersheba, the base for the Turkish expedition against the Suez Canal in the Sinai Peninsula campaign, in which General MURRAY turned the tables on the Turks. Askalon was taken on Nov. 9. At that time General ALLENBY reckoned the Turkish casualties at 10,000, exclusive of "missing" or prisoners. Six days later the British seized the junction of the Beersheba - Damascus Railway, from which ran a line to Jerusalem. The end of November saw ALLENBY closing in on that city from the north and west.

Already the British flag was flying over Ekron, Gederah, Wadi-el-Chanin, and other Zionist colonies. Jerusalem was supposed to have been strongly fortified by the Germans, but it has yielded, almost without a blow. There may have been a brief rearguard action. In fact, the Turks made no very determined stand after losing Gaza. Left to their own devices, they failed to keep up their supply system. As long ago as the middle of May, when the American Consul, Dr. OTIS A. GLAZEBROOK, left Jerusalem, provisions were low and the Turkish troops monopolized them. The people were destitute and suffering. It was his opinion that the British had laid their plans to capture Jerusalem before the heavy rains of December set in. In the Fall months the weather is excellent for campaigning, dry and cool.

General ALLENBY will issue, if he has not already done so, a proclamation promising the inhabitants good government and relief, following the example of General MAUDE at Bagdad. The people of Jerusalem have been so plundered and outraged under Turkish rule that they will welcome the beneficent sway of the British, with its reforms, protection, and promotion of trade. To the German pride, the failure of the Turks to defend Jerusalem, for which, however, the General Staff at Berlin is largely responsible, will be a great blow. Damascus is now in danger. The British under Lieut. Gen. W. R. MARSHALL, who succeeded General MAUDE in Mesopotamia, are 150 miles northeast of Bagdad and approaching Mosul, an important point on the uncompleted Bagdad Railway. On Oct. 5 the Russians took Nereman, fifty miles north of Mosul. If the revolution has not stopped Russian operations near the Persian boundary, there should soon be a junction with the British.

Now, if General MACKENSEN is assembling an army at Aleppo to recover Bagdad, he will have to include Jerusalem in his campaign to oust the Russians and British from territory so dear to the Kaiser and so essential to the realization of his ambitions. A failure of the Germans to stiffen the Turks and undertake a dramatic enterprise for the confusion of the Allies in that part of the world is hardly conceivable. But with Mediterranean ports as a base in Palestine and the Tigris as a line of supplies and communication in Mesopotamia, the British have an advantage that must be reckoned with. The effect upon the Mohammedan population of the passing of Bagdad and Jerusalem to the British, always progressive and in their relations with the natives fair and liberal, would be another handicap in a campaign by the Germans. Strategically, the British occupation of both cities may prove of incalculable value to the cause of the Allies.

JUDGE SWANN AS HISTORIAN.

Modern moralists would have frequent shortages of munitions if the Roman Empire had never gone to pieces. Historians have always differed as to just which one of the many factors contributing to what is conventionally, though rather inaccurately, called the fall of Rome had most weight; indeed, a good many of them think that the surprising thing is not that Rome fell, but that she refrained from falling for so long. But this scholarly caution is beneath the claimant reformer, who knows that Rome fell because of the particular custom against which he happens to be crusading. In recent years we have been assured that Rome fell because of birth control; or failure to realize the menace of German immigration; or the substitution of the standing army for conscription; or the importation of foreign dances; or too much emotionalism in religion; or too little emotionalism in religion; or liquor; or immodest dressing; or extravagance; or whatever the earnest person in question happens to regard as the Crying Evil of Our Times.

The latest comer into the ranks of the historical aetiologists is none other than the District Attorney of New York County, who indulges again a taste for ancient history which first became evident during his altercation with Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. In the days of NERO, according to Judge SWANN, who finds a reference to the depravity of the Manhattan of the ancient world useful in his campaign against the scanty skirts of cabaret dancers, the Roman Senate passed a law that dancers must wear more clothes; whereupon NERO'S daughter, whose previous costume attained the minimum of visibility, gayly dressed herself in a ribbon and continued her saltations within the law.

No man, as the Rev. Dr. WILLIAM A. SUNDAY points out, wishes to admit that he prefers vice to virtue; but surely it indicates no such preference to remind Judge SWANN that NERO'S only daughter died at the age of three months and some few days, and that for ladies of her degree of juvenility the costume of a kewpie doll has never been regarded as unseemly, particularly in a warm climate. As to her dancing abilities, this is a matter on which even the all-believing SUETONIUS is silent.

Surely it were more agreeable to Judge SWANN'S dignity, not to say more complimentary to his erudition, to hold to the theory supported by some eminent scholars, that a material influence in the collapse of Roman life was the lack of a public prosecutor. He might study with profit, too, the effect upon the State of the use of such machinery of criminal action as Roman law provided for the destruction of political enemies, or persons in disfavor with the Emperor—who, in NERO'S day, at least was in effect an extra-legal boss, giving orders far beyond his constitutional prerogative to the other officeholders.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Assistance Came at Once.

Never, perhaps, was response to desperate need made more promptly than in the case of Halifax, and Massachusetts deserves and will get credit for doubling the value of her gifts by starting them on the way toward the north the moment news of the disaster was received. The people of the Bay State did not wait to hear what Halifax most wanted. The nature of the accident told them.

The appeal to Massachusetts, too, was especially strong because of the unusually close relations that exist between her people and those of the Maritime Provinces. For no small part of the inhabitants of those provinces, Boston is practically the United States, for it is the American city they oftenest visit and the one where they do most of their buying and selling not of the domestic sort. Indeed, one can hear in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick a sincerer friendship, more frequently expressed, for Massachusetts than for what the province calls "Ottawa," a word that for them has come to mean in good part the resented meddling of landsmen with the interests of seafarers in matters which the former do not very well understand.

But while Massachusetts was first in sending help to Halifax, she led the other Atlantic States only by a few hours. Throughout the whole United States appreciation of the horror of the calamity was almost instant, and everywhere there has been the same feeling of warm sympathy with a closely kindred people, associated with us in the Great Adventure of the world war. So loyalty to the common objects for which the two countries are fighting was added to the inspiration to help and save that such a disaster anywhere would have given.

That sympathy is not always as wise as it is warm, and that interest sometimes degenerates into morbid curiosity, are truths that are illustrated by the necessity in which the Mayor of Halifax has found himself officially to proclaim that outsiders not directly engaged in relief work must quit the city, if already there, and not enter it if they have not yet made the journey. That is an order that should be heeded, and the Mayor did well to ignore the foolish resentments it might cause, and he will do better still to enforce it sternly.

Charity Old and New.

So many are the demands made nowadays on every purse that not a few people who read the "hundred neediest cases" described in THE TIMES on Sunday may have had a feeling that the needs presented were so many, and in the aggregate so great, that it was hardly worth while for them to contribute the little it was in their power to give. That is a thought to dismiss promptly. Nobody is under obligation to meet the whole demand, even of a single "case." Some who are able to do so doubtless will this year as in each of the previous years in which a like appeal has been made, but again the saving of these unfortunates will and should be the work of those who can contribute only small sums.

And even the people who cannot give can do something—they can call the attention of friends with greater resources than their own to "cases" that are likely to have a special interest for them. In practically every one of the "cases" there is a topic for thoughtful discussion in relation to the causes of poverty, to the various remedies for it that have been presented, and to the various preventives of it that have been suggested. Always, in these times, such discussion will, or should, include some manifestation of the knowledge that the word "charity" now has come to have a new meaning—one far removed from the old notions of almsgiving as a mere expedient for meeting immediate wants, with an incidental accumulation of merit for the giver.

Modern charity aims first of all at the re-establishment of independence, the power of self-support. That idea is brought out again and again in the hundred pathetic narratives, and in not one of them is there the slightest comfort for the professional beggar—for the man or woman with no better claim to help than the lack of money arising from disinclination to work for a living. In a few instances, indeed, the assistance will probably have to be continued for an indefinite period, but in most of them the crisis to be met is temporary.

Bondholders Make a Contribution.

Some of the many people who bought Liberty bonds may be moved to look somewhat ruefully at the daily quotations made for those excellent securities on the financial pages of the newspapers. The figures do mean a fractional loss for those who now find themselves compelled, for one or another reason, to sell their bonds, but if they will they can find something of consolation in the thought that the difference between what they paid and what they get is in a way a contribution—their contribution—toward the needs of the Government which they as loyal citizens are glad to serve.

Probably nobody bought the bonds with a conscious thought of rendering service in this particular way, and it could not be claimed that the money they lose goes into the National Treasury. But the Government had already been helped, and by them. Had they not made their purchases, the sale would not have been the success it was, or, at any rate, not the same kind of a success, and with that thought in mind they will find pleasure in what, were any other bond concerned, would be a source of grief proportioned to the amount of loss incurred.

The comfort thus to be derived may not be particularly warm, but it should be real, and, with a little stretching, it will even cover like losses on the Anglo-French loan. Meanwhile, it should never be forgotten that in both cases the bonds are "good." There is no question at all that the interest on them will be regularly paid and the principal returned at maturity.

Only the Germans deny that, and they know that the denials are made for home, not foreign, effect.

FOR WAR ON BULGARIA.

Professor Prince Replies to the Arguments of the Minister.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After reading the specious arguments of the Bulgarian Minister published in today's TIMES, every American must see the necessity of a declaration of war on Bulgaria as well as on Austria-Hungary. The statement that Bulgaria is fighting for the integrity of small nations and that she is, therefore, entitled to American sympathy, is a grim jest.

The Bulgarians, fundamentally genuine Huns, probably of the same race as Attila's hordes, with a later superimposition of Tatar and some admixture of southern Slavonic blood, have improved but little in character since the days of their early King Krum, who made a jeweled drinking vessel of the skull of the Byzantine Emperor who had fallen a victim to their arms. The tale of the recent treatment of the Serb territories by these modern savages abounds with horrors, before which the hideous rape of Belgium pales into insignificance. A few years ago, when there was much talk of Pan Slavonic Brotherhood, especially between the then powerful Russian Empire and the Balkan States, these same Bulgarians were quite ready to emphasize their Slavonic character, their only claim to which is their broken Slavonic dialect, bereft of form and with a very un-Slavonic suffixed article. Forgetful of their protestations at that time, they turned like tigers on their former Slavonic patron, Russia, and deliberately joined with their old oppressors, the Turks, to rend the very hand which unhappily had conferred upon them their present national existence. The Bulgarians are confessedly self-seekers, whose fundamental principle is to tear asunder bonds of friendship for the sake of pure plunder.

As to their hypocritical protestations of friendship for Britain, let any British soldier who has fought on the Macedonian front be questioned as to his opinion of the Bulgars' love for Britain and her allies.

These pseudo-Slavs should by all means be included among our open enemies and their legation in Washington thus be closed, which, even though it may be physically impossible at the present moment to communicate with the Central Powers, can hardly lack the will to aid the only allies upon whom Bulgaria can now rely.

JOHN DYNELEY PRINCE.
New York, Dec. 10, 1917.

'OPEN SHOP' WINS IN SUPREME COURT

Injunctions Are Upheld Restraining Miners' Union in West Virginia Cases.

COMPERS ATTACKS DECISION

Says John Mitchell and Secretary Wilson Are "Stigmatized as Conspirators."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Decisions defining in general terms the rights of both organized labor and the employer were rendered today by the Supreme Court. While the right of workmen to organize for lawful purposes was reaffirmed, the court held that employers may legally operate their plants as "open shops" and prevent conspiracies to bring their non-union employes into labor organizations.

The opinions were rendered in the cases of the Hitchman Coal and Coke Company and the Eagle Glass Manufacturing Company of West Virginia, the court deciding that both were entitled to operate their plants as "open shops," and upholding injunctions issued by Judge A. G. Dayton restraining union officials from attempting to organize their employes. Lower court decrees holding that the United Mine Workers of America and the American Flint Glass Workers' Union were illegal organizations and that under the Sherman law they were secret conspiracies in restraint of trade were ignored by the Supreme Court opinion.

In the Hitchman case, the majority of the court held that the officials of the Miners' Union "deliberately and advisedly selected that method of enlarging the union membership which would inflict injury" upon the company and its loyal employes, and declared that the "conduct in so doing was unlawful and malicious."

The court also held that "it is erroneous to assume that all measures which may be resorted to in the effort to unionize a mine are lawful if they are peaceable—that is, if they stop short of physical violence or coercion through fear of it." It added that "the purpose of the defendants to bring about a strike at the mine in order to compel plaintiff through fear of financial loss to the unionization of the mine as the lesser evil was an unlawful purpose."

Justices Brandeis, Holmes, and Clarke dissented.

Companies' Rights Set Forth.

"The Supreme Court holds," the majority opinion set forth, "that the plaintiff was acting within its lawful rights in employing its men upon the terms that they should not be members of the United Mine Workers; that, having established this working agreement between it and its employes with the free assent of the latter, the plaintiff is entitled to be protected in the enjoyment of the resulting status as in any other legal right; that the fact that the employment was terminable by either party at any time made no difference, since the right of the employes to strike or to leave the work gave no right to defendants to instigate a strike; that plaintiff was and is entitled to the good-will of its employes, precisely as a merchant is entitled to the good-will of his customers, although they are under no obligation to deal with him; that the value of the relation lies in the reasonable probability that, by properly treating its employes and paying them fair wages and avoiding reasonable grounds of complaint, plaintiff will be able to retain them in its employ and to fill vacancies occurring from time to time by the employment of other men on the same terms, and that defendants could not be permitted to interfere with these rights without some just cause or excuse.

"By way of justification or excuse, defendants set up the right of workingmen to form unions and enlarge their membership by inviting other workingmen to join. The opinion of the court freely conceded this right, provided the objects of the union be proper and legitimate, which is assumed to be true in a general sense, with respect to the United Mine Workers of America.

Must Not Injure Others.

"But the court holds that it is erroneous to assume that this right is so absolute that it may be exercised under any circumstances and without any qualification; that in truth, like other rights that exist in civilized society, it must always be exercised with reasonable regard for the conflicting rights of others, according to the fundamental maxim 'So use your own property as not to injure the rights of another.'

"Hence, assuming that the defendants were exercising the right to invite men to join their union, nevertheless, since they had notice that plaintiff's mine was a non-union mine, that none of the men had a right to remain at work there after joining the union, and that the observance of this agreement was of much importance and value both to plaintiff and to the men who had voluntarily made the agreement and desired to continue working under it, the defendants were under a duty to exercise care to refrain from unnecessarily injuring plaintiff, yet they deliberately and advisedly selected that method of enlarging the union membership which would inflict injury upon plaintiff and its loyal employes, by persuading man after man to join the union, and, having done so, to remain at work, keeping the employer in ignorance of their number and identity, until so many should have joined that by stopping work in a body they could coerce the employer and the remaining miners to organize the mines, and that the conduct of defendants in so doing was unlawful and malicious."

Contempt proceedings instituted last month by the Hindman Coal and Coke Company against President Frank J. Hayes of the Miners' Union and fifteen other officials and members for alleged violation of the injunctions are still pending and according to the company's counsel will be pressed. The court today granted the defendants sixty days in which to present their case.

"Unwarrantable," Says Gompers.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, in a statement tonight characterized the decision as "far-reaching and unwarrantable." He said:

"To hold that the United Mine Workers of America is an unlawful organization or that it is a conspiracy is to hark back to the days when employers were monarchs of all they surveyed and their employes were servants or slaves. The miners' union undertook by perfectly lawful methods and means to reach the unorganized and underpaid miners of West Virginia so that they might be treated as men and as citizens, with the responsibility of maintaining families upon an American standard.

"At the time when the injunction was issued John Mitchell was President and William B. Wilson Secretary-Treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America. The former is now the Food Administrator of the State of New York. The latter is a member of the President's Cabinet, and these men with others of equal standing and character are stigmatized by the court as conspirators.

"President Wilson has justly declared that society has given its sanction that the eight-hour workday is justified. It is to bring light and hope and patriotism into the lives of the workers for which we are organized and are organizing and federating the toilers of America. And we shall go on to reach our goal for a better concept of not only political but industrial democracy."

FINDS MEDIATION BEST.

Effective in Railway Labor Clashes, Federal Board Reports.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Interruption of interstate railway service by labor disputes has been almost negligible since the Federal Board of Mediation and Conciliation was organized about four years ago, says a report of the board presented tonight to the President.

"The law does not require the board to make annually or otherwise an official report," the statement says, "but in view of the extreme gravity of the railroad situation and because the relations between the railroads and their employes are a prime factor in that situation, it is thought proper to acquaint you with the results accomplished."

In four and a half years, the report continues, there has been a total of eighty-four disputes, which threatened all classes of employes on every railroad in the United States, and connecting Canadian lines, but in less than half a dozen instances has there been cessation of train movement. In these cases the disputes broke out suddenly, before the board knew they were pending, and in each case a settlement was effected quickly. In no instance has a strike followed the intervention of the board.

Settlement has been effected in the main by mediation, it is pointed out, fifty-seven cases having been disposed of in this way. Seven have been solved by combined mediation and arbitration. Eight by arbitration, one by Congressional action (the threatened general strike for an eight-hour day,) three were settled by the parties themselves, three are under arbitration, four in mediation, and one remains unsettled.

Agreements effected by mediation have been found to be more satisfactory to all sides than any form of arbitration, the board finds.

RULES ON NATURALIZATION.

Supreme Court Bars Irregularities —Upholds City Coal Yard.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Federal decrees holding that naturalization cannot be attacked for mere irregularities but only for substantial fraud, were reversed today by the Supreme Court. The Government sought to have citizenship papers granted to Iver I. Ness, a Norwegian immigrant, resident at Cylinder, Iowa, revoked because he had failed to file a certificate showing certain information regarding his entrance into this country. Lower courts held this was only an irregularity and not an "illegality" such as to vitiate the papers.

Alaskan decrees holding that the Territory's District Court is a court of the United States were sustained by the Supreme Court in refusing to review proceedings brought by F. G. Noyes as receiver of the Washington-Alaska Bank to recover from bank officials money alleged to have been lost through their mismanagement.

Wisconsin court decrees declaring void special contracts between shippers and carriers, providing for lower freight rates than authorized by the State Railroad Commission were upheld.

Dismissal of damage suits for $60,000 brought against the New York Central Railroad by Mrs. Cora B. Heeran and her mother, Mrs. Lucinda Burton, because they were taken from a train at Syracuse, when Mrs. Heeran was suspected of being Belle Gunness, wanted for the celebrated Indiana farm murder mystery, was approved. The decree held that the police and not the railroad were responsible.

Constitutionality of the Maine law of 1906 permitting cities with funds raised by taxation to provide fuel yards where coal and wood can be sold at cost, was upheld. The act was attacked by Portland taxpayers.

Pennsylvania court decrees upholding the right of that State to assess under the mercantile license tax law enacted in 1899 a tax on the amount of export sales made by State corporations to foreign purchasers, were reversed.

NO NEED TO DRAFT LABOR.

Secretary Wilson Would First Have Government Take Industries.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Conscription of labor, Secretary Wilson told Congress in his annual report today, is not likely to be necessary for the winning of the war, but he suggests that, should it become necessary for the Government to conscript labor, it should at the same time conscript the industries on which they are engaged.

"In the view of this department," says the Secretary of Labor, "public sentiment cannot be expected to tolerate conscription of labor for private profit. Should industrial conscription become really necessary in order effectively to prosecute the war, a policy less likely to be considered one-sided would be desirable. It would seem—that is, if workers were to be conscripted for industrial purposes—that the working opportunities to which they were assigned ought to be commandeered, so as to make such workers not coerced servants of employers, but employes of the Government itself.

"There is, however, no reason for apprehending a necessity for any kind of labor conscription in order to settle or prevent disputes between employers and their employes which may interfere with a vigorous prosecution of the war. In every case in which responsible representatives of disputing employers are willing to negotiate considerately with responsible representatives of conservative labor organization which represent their disputing employes in the spirit in which they would negotiate with business competitors, labor disputes can be settled speedily, effectively, and without friction through the mediation service of the Department of Labor. By simple and fair systems of collective bargaining between the Government, labor organizations, and business organizations all labor disputes prejudicial to an effective prosecution of the war can be promptly eliminated from war problems. Not only can this be done, but it can be done to the satisfaction of all concerned and in harmony with every patriotic purpose.

The report makes an announcement on the much discussed pay and privileges being allowed to the interned German civilians in the camps controlled by the Department of Labor.

"It was agreed by the department," says the Secretary, "to remunerate those of the interned aliens who should perform labor of any kind in connection with the construction or management of the internment camps at the rate of $20 a month; those who served in the capacity of foremen, &c., to receive $25 a month. The interned officers, however, have been allowed to receive from any source only $10 a month and the seamen $5 a month, receipt in excess of these amounts being placed in the Postal Savings Bank to the credit of the interested parties, or otherwise disposed of as desired. Purchases of clothing, &c., can be made with the funds of the interned aliens, under the direction of the inspector in charge of the internment station."

The department's work in mediating in wage disputes, enormously increased by war activities, have affected practically a million men and have been eminently successful.

"Reports now at hand indicate an impending call for not less than 150,000 skilled workers of many classes, involving over thirty mechanical trades, to serve in the various shipyards engaged in constructing vessels for the Shipping Board. To secure the workers necessary a centralized employment system is highly desirable, if not absolutely essential. Consequently it has become necessary to establish several additional war emergency offices of the United States Employment Service and to employ traveling field-workers and agents to locate qualified workers for the yards.

THE FLAG.

This is the flag that flew
Where the foe could not break through.

There was an old bridge,
There were two gray towers,
"They shall not pass!" he said.
The flag was there,
It counted days and hours,
It counted all the dead.

Like flocks of birds it saw
The souls go by,
It flew, or gray or blue
The watching sky.
It heard the great guns speak,
And guns reply.

"They shall not pass!" he said,
And then the very dead
Took up the battle cry.

This is the flag that flew,
Red, white, and blue, like flowers,
Over the old gray bridge,
Over the two gray towers.
A comrade to the stars,
And sister of the rain,
Speaking the speech of winds,
And intimate with pain,
Familiar friend of death,
Symbol of life to be,
Mother of hope new born,
And wise in memory.

This is the flag that flew
Where the foe could not break through.

LOUISE DRISCOLL.

WANT ONLY REVISION IN THE WAR TAX BILL

Congress Leaders to Heed the Advice of McAdoo Based on Experts' Reports.

LEGACY IMPOST TO REMAIN

Permanent Levy Advocated with Payment of Excess Profits Tax by Installments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo has informed members of the Ways and Means Committee that the present revenue bill would need several amendments to improve the terms of the excess profits tax section and also other modifications that experience had shown were necessary for the successful application of the law. Leaders in the committee declared today that they purposed to heed, so far as possible, the recommendations Mr. McAdoo would make as the result of the study of the law made by the Excess Profits Committee, headed by C. T. Adams of Yale University.

"There is no intention of repealing the law," declared Representative Kitchin, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, today. "Those who are talking about a repeal, it appears to me, have nothing to offer better than the present act."

Mr. Kitchin said that the committee would begin hearings along the line of the recommendations to be made by the special committee, and endeavor to improve the language and probably make one or two important changes. One of the amendments will cover the occupational tax. Mr. Kitchin himself framed this section, and he will fight for its retention, although he and others of the committee are favorable to a repeal of the exemption of Congressmen and other Federal officials from its provisions. This section was slipped in the bill behind the closed doors of the committee by Mr. Kitchin after the bill had been passed by both houses. It imposes a tax of 8 per cent. on salaries and profits of individuals in excess of $5,000.

Tax on Federal Salaries.

"Excess profit laws generally have made no effort to tax salaries and wages," said Representative Cordell Hull, a member of the committee, who is regarded as its income tax expert. "If salaries are to be taxed, however, those of Government officials would be as properly subject to the tax as salaries and wages of other individuals."

Mr. Hull fought against the inclusion of this section in the present law, and it is expected that he will insist that it shall be retained now that the committee has established a precedent. But he intends to insist that the exemption clause be stricken out and Federal officials, including Congressmen, be taxed alike with other individuals.

The special committee created by the Treasury Department to consider the excess profits section will report not only on this section but other provisions of the bill. Two of its important recommendations will be:

1. That the inheritance tax law shall be retained not only in the present bill but in all further revenue bills. The committee will recommend that after the war the inheritance taxes shall be a part of Federal tax levy and that the revenues accruing from them be used to pay the national debt. It is estimated that from $250,000,000 to $300,000,000 will be obtained from this source yearly. It will be proposed by this committee at the close of the war that the inheritance tax returns be devoted to a sinking fund to bonds issued for war purposes.

2. That business men be allowed to pay their excess profits tax in installments.

The Treasury Committee will say in its report that if these excess profits are to be paid at once there will be a great financial stress as most men will be required to go to the banks for loans, thereby causing a serious condition in the money market by the withdrawal of vast amounts from use. It has been estimated that nearly all the excess profits earned have been placed back in business improvements and expansion, and that concerns which have done this are now devoting all their energy to war work for this and other Governments. It will be impossible for them to pay the entire amount at once without great discomfort, it is argued, and it will be proposed, therefore, that the Government devise a plan of installment payment.

Payment by Installments.

One plan is for the Government to borrow the money on short-time notes and permit the taxpayer to make the excess profit tax payments in four installments with 6 per cent. interest. That plan would give the Government immediately the $2,200,000,000, estimated to represent excess profit taxes, and before the short-time notes would become due the taxpayer would be compelled to pay the taxes with 6 per cent. interest in four installments. The present provision in the law allows the taxpayer a discount of 8 per cent. if paid in advance of the date the tax becomes due. This, it is declared, will not benefit the Government or the taxpayer.

As soon as the Treasury Committee makes its recommendations the Ways and Means Committee will begin hearings. The present plan of the Ways and Means Committee is not to frame another revenue bill until late in July, when the present bill will have had a full test and the exact amount of expenditures and estimates is known.

FEARS CONGRESS METHODS.

R. R. Reed Fears Their Effect on Excess Profits Tax Law.

Robert R. Reed of the law firm of Reed, McCook & Hoyt, said yesterday

DRIVE FOR SUFFRAGE ILL-TIMED, SHE SAYS

Mrs. Martha McCann Says Congress Should Be Left Alone Now.

POINTS TO ENGLISH WOMEN

Finds After Visit There That They Have Dropped Their Propaganda to Help in War Work.

Mrs. Martha Nenon McCann, the California suffragist who was Chairman of the Publicity Committee of the party during the suffrage campaign in that State, declared yesterday that she considered any attempt on the part of suffrage advocates to "force" a suffrage amendment through Congress during the war to be extremely ill-timed. Mrs. McCann, who is at present a Director of the Los Angeles Chapter of the American Red Cross, has just returned from a several months' visit in England, where she was investigating the war work the women of that country were doing.

"I believe thoroughly in universal suffrage," she said, "and I think the sooner it comes the better it will be for the nation. However, there is a right time and a wrong time to do everything. If Congress will grant the vote to us without quarreling I shall be very glad. But I consider this a very inopportune time for any loyal Americans to precipitate a fight in Congress. American women do not need to go abroad; indeed, for any except trained nurses, it is unnecessary. There is plenty of work at home, and some of the best work is in smoothing out internal dissensions. I should certainly be opposed to their starting any bickering in the legislative branches of our Government."

Mrs. McCann described the state of efficiency to which English women had brought their war charity work. She said this efficiency had become a real system and the influx of untrained Americans she thought would do more harm than good.

"In the Y. M. C. A. hut in London," she said, "I met Lady Ward and Lady Innis-Kerr, both formerly Americans, working night and day with a force of volunteers, caring for the comfort of our troops in London and extending to them the comforts which otherwise they might have lacked in a foreign land.

"There is no longer any talk of suffrage in England, but the men have recognized the splendid, ungrudging service given by the women, and after the war there is no doubt that it will come. On their part, the women are not asking a thing from Parliament. They are working to smooth over any dissension that may hinder the Government.

"I have been told since I came back that if we do not strike hard for the vote now Congress will not listen to us when the danger is passed. I think that is nonsense, for the men are going to remember the work women have done to help the nation, and they will not refuse the vote in gratitude any more than they will be inclined to grant it through fear. In the meanwhile every loyal woman should do her utmost to help bring the war to an end.

"I saw several air raids in England, and I also saw wounded just back from the front. Let me say that in our pacifist men and women could see those things they would not be so ready to urge the cessation of hostilities. While in England all are war weary, the vast majority of the people are not willing to see the millions of lives already laid down on the battlefield spent for a 'diplomatic peace.' The cause of all the terrible suffering must be eradicated, and I wish every one in this country could come to that absolute conclusion."

Mrs. McCann told of the work the women are doing in England, where they have entered practically every occupation formerly held only by men. She also described the work done at St. Dunstan's Hospital for Blinded Soldiers and Sailors, where on the estate donated by Otto H. Kahn, the New York banker, the men made blind for life by war are taught useful vocations. She said that here Sir Arthur Pearson, owner of Pearson's Magaine in London, himself blind, had taught the sightless soldiers and sailors not to despair. Mrs. McCann said she wished American mothers, wives, and sweethearts who had sent loved ones to the front could see the way the women of England were welcoming and taking care of America's soldiers.

SUFFRAGE OPPONENTS DIVIDE ON POLICY

Question of New York Resubmission Undecided on Eve of the Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The Executive Committee of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, which met here today to formulate a program for the organization's national convention, starting tomorrow, devoted a large part of its attention to discussing the course to be followed in New York State, now that the vote has been won for women there.

Upon the guidance of Mrs. Horace Brock of Philadelphia, its Chairman, the committee canvassed every phase of the New York situation only to discover such a wide divergence of opinion as to the best strategy for the future that it is probable the issue will have to be fought out on the convention floor.

The action of the New York State Association, of which Alice Hill Chittenden was President, and which, it will be recalled, decided recently to concede the loss of the State fight and devote itself to fighting the proposed national suffrage amendment, caused the split in the committe membership. There were many in the committee who insisted that the loss of New York to the anti-suffrage cause was due to a political accident—the city wave of radicalism which piled up behind Hilliquit and his peace candidacy, and which, they insist, forced the State into the votes-for-women column when as a matter of fact the majority of the population did not want women to vote. For that reason they insisted that the State fight should continue and that a resubmission of the question should be striven for.

Others in the committee felt that the State association was right in dropping the State fight and that both it and the national body should concentrate all their energies on battling against the national amendment of the suffragists. Their belief is that "good sportsmanship" demands graceful yielding to the decision at the polls, and that the whole anti-suffrage cause will be injured if New York is made the scene of further wrangling over the issue.

Those who took the view that the State association should have kept up its intrastate work, and that if it could not be induced to do so a new body should be formed for the purpose, asserted that the logic of the situation called for resubmission. They held that no fair-minded suffragist could object to the question going to an electorate of women voters, since the suffragists always have insisted that a majority of women want to vote.

The antis, it was made clear, base their hope of recapturing New York upon their conviction that two years of suffrage will disappoint the voters generally with woman's participation in politics, the increased cost of elections, and other complications which they foresee. They are confident that a conservative majority would overcome with ease the radical vote of New York City.

"If we are wrong," they say, "there can be no harm in a resubmission, and then the question will have been decided once and for all. To secure resubmission the bill would have to pass two Legislatures and then could be voted upon in 1919.

This year's convention of the "antis," because of war time, is to be a more efficient, compact, businesslike gathering than was that of 1916. Warned by the apathy of antis at large, which they think had much to do with the loss of New York State, the leaders are determined to wage a militant national campaign. To that end, one of their main efforts will be to raise an adequate, permanent fund to make war not only upon suffrage itself but upon those "radical offshoots," pacifism and feminism.

SUFFRAGISTS RESOLVE ON DRIVE AT POLLS

Great Fight to be Made in Congressional Campaign if Federal Amendment Fails.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—If the National Woman Suffrage Association loses its fight before Congress this month for the Federal suffrage amendment, it proposes for the first time in its history to enter directly into the political fight in the Congressional district arena.

The association, according to plans formulated at a session today preliminary to its convention—a meeting of its executive council—will use the full influence of its membership of 2,000,000 women as a club to drive every candidate for Congress singled out for its attention to indorse the Federal amendment. It will use its power particularly in man suffrage States, and it will throw the entire weight of its organization into every fight in favor of the man who indorses and against the man who opposes.

There is to be but one proviso: Loyalty to the United States is to be made the first consideration, as it already has been made by the New York State body, but the executive council of the association is to judge for itself whether or not candidates whom it supports or fights possess that quality.

The practical determination of the women, or of their leaders at any rate, to make this radical revision in the policy of the organization has become the topic of the convention, in the lobby of every hotel here tonight crowds of women are gossiping eagerly about it. The plan has the backing of the leaders, notably of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, National President, and it was authoritatively stated tonight that thus far no opposition has manifested itself.

The policy hitherto has been to use the association as a national educational propaganda organization and to confine its direct political work to efforts to convert the party in power in Congress to support of the amendment. The assertion is made that never before has it interfered in any Congressional election, though it has left its members free to do so if they saw fit. Its whole program has been mild and pacific in contrast to the militancy of the National Woman's Party, the picketing organization.

Even the impending conversion of the National Association to comparative radicalism will leave this difference between the two: The National Party will continue to be against the party in power, while the National Association, by far the larger and more influential organization, will strive on nonpartisan lines to elect Congressmen until it has the necessary two-thirds to pass the suffrage amendment.

"For years," leaders are saying here tonight, "we have been trying to convert the same men. Some of them have been standing like rocks—they are too hard nuts to crack. So let us go out into the country and convert our men before we allow them to be elected."

ECONOMY IN DRESS.

DRESS-PRICES FALL

Women Asked to Join Plan to Break High Cost of Smart Dressing.

30% Drop Already Secured.

A New York business woman, Mrs. Frances Johnson, whose office is at 52 Vanderbilt Ave., Suite 1414, is attracting much attention by her gallant fight to stem the rising tide of the cost of women's wearing apparel. Already she has made it possible for women to make their own selections from the smartest lines the market affords, at a saving of 30% off retail prices. Her method is to issue a certain form of letters of introduction for bona-fide cash shoppers who register with her. These letters can be used to force a 30% rebate after the purchase is made. No charge is made for the registration letters or service. No fees whatever are accepted.

Mrs. Johnson states, however, that she cannot successfully continue her unique plan unless it is given the hearty support of careful women buyers of gowns, hats, wraps, etc.

Mrs. Johnson or her secretary will answer inquiries at her office from 10 to 3 P. M. only.

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TEACHERS GUILTY IN DISLOYALTY TRIAL

High School Committee Recommends Their Dismissal to the Board.

TILDSLEY IS SUSTAINED

Associate Superintendent Suspended De Witt Clinton Instructors for Alleged Unpatriotic Attitude.

The High School Committee of the Board of Education last night unanimously voted to recommend to the board at its meeting tomorrow the dismissal of A. Henry Schneer, Samuel Schmalhausen, and Thomas Musson, the three teachers in De Witt Clinton High School who, at a trial by the committee a week ago, were charged with "holding views subversive to good discipline, and with undermining good citizenship in the schools."

This action was taken after a meeting of three hours and a half at the headquarters of the Board of Education, 500 Park Avenue, at which the evidence taken at the trial of the three teachers was reviewed in great detail. The committee upholds Dr. John L. Tildsley, Associate Superintendent in charge of high schools, who preferred the charges against the three teachers. The three were suspended on te 11th and 12th of November as a consequence of these charges and their cases were heard a week ago.

Schmalhausen was charged with having said that he would permit a boy to read in his class a letter such as was written by Hyman Herman, one of his pupils, attacking President Wilson as a "murderer." He was also accused of holding that instinctive obedience to the President as such, the Governor as such, and other public officials as such should not be taught to pupils.

Schneer, according to the charges, said that patriotism should not be discussed in De Witt Clinton High School, and that persons wearing the uniform of soldiers or sailors should not be permitted to speak from the platform. The charge against Musson was that he had on that he would take a neutral attitude if a discussion arose in his classes as to the relative merits of anarchy and the present form of government of this country.

The recommendation of the committee will come up before the meeting of the full board, and considerable debate is expected before the board reaches a vote. The members of the committee present last night, including all but two of the complete membership, were John Wesser, Chairman; Professor Franklin H. Giddings, John Greene, Arthur S. Somers, F. W. Atkinson, Egerton A. Winthrop, and Olivia Leventritt, besides William G. Willcox, president of the Board of Education.

Dr. Gustave Straubenmuller, Acting City Superintendent of Schools, is in receipt of a report on German textbooks containing laudatory references to German personalities and institutions. The report regarding these books, used to teach German in the high schools, was made by Lawrence Wilkins, in charge of teaching of foreign languages in the high schools, and it will be taken up by Dr. Straubenmuller with the Board of Superintendents. Last time the board decided to act on the report, recommendations will probably be made through the Committee on Text Books to the members of the Board of Education to cull out such objectionable references or to eliminate entirely the use of the text books from the high schools.

It is believed the matter will be in the hands of the board by the end of the week, but too late for discussion at its meeting tomorrow. The next meeting after that will be on Dec. 26. This will also be the last meeting of the present Board of Education, which at the end of the year will be succeeded by a board of seven appointed by Mayor-elect Hylan.

Pursuant to a request made by William G. Willcox, President of the Board of Education, that Dr. John H. Finley, State Comissioner of Education, investigate the Gary system, Dr. Thomas E. Finigan, Deputy State Commissioner of Education, arrived here from Albany yesterday, together with several officers of the Department of Education, and visited the Gary School 45 in the Bronx. Dr. Finigan said the present inquiry is preliminary to the general study the State Department is to make.

HUNTINGTON BOOKS SOLD FOR $45,680

Duplicates from Famous Collection Sold at Anderson Library —High Price $3,450.

The first sale of the season by the Anderson Galleries was held yesterday afternoon and last night in their new home, Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, when the collection of English literature, early and modern, consigned by Henry E. Huntington, was dispersed. It consisted of selections and duplicates from his famous library. The total for the afternoon session was $25,453 and for the evening session $20,227.50, making a grand total of $45,680.50.

The highest price of the day was $3,450 paid by the Rosenbach Company of Philadelphia for Catalogue No. 406, "A Refutation of Deism, in a Dialogue," by Percy Bysshe Shelley, London, 1814, the first edition of the rarest of all Shelley's writings. George D. Smith paid the next highest price, $2,750, for Catalogue No. 284, the rare first edition of John Milton's "Lycidas," Cantabrigia, 1638, the Brayton Ives-Lefferts-Halsey copy. The highest price of the afternoon session was $710 paid by the Rosenbach Company for Catalogue No. 199, "A Pleasant Conceyted Comedie of George A. Greene, the Pinner of Wakefield," by Robert Greene, London, 1599, in the Henry Huth copy, and said to be the only one whose sale is recorded at auction here or in Great Britain.

Other items, with catalogue numbers, the prices paid, and the names of the successful bidders, were as follows:

No. 38—Giovanni Boccaccio's "Decameron." London, 1620, first edition in English, in binding by Riviere; Gerage D. Smith $525
No. 104—"Thomas Churchgard's Challenge," London, 1583, first edition, the Frederick Locker-Beverly Chew copy; James F. Drake 560
No. 112—"Poetical Blossoms," by Abraham Cowley. London, 1633, first edition, in binding by Riviere, the Beverly Chew copy; George D. Smith 600
No. 123—"A Pretie New Enterlude, Both Pithie and Pleasaunt, of the Story of Kyng Daryus," London, 1565, first edition, the Devonshire copy, only five copies known; Rosenbach Company 525
No. 214—"The Spider and the Fly," by John Heywood, printed in black letter, London, 1556, first edition; George D. Smith 500
No. 236—"Chloridia Rites to Chloris and Her Nymphs," by Ben Jonson, London, 1630, first edition; George D. Smith 500
No. 256—"The Massacre at Paris," by Christopher Marlowe, London, no date, first edition, in binding by Riviere, the Dunshire copy, with inscription by John Philip Kemble, the actor; James F. Drake 525
No. 286—"Songs and Sonnets," by Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, London 1565, the Robert Hoe copy; George D. Smith 625
No. 378—"The Rocke of Regard," by George Whetstone, London, 1576, only three copies known; James F. Drake 525

Americana from Mr. Huntington's library will be sold this afternoon and evening.

BERNSTORFF'S SON WED TO FORMER AMERICAN

Count Christian Weds in Berlin Mrs. M. V. B. Thomason of Burlington, N. J., Twice Divorced.

BERLIN, Dec. 8, (via London, Dec. 10.)—The marriage here today of Count Christian Gunther von Bernstorff, son of the former Ambassador to the United States, and Mrs. Marguerite Vivian Burton Thomason of Burlington, N. J., is reported by the Berlin newspapers.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 10.—Marguerite Vivian Burton, who was married to Count von Bernstorff, son of the former German Ambassador to the United States, is about 30 years old. This is her third marriage. Her first husband was James H. Birch, Jr., of Burlington, N. J., and her second, Count Walter von Roedick, an attaché of the German Embassy in London. Both marriages ended in divorce.

She was born in Stroudsburg, Penn., the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charlton Burton, her father a young Englishman, her mother a Maryland girl of unusual beauty. Her parents entered a stage career, and in order to give their children permanent homes, permitted the adoption of Marguerite and a sister by prominent families. Marguerite was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Thomason of Burlington, the former the Treasurer of a Philadelphia insurance company. Her sister, adopted by another family, was married a few years ago and lives in Denver, Col. Her old school friends at Burlington remember that years ago she told them she would some day be a Countess. It was when she was a pupil at the Van Rennselaer Seminary at Burlington that she frequently told girl friends of her ambitions for the future.

After her divorce from Mr. Birch she came to New York, where she met Baron von Roedick. She later went to Europe on a tour, and they were married in London in 1911. Her husband's father was a General in the German Army. Two years later the Baroness filed suit for divorce on the grounds of cruelty. The case has been dragging in the Berlin courts for several years, and the first intimation her relatives had of its conclusion was the cabled newspaper anouncement today of her wedding to Count von Bernstorff. She met her present husband, whose mother is an American and who received part of his own education in this country.

Young von Bernstorff has been serving in the German Army and was recently invalided home severely wounded. Owing to the war restrictions on correspondence her foster parents have heard nothing from Countess von Bernstorff since March and have been anxious as to her safety.

"I am an American citizen and, of course, regret this marriage, especially at this time," said Mr. Thomason this evening. "Von Bernstorff may be a gentleman and Marguerite's ideal, but she must bear in mind that he is a German and our enemy now."

Mr. Thomason said he would welcome them. "But I would prefer to welcome them after the war is over, not now," he added.

Four years ago the Countess fell heir to an estate of $100,000 from her foster mother, Mrs. Margaret Thomason of Burlington.

Shortly after her first marriage, in a national beauty contest, directed by a New York newspaper, she received first prize as the most handsome of American society matrons.

Count Christian Gunther von Bernstorff is 26 years old. He visited the United States with his father in 1911 and in June, 1913, he entered the offices of Speyer & Co., New York bankers, as a junior clerk. He spent about a year in the banking house before entering the German diplomatic service.

In February, 1915, the Iron Cross was conferred upon him, and at Christmas time that year Count Christian was reported ill in Berlin.

Obituary Notes.

DELANCEY BARCLAY, an actor playing character roles with motion picture companies in this city, died yesterday at his home, 308 West Forty-eighth Street.

EDGAR L. SNIDER, a newspaperman who went to Washington three weeks ago as the advertising manager of The Washington Herald, died there yesterday. He was 39 years old.

JOHN A. MACK, a business man of East Orange, N. J., died on Sunday at his home there.

GERALD E. TERWILLIGER, a patent lawyer with offices in this city, died on Sunday at his home in Maplewood, N. J., in his thirty-first year.

THOMAS GRANT THOMPSON, a retired paper manufacturer of Westfield, Mass., and relative of former United States Senator Murray Crane of Massachusetts, died at Berlin, Conn., on Sunday of heart disease. He was 46 years old.

Rev. Dr. HARRY HERMAN BOYD became blind while on an automobile trip and was taken to a nearby house, where he died.

Mrs. MARY LAMBERTSON CHELPS, 102 years old, of Herkimer, N. Y., died at her home there yesterday.

Commander GEORGE W. MAGEE, U. S. N., retired, died on Sunday at his home in East Orange, N. J., in his seventy-eighth year.

ALBERT SMITH of the King's Royal Rifle Corps of the British Army, who had lived in Brooklyn for ten years, was killed in action in France recently, according to word received by his uncle, Albert J. Smith of 708 President Street, Brooklyn.

DON RAFAEL MELENDEZ, brother of the President of Salvador, died on Sunday night at San Salvador.

Mrs. ANN C. HOUGH BROWN, widow of John Brown, and a resident of Freeport, L. I., for nearly a quarter of a century, died at her home there on Sunday in her one hundredth year.

THOMAS J. KEENAN, employed in the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, died at his home, 343 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday.

LOUIS PROSCH, 88 years old, a retired Brooklyn grocer and a resident of that borough for sixty-eight years, died on Saturday at his home, 542 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn.

ROBERT DRAPER HIGGINS, a weigher in the Federal Sugar Refinery at Yonkers and a member of Yew Tree Lodge, No. 461, F. and A. M., died on Saturday in the Flushing Hospital. He was 43 years old.

Mrs. EMILY CHESHIRE UNSWORTH, widow of Captain Charles Newell Unsworth, who was master of W. K. Vanderbilt's steam yacht Valiant, died on Sunday at her home, 765 Macon Street, Brooklyn, aged 87 years. Mrs. Unsworth was born in Liverpool, England, and was an active member of the Bethany Presbyterian Church.

JOHANNES ELDERT SNEDEKER, formerly for thirty-five years proprietor of a Summer resort at Keverly Hill, Ulster County, N. Y., died in Jamaica, L. I., on Sunday, at the age of 70 years. Mr. Snedeker was born in the old Town of New Lots, and for many years was a shipbuilder in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

ROBERT MacDONALD, for twenty-five years with the William Kennedy Construction Company, a member of Bethlehem Lodge, No. 322, F. and A. M.; Clan MacDonald No. 53, and Stella Chapter, No. 29, O. E. S., died at his home, 336 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, on Saturday. He was 62 years old.

JAMES BARTER FREEL, a vaudeville actor known on the stage as Frank O'Neil, and formerly in the service of the Vitagraph Company, died on Saturday at his home, 1,629 Eighty-fifth Street, Brooklyn. He was the son of James J. Freel, President of the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers Union.

Mrs. EMMA BROCKAWAY, wife of John N. Brockaway, who is connected with The Brooklyn Standard Union, died on Sunday at her residence, 34 Sevenia Place, Brooklyn. She was a daughter of Edmund Dingee, who was one of the old Hell Gate pilots.

STEPHEN F. SLOONAN, a policeman for thirty-four years on the force, died in the Presbyterian Hospital on Sunday from pneumonia. He was 60 years old and lived at 715 Madison Street, Brooklyn.

HENRY J. BRANDT, a retired real estate dealer, died on Sunday at his home, 311 Decatur Street, Brooklyn. He was 55 years old.

JAMES McELROY, engineer of the municipal power plant of Orange, N. J., is dead at his home in that place.

M'CORMACK TO RAISE $100,000 BY SINGING

Will Make Coast-to-Coast Concert Tour for Benefit of Red Cross.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Announcement was made today that John McCormack, the famous tenor, had undertaken to raise $100,000 by means of a series of concerts, and turn over the proceeds to the American Red Cross. He will pay his own expenses. The offer was contained in the following statement by Mr. McCormack to John D. Ryan, President of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, a member of the Red Cross War Council:

"I want to continue to do my bit here in America, and I should like to do it through the Red Cross. I am willing to give a series of concerts from the Atlantic to the Pacific, for the benefit of the Red Cross, in which the gross proceeds shall be turned over to the organization. I will pay all my own expenses, and I will keep on singing until I have earned $100,000, which the American Red Cross can use as it sees fit. If this offer is accepted, the work will be a privilege to me, and I will perform it with an enthusiasm such as I never have felt before."

The first concert in this patriotic tour will be given at the Belasco Theatre in Washington Dec. 18. President Wilson, who is also President of the American Red Cross, and Mrs. Wilson have said that they would be glad to attend.

Mr. McCormack has canceled many important engagements so that he may give these Red Cross benefit concerts.

THEIR WEDDING HERE, RECEPTION IN BOSTON

E. M. Gerould Weds Miss Florence Neff, and Bridal Party Leaves for Bridegroom's Home.

Edwin Morrison Gerould, a son of Mrs. Alexander Little of Boston, and Miss Florence Adelaide Neff were married yesterday morning at 11 o'clock at 36 Central Park South. The bride, in white satin, lace and tulle, was attended by Miss Marjorie Neff, in pink, as maid of honor. Mr. Gerould's best man was A. E. Little, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Maxwell Savage and his father, the Rev. Dr. Minot Savage of New York.

At 1 o'clock the bridal party took the train for Boston, and a reception was held at the Hotel Somerset in that city. The ushers who served at the reception were Edward La Croix, Frank J. Reynolds, Gerald F. Hitchings, William E. MacHale, and Harland J. Little. Mr. and Mrs. Gerould will live in Boston.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

KOSSOVE.—Dec. 8, 1917, Lebanon Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. Jacob S. Kossove, (nee Hannah Ruderman,) a son.

ROBERTS.—Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Roberts, Jr., are to be congratulated on the birth of a son. Mrs. Roberts was Miss Nathalie Harrison. Philadelphia papers please copy.

Married.

BERNSTEIN—SCHWARZWALD.—Dec. 9, Mabel Schwarswald to Louis Bernstein.

MacDONALD—TERRELL.—In Trinity Church, New Haven, Conn., on Saturday, Dec. 8, by the Rev. Charles O. Scoville, Samuel Rowley MacDonald of Wallingford, Conn., to Arline Naomi Thrall of Philadelphia, Penn.

MIMNE—MILLER.—On Monday, Dec. 10, 1917, at the Church of the Divine Paternity, New York City, Carolyn Brushe Miller to Edmund Taylor Mimne.

SAWYER—MOTLEY.—Miss Kathryn Motley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Harry Motley, of Montclair, N. J., and this city, to Lieutenant Homer Eugene Sawyer, Jr., U. S. R., son of Mr. and Mrs. Homer E. Sawyer, of 850 Park Av., in the Chantry of St. Thomas's Church, Dec. 8, 1917.

Brooklyn.

CONKLIN—BERGINS.—Dec. 8, Esther V. Bergins to Herbert D. Conklin.

IRONMONGER—COLES.—Dec. 8, Minnie K. Coles to Oscar S. Ironmonger.

Died.

ALTSCHUL.—On Monday, Dec. 10, 1917, at 5 P. M., Annie, beloved wife of Harris, beloved mother of Ida, Bessie, Esther, Joseph S., and Dr. Alexander Altschul. Funeral from her late residence, 203 West 113th St., Tuesday, 1 P. M.

AYRES.—On Dec. 9, at his residence, 42 Ethelbert Av., Ridgewood, N. J., Thomas A. Ayres, in his 38th year. Funeral services on Tuesday, Dec. 11, at 2 P. M.

BACHMANN—Delancy. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell's Building,) Broadway, 66th St. Time later. Auspices Actors' Fund.

BAXTER.—In Peekskill, Dec. 9, William B. Baxter, in his 53d year. Funeral Wednesday, 1:30 P. M., from house and 2 P. M. from Second Presbyterian Church, Peekskill.

BENJAMIN.—George G., suddenly, in his 55th year, beloved husband of Mathilde O. Funeral from his late residence, 2,080 Broadway, Tuesday, Dec. 11, 9:30 A. M.

BINGHAM.—After a short illness, on Saturday, Dec. 8, 1917, William J. Bingham, in his seventy-seventh year. Funeral services on Wednesday, Dec. 12, at 10:30 A. M., at his late residence, 47 Bocraam Av., Jersey City.

BIRD.—On Dec. 10, at her home, Dunellen, N. J., Elizabeth Cooper Bird, wife of Howard Bird. Funeral services on Dec. 12 on the arrival of 1:20 P. M. train from New York. Please omit flowers. Interment private.

BRANDT.—On Sunday, Dec. 9, 1917, Henry M., the beloved husband of Clara Luke and father of Clara Hoffman and Harry E. Brandt, in his 56th year. Services at his late residence, 911 Decatur St., Brooklyn, Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Please omit flowers. Interment private.

BUSH.—Caspar F., Camden, South Carolina, Dec. 10.

CALAHER.—Suddenly, on Monday, Dec. 10, 1917, Aaron B. Calisher, beloved husband of Josephine and father Anna B., at his residence, 563 West 148th St. Notice of funeral hereafter. Richmond, Va., papers please copy.

CONDICT.—On Dec. 9, 1917, Dr. Alice Byran Condict, daughter of the late Silas B. Condict, at her late residence, 14 Cleveland St., Orange, N. J. Funeral Tuesday, Dec. 11, at 1:45 P. M. Interment at Morristown, N. J.

CORNELL.—Norman, in his 13th year, beloved son of Norman P. and Maud A. Cornell, (nee Fagan,) suddenly, after an operation in the Presbyterian Hospital. Funeral from his late residence, 946 College Av., Wednesday at 2 P. M.

COURSEN.—Robert L., Sunday, Dec. 9, at the German Hospital. Service Wednesday, Dec. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th St.

DEAN.—On Dec. 10, 1917, Augustus Nelson, son of the late Dr. Nathaniel and Elizabeth Haviland Dean. Services at his late residence, Crompond Road, Peekskill, N. Y., Thursday, Dec. 13, 1 P. M. Interment at Amawalk Hill Cemetery.

DECKER.—At South Orange, N. J., Sunday, Dec. 9, 1917, Clara, beloved daughter of William Henry and the late Hannah Louise Decker. Funeral from her late residences, 147 Turrell Av., on Wednesday, Dec. 12, at 2:30 P. M. Train leaves Hoboken for Mountain Station at 1:51 P. M.

DOCKERY.—Ursula S., at her residence, 108 Putnam Av., Brooklyn. Funeral services on Wednesday, Dec. 12, at 11 A. M., at the Church of the Nativity, Madison St. and Classon Av.

DUBBLETON.—On Monday, Dec. 10, 1917, at 8,620 21st Av., Brooklyn, after a brief illness, Charles Foster Dumbleton. Services at his late residence, Tuesday, Dec. 11, 8 P. M.

DUNBAR.—On Saturday, Dec. 8, 1917, at his late residence, Howard Dunbar. Funeral services Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1917, at Sumner Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, at 2 P. M.

EDGARD.—Lewis. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th. (Frank Campbell Building,) Tuesday afternoon, 2:30 o'clock.

GOLDSTEIN.—Suddenly, at Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Dec. 9, 1917, Emelie, aged 66 years, widow of the late Philip Goldstein, mother of Leo and Alfred Goldstein. Funeral will take place from her late residence, 263 Broad St., Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 11, at 1 P. M.

10% INVESTMENT.

New York Corporation having paid 10% dividends per annum on preferred stock regularly since incorporation (13 years) will sell additional preferred stock at par to provide for increased business; highest references; principals only. Address C 214 Times Downtown.

GWYER.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., Dec. 8, after a brief illness, Lella M., beloved wife of Frederick M. Gwyer and daughter of Arthur J. and Laura E. Mace. Funeral private.

JOHNSON.—Suddenly, on Dec. 8, 1917, Henry Mahlon, son of the late Thomas Vail and Sarah Frances Cory Johnson. Services will be held at his home, 71 Early St., Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 11, at 2:30 P. M.

KITCHING.—On Sunday, Dec. 9, 1917, at her late residence, Relay Place, Cos Cob, Conn., Theodosia M., widow of the late Robert N. Kitching, N. Y. Eighty-fourth year of her age. Funeral private.

LESLIE.—At Pennington, N. J., on the 8th inst., Emily B. Leslie, widow of Thomas R. Leslie, in the 73d year of her age. Survived by a daughter, Mrs. Frank H. Gibson, of Pennington, N. J., and Ralph Leslie of California. Funeral from her late residence at Pennington, N. J., on Wednesday, the 12th inst., at 2 P. M. Vehicles meeting 10:20 A. M. train from Liberty St. ferry on Jersey Central.

LEWIS.—Frances J., beloved daughter of Celeste and the late Flora G. Lewis and sister of Essie Lewis, on Dec. 10, at her late residence, 321 St. Nicholas Av. Funeral Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 12, at 1 o'clock.

LINDEMANN.—Conrad H., son of the late Philipp Lindemann and the late Anna M. Lindemann, at his home, 204 Florence Av., Bloomfield, N. J., Dec. 9. Funeral private. Interment at Hasleton, Penn., Dec. 12.

LOEB.—In his 65th year, Louis Loeb of 175 West 72d St., after a short illness, on Sunday, Dec. 9, 1917. Funeral services Wednesday, 10:30 A. M. Philadelphia papers please copy.

MARRONE.—Joseph, died Dec. 9, 4 P. M. Funeral from 189 Hester St. Mass celebrated at Our Most Precious Blood Church, 113 Baxter St., 10:30 A. M., Dec. 11.

MATTHES.—At San Francisco, Cal., on Sunday, Dec. 9, 1917, Frederick L. Matthes. Notice of funeral later.

NAPIER.—On Dec. 10, 1917, Margaret Napier, in her 97th year. Funeral service at her late residence, 25 Strong Place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 12, at 2 P. M.

PATERSON.—At Montclair, N. J., Sunday evening, Dec. 9, 1917, Emily Conacher, widow of Arthur Paterson. Funeral services will be held at the home of her son, John C. Paterson, 244 Christopher St., Montclair, Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Mansfield, (Ohio,) Milwaukee, (Wis.,) and Edinburgh (Scotland) papers please copy.

REYNOLDS.—Entered into rest Sunday, Dec. 9, 1917, at her residence, 508 West 114th St., Georgiana Emily, daughter of the late Philip and Louisa G. Reynolds. Funeral services at Calvary Church, 21st St. and 4th Av., Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1917, at 1:50 P. M.

SCOTT.—Dr. Charles Fremont Scott, in his 61st year. Funeral services in Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, 8 West 46th St., Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

SOLOMONS.—On Monday, Nillah, third daughter of the late Adolphus S. and Rachel Selixa Phillips Solomons. Funeral services at her late residence, 1,604 K St., Washington, D. C., Dec. 12, at 4 P. M. Interment in cemetery of Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, Cypress Hills, L. I., Thursday at 1:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

SPRINGER.—In Glen Rock, N. J., Dec. 9, 1917, Edward, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Springer, aged 24 years. Funeral Wednesday, Dec. 12, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, 310 Highwood Av., Glen Rock, N. J.

SWARTWOUT.—At San Francisco, Cal., on Nov. 29, Caroline M., widow of Robert Duncombe Swartwout of Stamford, Conn. The Order for the Burial of the Dead will be said at St. John's Church, Stamford, on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 14, at 3 o'clock. Interment private.

TULLOCH.—On Dec. 9, 1917, after a lingering illness, Walter C., aged 68 years. Funeral service will be held at his late residence, 213 East 202d St., on Tuesday evening, Dec. 11, at 8 P. M. Interment private. Haddington (Scotland) papers please copy.

WANMAKER.—At his residence, 358 West 81st St., Sunday, Dec. 9, 1917, George W. Wanmaker. Funeral services at Central Baptist Church, 92d St. and Amsterdam Av., Wednesday evening at 8:15 o'clock. Knickerbocker Lodge, 642, F. and A. M., invited. Please omit flowers.

WANMAKER.—Knickerbocker Lodge, No. 642, F. and A. M. announces with deep regret the death of Brother George Wanmaker. Masonic funeral services at Central Baptist Church, 92d St. and Amsterdam Av., at 8 P. M., Wednesday, Dec. 12.
CHARLES H. DAHMER, Secretary.

WEBBER.—On Dec. 8, after a short illness, at his residence, 190 West 100th St., Edwin B. Webber, in his 66th year. Funeral services at St. Michael's P. E. Church, 99th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Tuesday evening, Dec. 11, at 8 o'clock. Members of Charity Lodge, No. 727, F. and A. M.; Americus Chapter, No. 216; York Commandery, No. 55; Mecca Temple, Mystic Shrine, and Masonic Veterans' Association are invited to attend.

WILLS.—Nat. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Bldg.,) Broadway, 66th St., Tuesday, 8 P. M., by St. Cecile Lodge, No. 568, F. and A. M., and Wednesday, 11 A. M., by Rev. Nathan Seagle. Friends invited.

ST. CECILE LODGE, No. 568.—Brethren are earnestly requested to attend Masonic funeral services of Brother Nathaniel M. Wills at Campbell's parlors, Broadway and 66th St., Wednesday, Dec. 12, 1917, at 11 A. M. By order
ALVAH EDGAR NICHOLS, Master.

BARUCH.—David, 1,000 Simpson St., Dec. 9, aged 54. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

BENDEL.—Phillip, 906 Amsterdam Av., Dec. 9, aged 60. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

BOMBIADI.—Anna, 221 East 97th St., Dec. 8. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

SIR M. BOWELL DIES; EX-CANADIAN PREMIER

Statesman Who Served from 1894 to 1896 Dies in Belleville in His 95th Year.

BELLEVILLE, Ontario, Dec. 10.—Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Premier of Canada from 1894 to 1896, died here tonight after a week's illness, in his ninety-fifth year. He was born in Suffolk, England, in 1823, and came to Canada with his parents ten years later, settling in Belleville.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell started life as a poor boy. His father took up farming

NATIONAL LEAGUE TO THRASH OUT MATTERS OF IMPORTANCE TODAY

NATIONAL OWNERS WILL MEET TODAY

Herrmann to be Quizzed on Reasons for Arranging Joint Session of Major Leagues.

COLD TOWARD PROJECT

Plan Proposed by Johnson Regarded as Pointless—Important Questions to Come Before Baseball Men.

The National League club owners are anxiously awaiting the arrival of August Herrmann of Cincinnati to ask him just what he meant when he went ahead of his own accord and arranged a joint meeting with the American League in Chicago on Thursday. Herrmann declared that he acted in his capacity as Chairman of the National Commission, but even in that capacity he had no authority to carry on the affairs of the National League. Herrmann was due here Sunday night, but he has been snowbound. He will probably be here in time for the meeting at noon today.

The National League is not opposed to holding a joint meeting with the American League, although they can see no reason why they should hurry through their meeting here and neglect their own business to follow out a suggestion of Ban Johnson. Johnson is still smarting under the criticism which he received from President Tener and the National League club owners for his unwarranted suggestion to ask the Government to exempt the ball players from the draft. It is suggested by some of the National Leaguers that Johnson is trying to use his influence with Herrmann to get back at Tener, but if this is so he is going ahead without the sanction of his associates.

President Tener, President Ebbets, President Branch Rickey, and President Barney Dreyfuss all said yesterday at the Waldorf that they were willing to hold a joint meeting with the American League when their own business was concluded, but that they had serious problems to consider here which would keep them busy for some time. At any rate it would be impossible to finish up their business today in time to get up to Chicago tomorrow for a meeting Thursday. Most of the baseball men were inclined yesterday to refrain from discussing Herrmann's action until he came here and explained matters.

Tener and Herrmann at Odds.

If Johnson succeeds in causing a break between Herrmann and President Tener, it is sure to affect Herrmann's chances of being re-elected Chairman of the National Commission when that body meets in Cincinnati next month. Herrmann had held this place since the commission was organized, and although efforts have been made from time to time to oust him they have been unsuccessful. Herrmann disagrees with Tener on several policies which have been suggested for the National League next season, and on almost every controversy he has taken the attitude of the American League President rather than the attitude of his own league.

The National League men yesterday stated that they failed to see what particular benefit would be derived from a joint meeting. A meeting of this sort could accomplish nothing of an official nature, and if anything was agreed upon it would have to go back to each league separately before it could be officially acted upon.

Rickey of St. Louis, Ebbets of Brooklyn, and Dreyfuss of Pittsburgh all stated yesterday that they were in favor of cutting down the player limit, and although this move will be opposed by the New York and the Chicago clubs today it is believed that it will be approved by the league among other retrenchment policies. There seems to be more of a difference of opinion about the changing of the schedule from 154 to 140 games. One change which is sure to be made, however, is starting the season later and bringing it to an earlier close, so that the world's series games can be started by Oct. 1 at the latest. If the league decides to play 154 games and start at a later date, it will be necessary to schedule several double-headers throughout the season, which is sure to meet with opposition in some quarters.

President Ebbets of Brooklyn stated yesterday that his club was gradually being reduced. His latest loss is Outfielder Jimmy Hickman, one of Manager Robinson's promising young outfielders, who yesterday enlisted in the Naval Reserves. Hickman is the lad who last season jumped into fame by winning that twenty-two-inning record game between the Dodgers and Pittsburgh when he stole home while Jakey Pitler held the ball. Brooklyn has also lost Leon Cadore and Mulliuse, two of their pitchers, while Ed Pfeffer and Sherrod Smith are liable to be called in the draft before next Spring.

Hendricks Lost to Rickey.

Rickey announced yesterday that he had not given up hope of obtaining Jack Hendricks to manage the St. Louis Club for next season. Of all the candidates he has considered, Hendricks is the one he would like to land. Rickey stated that unknown to Hendricks he went to Indianapolis last Summer and watched his work from the grand stand. This is the first instance of a major league President scouting for a manager. They often go out scouting for players, but it is a rare case when a President goes Sherlock Holmesing for a manager. Rickey spoke highly of Hendricks's work. He expects the Indianapolis manager here today, and if there is any chance to arrange for his release from McGill's club he will undoubtedly lead the Cardinals next year.

Rickey stated that he was in no hurry to sign a manager and that he would make no announcement of his choice until next Spring. He is also considering Jack Coombs of Brooklyn, and Bill Clymer of Louisville is also in the race if Hendricks is unavailable. Rickey denied emphatically that his star player, Rogers Hornsby, was in the market, and he said that he regretted that President Weeghman of Chicago had mentioned the fact that he was trying to buy this player.

Four of the prominent National League managers were at the Waldorf yesterday, McGraw of the Giants, Stallings of Boston, Fred Mitchell of the Cubs, and Wilbert Robinson of Brooklyn. Mitchell said that he had done nothing about purchasing players, as he was waiting until President Weeghman arrived from Chicago. Weeghman threatens to cause a sensation when he gets here, for he is out to get the best players he can to strengthen the Cubs with the $200,000 placed at his disposal by the Cub officials. Weeghman wants three players, anyway, a pitcher, infielder, and outfielder. Stallings has little to say about the Braves and has no deals he cares to discuss.

Colgate Star Enlists.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 10.—Paul C. Castellanos of Brooklyn, star end of the Colgate football team for the last three seasons, enlisted in the Quartermaster's Division of the aviation service here today. Castellanos became a Varsity man at Colgate in his freshman year.

McDonald to Captain Lehigh.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Dec. 10.—Bucky McDonald, who played at centre and guard on the Lehigh football team the last season, has been elected Captain for next year. McDonald comes from Everett, Mass.

Plans Soccer Matches at Front.

H. Delaunay, Secretary of the French International Games Committee of the National Soccer Football League of Paris, plans to arrange for a match or series of games between French and American soldiers at the front. Captain G. R. Manning, Chairman of the Games Committee of the U. S. F. A., has turned over the matter to the athletics department of the American expeditionary force in France.

MAY RESTORE GOLF TITLES.

M. G. A. Expected to Consider Question at Meeting Today.

Since followers of tennis have decided to continue championship tournaments next season, it is possible that at the meeting of the Metropolitan Golf Association today the annual fixtures of this district will be restored. Many golfers favor holding the championships next season and bemoan the hasty action which prevented any title play last season.

It is reported that J. B. Coles Tappan, who is to retire today as President of the M. G. A., will bring up the question of future championships at the meeting. He is said to be in favor of at least listing the events and waiting until later to cancel them if that be necessary because of the war. When the events were cancelled last Spring, it was determined then that when they were listed to be played again the clubs awarded the tournaments last season would have first call. Thus, if the delegates decide today to again hold the championship, the amateur will go to Brooklawn, the open to North Shore, and the Junior to Siwanoy.

One of the important reports to be made at this meeting is the result of the ambulance fund tournaments held last Memorial Day by every club in the district. Unofficial reports have it that $53,000 was raised at that time. It is expected that an itemized account of the amounts raised by each club will be read at the meeting and the amounts made public.

Outside of the question of title tournaments there will be little else for the delegates to do except to ratify the new officers selected by the nominating committee. Cornelius J. Sullivan, formerly Vice President of the organization, is to be the next President. E. Mortimer Barnes, for the last two years Secretary, is to be the next Vice President. A. H. Pogson is nominated for Secretary, and George H. Barnes again is to be elected Treasurer. Nominations for the Executive Committee include James A. Tyng, Charles H. Brown, Wilson S. Kinnear, Walter Brown, and James T. Soutter. Each club in the organization is entitled to two voting memberships, and the officers hope that a full attendance will be on hand.

FEITNER RUTGERS CAPTAIN.

End Succeeds Rendall for Leader Next Season.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 10.—William A. Feitner of Bloomfield, a member of the junior class, has been elected Captain of the Rutgers football team for 1918. Feitner was substitute end in his freshman and sophomore years, but was one of the mainstays of the team during the last successful season. He is 19 years of age and weighs 170 pounds.

Kenneth Rendall, Captain of this year's team, has left college to enlist in the United States Naval Aviation Corps.

SPRINTING STARS TO MEET.

Goullet, Kramer, Spencer, and Verri in Cycling Clash.

The Goullet-Kramer feud is still on. These two star cyclists, who will clash in Madison Square Garden tomorrow night in a $2,000 special four-cornered sprint match, (the other two contestants being Arthur Spencer, the national champion, and Francesco Verri, the Italian title holder,) met in Newark yesterday to receive their compensation for competing in the six-day bicycle race. Bitter feeling appeared to exist between the two, as their conversation was limited to passing the time of day.

Through Promoter William H. Wellman, Goullet renewed his challenge to Kramer to race for $1,000 a side. Frank promptly accepted, and the disputed question as to which is the better sprinter will be definitely settled tomorrow night. These two were to have met in a speed duel last Wednesday night, but Kramer was forced to withdraw from the grind Wednesday morning, thus leaving the issue in doubt. Goullet, who won the six-day race, is confident he is Kramer's master at the short distance also.

Spencer and Verri are noted for their sprinting ability and each is confident he will carry off the big prize. The match is to be at one mile in four heats, points to count. It is an open question which of the four is the best mile sprinter, although Kramer, Goullet, Spencer, and Verri are rated the greatest short distance riders in the world.

Oscar Egg, hero of the grind, will be seen behind the motor in a special five-mile motor-paced race, in two heats. He will be opposed by Clarence Carmen, George Wiley, Victor Linart, and Vincent Madonna. There will also be a half-mile handicap and a ten-mile open race for pros, in which Goullet, Kramer, Spencer, Verri, Drobach, Grenda, Egg, Root, Magin, Madden, Corry, and a dozen other stars will compete.

John Spaulding, amateur champion for two years, will start in the half-mile, mile, and five-mile contests arranged for the simon pures. Another starter will be Fred Taylor, runner-up for the title, who will come for the races from Camp Dix, where he is stationed with the 312th Infantry.

LOOMIS JOINS ARTILLERY.

Runner Declares War Will Act as Big Boost to Sports.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Dec. 10.—Jo Loomis, the star runner of the Chicago A. A., who only recently returned from France, is going back there again. It may be sooner or it may be later, but he will go, because he has enlisted with the 338d Field Artillery. Previously he had been an ambulance driver.

Loomis quit the ambulance job when the United States got into the war and hustled home to enlist. He says there is sufficient excitement for any ordinary individual in the job he formerly held, but thinks he'll find the artillery action even more interesting.

"Instead of killing sports, the war is boosting them immensely," said Loomis today in discussing the recreation activities of the men at the front. "Behind the lines the soldiers are always playing some sort of game to keep themselves in condition. Soccer seems to be the most popular. Baseball is taking a strong hold among the British, but the Frenchmen don't seem to do very well at it. They can't throw.

"After the war is over Americans will find that baseball has become a really popular sport in England. The Britons are learning it rapidly, and they really like it."

LEWISOHN STABLE TO GO.

Thoroughbreds to be Put On Block at Sale of Parsons's Horses.

The heirs of the late Oscar Lewisohn have decided to add the thoroughbreds owned by him to the sale of the racers owned by the late Schuyler L. Parsons and which will be conducted by the Powers-Hunter Company at Durland's Riding Academy on Dec. 14. The best horses in the stable are Clematis II., Bella Desmond, and Benevolent. Clematis II. won the Champlain and the Merchants' and Citizens' at the last Saratoga meeting, beating such well-known performers as Spur, Daddy's Choice, Ticket, and Crimper. Bella Desmond and Benevolent have also done well in handicap company. Lady Edwina and Coronia are also among the horses in training, and the sale will include three yearlings bred in France by Mrs. Herman Duryea.

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SUNDAY BASEBALL LEAGUE'S ONE HOPE

International Owners Say Circuit Will Suspend Unless Sabbath Games Are Allowed.

It was said yesterday by some of the club owners of the International League that the only thing which could save the organization from going out of business next season would be a bill permitting Sunday baseball in New York State. Sunday games in Rochester and Buffalo might keep these cities on the baseball map, but unless the next Legislature passes a bill legalizing the game on Sunday the International League will suspend operations until after the war.

The league went into annual session yesterday at the Hotel Imperial, but only a brief session was held as the storm had held up the arrival of some of the club owners. The only official act the International took yesterday was the award of the pennant to Toronto. Then during the rest of the day the club owners wore long faces and mourned the dismal outlook for next season. They will congregate again today, and will either decide to suspend or call off their meeting until next February, and wait and see if the Legislature passes the Sunday baseball bill.

C. T. Chapin of the Rochester Club announced that he was through, and wanted to sell out. Some of the other club owners would also like to sell out, including Sam Lichtenhein of Montreal, and Joseph J. Lannin, who owns the Buffalo club. The trouble is no one wants to buy baseball property of any kind in war time. P. W. Wilson of the Richmond club, also intimated that the future of baseball in the Virginia city was not bright.

Richmond, Montreal, and Rochester are all ready to quit, but it is believed that if the club owners decide to try a six-club circuit that Rochester could be persuaded to remain in the league. In the event of Sunday baseball being legalized in this State next year, two New York State cities would take over the Montreal and Richmond franchises and fill the circuit out to eight.

Although President Edward G. Barrow would not discuss the matter, the rumor of his going to Boston to be President of the Red Sox was freely talked over yesterday. He had predicted that the International League would be unable to operate under the present conditions. Mr. Barrow is a close friend of President Ban Johnson of the American League, and it is understood that the American League head may will meet Stedditord Pitt, Captain of the 1914 team, in a sabre-bayonet contest. This year's fencing Captain, S. Valentine, will face H. W. Forster, the young tennis crack, in a foils match.

The legalizing of Sunday ball would not only be a life-saver for the International League, but it would also be a great boon for the major leagues. If Sunday baseball were permitted at the Polo Grounds next season and at Ebbets' Field, in Brooklyn, it would more than make up for the loss which the championship games may suffer in falling off of patronage of the week-day games.

Besides President Barrow, those in attendance at yesterday's session were: James R. Price, Newark; C. T. Chapin, Rochester; P. W. Wilson, Richmond; M. J. Lynch, and J. W. Gammons, Providence; Sam Lichtenhein, Montreal, and Pat Donovan, Buffalo. The meeting will be resumed at 1 o'clock today.

Membership Bouts at Pioneer.

Boxing under the membership plan will be inaugurated this evening at the Pioneer S. C. with a card of two ten-round exhibitions. In the main event Augie Ratner, former amateur champion, will oppose Frank Carbone, the west side middleweight, and in the other ten-round contest K. O. Circus, the Pittsburgh featherweight, will oppose K. O. Joe Daly of Brooklyn.

VETO BILLIARD AMENDMENT.

Provision for Expansion Falls to Pass Annual Meeting.

The one really constructive piece of legislation which has come before the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players in several years was voted down at the annual meeting, held last night at the Liederkranz Society. This was an amendment to the constitution which provided for the division of the country into eleven sections, each to be presided over by its local officers. The main reason advanced for discarding the amendment was that it would cost the association some $2,000 a year. This could be raised only by charging admission to the national championships, and it was thought that if an admission were charged, contrary to the policy which has prevailed in the past, the proceeds might better be given over to the Red Cross than be used for the support of a central governing association, with eleven allied organizations scattered throughout the country.

The request for admission to the association, made by Miss Clara Catherine Haywood of Philadelphia, was acted upon favorably, so that she will hereafter be eligible to play in the national championships. The rules of the association provide that only men are eligible to membership, and to circumvent this Miss Haywood, by unanimous consent, was made an honorary member, with full privileges to play in any tournaments for which she is eligible. It is anticipated that she will enter in the National Class B event, and if she makes a grand average high enough in that may compete in Class A, which follows the Class B event.

The officers elected at the meeting last night were: President, George T. Moon, Jr.; Vice President, Corwin Huston; Secretary, J. P. Allen; Treasurer, G. O. Rudolphy; members of the Executive Committee, T. Henry Clarkson, Boston; Dr. Harley Parker, Chicago; J. E. Cope Morton, Philadelphia; Henry Osborne, Bridgeport; Dr. W. G. Douglas, A. B. Hyman, F. G. Airy, L. A. Servatius, Rudolph Domschke, and Robert Weld.

ATHLETIC FEE PROPOSED.

Columbia Students to Act on Plan for All to Aid Sports.

Columbia University will hold an informal smoker in the Commons Hall this evening to consider a resolution on a "student activities fee," presented by the undergraduate Student Board, which calls for an annual fee of $10, payable in two instalments to help support athletics. It will also entitle each student to membership in the Athletic Association.

Following the discussion of the resolution by Coaches Rice, Metcalf, Peterson, and Kennedy of the indoor teams and by Walt Dwyer, Captain of the 1915 basket ball five, several athletic exhibitions will take place. Two Chinese, L. H. Yip and T. Lee, members of the Varsity squad, will give an exhibition of wrestling. There will also be two fencing matches. Coach Murray will meet Stedditord Pitt, Captain of the 1914 team, in a sabre-bayonet contest. This year's fencing Captain, S. Valentine, will face H. W. Forster, the young tennis crack, in a foils match.

Miss Johnson Wins with Cue.

The Misses Mary Johnson and Ada Bresnan did their "bit" last night toward sending ambulances to the war, in an exhibition match at pocket billiards held at Maurice Daly's academy, Forty-ninth Street and Broadway. Miss Johnson was victorious with a score of 75 to 58 eight frames, and made a high run of 18 points. Miss Bresnan's best run was 7. The match was held in connection with the Billiard Players' Ambulance Fund, and the sum of $12.25 was realized.

Shoemaker Victor with Cue.

In a semi-final match of a snooker pool tournament being played at Doyle's, J. Howard Shoemaker, the amateur pocket billiard champion, defeated Louis Paley, 130 to 107, last night. Shoemaker played from scratch and gave Paley a handicap of 50. A collection for the Billiard Roomkeepers' Ambulance Fund netted $10.50. Frank Cole and Roy Johnson will play in the other semi-final match tonight, and the winner will meet Shoemaker in the final.

BALKAN GRAPPLER SUBDUES PILAKOFF

Yusiff Hussane Downs Finn in 7 Minutes and 59 Seconds in Wrestling Tourney.

Yusiff Hussane, the Balkan grappler, made an auspicious entry into the competition for honors in the international wrestling tournament at the Lexington Theatre, last night, when he toppled over Fred Pilakoff in the surprisingly short time of seven minutes and fifty-nine seconds. Hussane's combination of a crotch and head hold proved too much for the doughty Finlander, and he succumbed to the superiority of the Balkan almost without a whimper.

This furnished one of the best bouts of the tournament, although the principals hardly had time to warm to their work before the match ended. Hussane's entry into the tournament in such fashion stamps him as a promising candidate among the more prominent bidders for the leadership, inasmuch as Pilakoff has tested the abilities of both Wladek Zbyszko, the Polish wrestler, and Ed "Strangler" Lewis of Lexington, Ky., the two leading lights of the event. Both these grapplers required more time to throw Pilakoff than Hussane did.

Wladek Zbyszko, Poland's representative in the tournament, added another victory to his list, and incidentally removed what was expected to be a stumbling block from his path. The Polish grappler met Pierre Le Belge of Belgium in the final bout of the evening and pinned the Belgian's shoulders to the mat in 7:13 with an inside arm and body hold. Le Belge was a toy in the hands of the mighty Pole, who heaved him high over his head in scoring the fall. Joe Rogers, the "American Apollo," was victorious in the other finish match, throwing Harry Stevens of England in 10:26 with a body hold.

In the limit bouts, Tom McDermott, Irish, and Alex Thomas, Syrian, were the decisive victors, McDermott throwing Ed Dellyuk, Bohemian, while Thomas scored over Henry Vogel, Saxon. The Thomas-Vogel match roused the laughs of the spectators, with the wrestlers working over all parts of the stage except the mat and frequently taking high dives at each other. These dives, incidentally, were missed ludicrously.

The summaries:

Elimination Matches, Twenty Minutes' Limit. —First bout—Dr. B. F. Roller, Seattle, Wash., and Demetrius Tofales, Greek, wrestled to a draw. Second bout—Tom McDermott, Irish, threw Ed Dellyuk, Bohemian, in 14:30, with a body hold. Third bout—Hilmar Johnson, Sweden, and H. Christensen, Norway, wrestled to a draw. Fourth bout—Alex Thomas, Syrian, threw Henry Vogel, Saxon, in 10:50, with a body hold.

Finish Matches, Two and a Half Hours' Limit.—First bout—Yusiff Hussan, Balkan, threw Fred Pilakoff, Finn, in 7:59, with a crotch and head hold. Second bout—Joe Rogers, Rochester, threw Harry Stevens, England, in 10:26 with a body hold. Third bout—Wladek Zbyszko, Poland, threw Pierre le Belge, Belgium, in 7:13, with an inside arm and body hold.

Tonight's bouts are as follows:

Elimination Matches, Twenty Minutes' Limit.—Wladek Zbyszko, Poland, vs. Joe Rogers, Rochester; Carl Bush, Montenegro, vs. Alex Thomas, Syria; Fred Pilakoff, Finland, vs. Frank Leavitt, United States Army; Charles Pospishil, Bohemia, vs. John Freyler, Sweden.

Finish Matches, Two and One-Half Hours' Limit.—Yusiff Hussane, Balkans, vs. H. Christensen, Denmark; Demetrius Tofales, Greece, vs. Hilmar Johnson, Sweden; Tommy Drake, Holland, vs. Ed "Strangler" Lewis, Lexington, Ky.

Swimming Title at Stake.

Announcement was made yesterday that the swimming teams of De Witt Clinton and Erasmus Hall High Schools will meet in a dual contest next week to decide the Manhattan-Brooklyn schoolboy swimming championship. Both of these teams are the leaders in the two boroughs. No date has been set for the meeting, but this will probably be fixed at a meeting of the High School Games Committee this afternoon.

FULTON TO CLAIM TITLE.

Willard Said to Have Refused to Defend Boxing Crown.

Mike Collins, manager of Fred Fulton, the Rochester, Minn., heavyweight who in the last few months has arrived at a position where he is looked upon as the only logical successor to the heavyweight boxing championship title, now in the possession of Jess Willard, sent out a statement yesterday in which he announced that on Dec. 20 he would claim Willard's title because of the latter's refusal to box Fulton.

Collins quotes several instances where there were large purses offered for a meeting between Willard and Fulton, and all of these offers, Collins alleges, were refused by the champion. Fulton's manager asserts that the Minneapolis Boxing Club, of which Collins, incidentally is President, offered Willard a purse of $30,000 for a bout with Fulton on Nov. 15 last. This was refused. Subsequently, the Capitol A. C. of St. Paul offered a purse of $45,000 for a Fulton-Willard bout, and a club represented by J. W. Randolph of Deming, N. M., offered a purse of $50,000 for the match. This latter offer was made with an initial deposit of $10,000, but these, also, according to Collins, were ignored by the champion.

In view of these circumstances Collins says, in his announcement, he will claim Willard's title by forfeit, and will bill Fulton as the heavyweight champion after Dec. 20.

TICKETS FOR BOXING BOUTS.

Pasteboards for State Tourney to be Distributed Through Clubs.

The printing of tickets for the coming New York State amateur boxing championship tournament, which will be held under the auspices of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. at Manhattan Casino Dec. 26 and 27, was the most important matter in connection with the title bouts discussed last night at the special meeting of the local association's Boxing Committee. A motion to have box seat and ordinary admission tickets printed was adopted, and this detail will be attended to before the committee's next meeting, scheduled for next Monday night.

The tickets will be distributed among the New York A. C., City A. C., and Crescent A. C. of Brooklyn, the three largest clubs in the district, and the major portion of the smaller organizations. Officials of the tournament will also receive tickets for distribution.

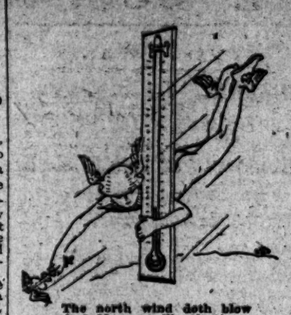
The committee also decided that the regulation Amateur Athletic Union gold and silver championship medals will be the rewards of the successful competitors, and a point trophy will be donated for the club whose boxers make the best showing in points. These points will be awarded five to winners, three to losers in final bouts, and one to losers in semi-final contests.

SPECIAL TRAIN TO BOUT.

Accommodations Arranged to Philadelphia for Leonard Contest.

Arrangements have been made for a special train from this city to Philadelphia to carry the large number of local fans who are expected to make the trip to witness Benny Leonard, world's lightweight champion, and Irish Patsy Cline of Harlem in their six-round bout at the Olympia A. A. tomorrow night. The train is expected to arrive back in New York at 12:30. Promoters of the bout have arranged the card so that the bout between Leonard and Cline will be over before 10 o'clock, and this will give the New York fans time to get to the railroad station and board the special, which leaves for New York at 10:30.

With regard to the ticket arrangements, Harry Pollok, manager of Cline, has announced that tickets for both the special train and bout can be purchased locally from Billy Gibson, manager of Leonard; Billy Newman, or Edward Alexander. Those who purchase tickets for the bout can at the same time purchase railroad tickets, or those who purchase tickets and journey to Philadelphia by other means than the special can have their return portion of the ticket exchanged for a ticket for the special train. These special train tickets will also be obtainable at the Olympia A. A. on the night of the bout.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COATS, SUITS AND DRESSES Wanted.—For misses and ladies; will look at Spring samples, better grades, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 12th floor, 104 West 27th, freight entrance.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber will place big orders for Spring. Call Monday and Tuesday mornings, Wilson Building, 1,270 Broadway, Room 618, Manufacturers' Apparel Company.

COATS Wanted.—We are looking at Spring samples of infants' and children's coats. Call between 9 and 11 and 3 to 5, freight entrance, fifth floor, 8 West 18th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Juniors', misses', and ladies'; also children's, sizes 6 to 14; large city jobber ready to place orders. 29 West 30th, 1st floor.

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COATS Wanted.—To place orders on snappy children's and intermediates coats, must be up to date models. 32 West 21st, 11th floor.

COATS Wanted.—For Spring, juniors' and ladies' coats; will place orders at once. L. McVicar, 40 West 28th.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring coats and suits. S. and S., 12 West 21st, 6th floor.

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COATS and SUITS Wanted.—Exclusive jobber looking at Spring samples. 11 East 31st St., 4th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing immediate Spring delivery orders, spot cash. Write for opportunity. L 80 Times.

COATS Wanted.—To place orders on Spring children's and juniors' coats. P. M. S., 119 West 23d St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring coats, Tuesday, from 9 to 11 and 4 to 6, 15th floor, 36 West 25th.

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COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. Call after 2 P. M., 32 East 31st St., 1st floor.

COATS Wanted.—Girls' Winter coats, 1,000 wanted, 2 to 14 years. 155 West 23d, 10th floor. Farragut 596.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring line, better grade. 14th floor, 12 West 27th St.

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COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on snappy juniors' coats. Rubin, 50 West 27th St.

COATS Wanted.—Fur-trimmed, any quantities; must be cheap. Merit Co., 22 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—By jobber; look at from 10 to 4, 5th floor, 151 West 26th.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring coats and suits. 45 West 25th, 1st floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders Spring coats and suits. 40 West 32d St., Room 1606.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Looking Spring samples, better kind. 122 West 26th, 7th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at snappy Spring styles all week. 7th floor, 159 West 25th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber buying ladies' and misses' coats. 8th floor, 122 West 27th St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber buying children's and juniors' coats. 122 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Better grade; looking all week. 36 West 25th, 16th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobs high-grade coats, suits, dresses, for cash. Gruber, Canal 8670.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Spring; forward samples. 43 West 27th, fifth floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. 134 West 26th, 6th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring coats. 5th floor, 45 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Looking at snappy styles. 26 West 25th, 4th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Children's, 6 to 14; classy styles. 24 West 25th. H. Rubin.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Prominent jobber placing stock orders. 4th floor, 6 W. 32d.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. 22 West 26th St., 6th floor.

COATS, Suits Wanted.—Spring; will look samples all week. Rineberg, 41 West 25th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. 41 West 25th St., 6th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Looking at Spring samples of infants' and children's coats. Call between 9 and 11 and 3 to 5, freight entrance, fifth floor, 8 West 18th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Juniors', misses', and ladies'; also children's, sizes 6 to 14; large city jobber ready to place orders. 29 West 30th, 1st floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring coats and suits; also jobs in Winter suits and coats. Call rear elevator, fourth floor, 151 West 26th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Will place stock orders on Spring samples of coats and suits. Call Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

COATS Wanted.—To place orders on snappy children's and intermediates coats, must be up to date models. 32 West 21st, 11th floor.

COATS Wanted.—For Spring, juniors' and ladies' coats; will place orders at once. L. McVicar, 40 West 28th.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring coats and suits. S. and S., 12 West 21st, 6th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Looking at Spring samples of ladies', juniors', and children's coats. 15 and 17 West 21st St., 12th floor.

COATS and SUITS Wanted.—Exclusive jobber looking at Spring samples. 11 East 31st St., 4th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing immediate Spring delivery orders, spot cash. Write for opportunity. L 80 Times.

COATS Wanted.—To place orders on Spring children's and juniors' coats. P. M. S., 119 West 23d St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring coats, Tuesday, from 9 to 11 and 4 to 6, 15th floor, 36 West 25th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on children's Spring coats, sizes 6 to 14. 8th floor, 48 West 25th.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders Spring coats and suits. Call all day, 61 West 23d St., 4th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring coats and suits. S. Goldberg & Co., 15 East 26th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. Call after 2 P. M., 32 East 31st St., 1st floor.

COATS Wanted.—Girls' Winter coats, 1,000 wanted, 2 to 14 years. 155 West 23d, 10th floor. Farragut 596.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring line, better grade. 14th floor, 12 West 27th St.

COATS Wanted.—Looking at intermediate children's, juniors' Spring coats. Weksler, 170 5th Av.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples better grade. 135 West 27th St., 11th floor.

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CORDUROY Wanted.—Will buy quantity white, narrow, wale; spot cash. Spring 8719.

CORSETS Wanted.—A line of corsets and handkerchiefs for export. Call between 10 and 12 A. M. at Room 405, 874 Broadway.

DENIM Wanted.—Color navy blue; and also khaki drill; large quantity; state price. 35 Ormond Place, Brooklyn.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber who has been handling coats wants to put in a line of good Spring dresses; large orders given. 15th floor, 36 West 25th St.

DRESSES WANTED.—Jobber placing orders on Spring silk dresses; bring your own samples, after 10. Wolfart, 1,133 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted.—Buying high-class tailor-made Spring dresses. Call all week 26 West 25th St., top floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring line of serge tailor-made dresses. 14th floor, 12 West 27th.

DRESSES Wanted. — Buying high-class, tailor-made Spring dresses. 16th floor, 6 West 32d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber ordering Spring line dresses. 5th floor, 39 West 32d St.

GEORGETTE Wanted.—Open to buy quantities, all colors, good quality, at a price, spot cash. General Waist, 151 West 30th.

JEANS Wanted.—Lonedale; will buy fifty cases at a price for cash. College Blouse Co., 6 West 23d St.

KERSEYS, VELOURS AND BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Will buy for cash. Julius Polack, 36 West 25th. Farragut 8956.

MERCHANDISE Wanted.—Any description, purchased for cash. Levy, 299 Broadway. Worth 38.

MUSLINS Wanted.—For immediate delivery, 50,000 yards white bleached muslins; prices and samples to Elias Goodmen, Howard and Palmer Sts., Philadelphia.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—The National Cloak & Suit Co., 7th Av., 24th and 25th Sts., City, is open to look at all lines of silk, wool, and cotton piece goods for manufacturing purposes. 16th floor, 25th St. entrance, (Mr. Schepp.)

POMPOMS Wanted.—K 544, 11050, 13020, kerseys, spot cash. Spring 2571.

POM POM Wanted.—Open for taupe, mole, and reindeer. Greeley 4321.

POPLINS Wanted.—90610, 767, Whitman's, and others, 838, 235, 7301, 7120, 104 or 9050 serges, spot cash. Spring 2571.

POPLINS Wanted.—Open to buy American Woolen Co.'s poplins and wool velours for cash. Farragut 2945.

POPLIN Wanted.—All makes, large or small lots. Branson Bros., 48 West 25th St. Far. 6344.

REPP Wanted.—Quantity no object; spot cash. S. Rosenman & Co., 12 West 21st St.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

SERGES Wanted.—Whitman's 104; also other qualities of Whitman's and Amoskeag serges wanted. L. Finkelstein & Son, 17 West 3d St. Spring 6311.

SERGES AND TRICOTINES Wanted.—Open for U. S. 225 and 838; American 0936, Botany 560, Garfield 4715, for cash. Friedman & Peppercorn, 12 E. 33d.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for 100 piece cotton warp serges, black and navy, 54 or 36 inches; spot cash. R. D., 242 Times Downtown.

SERGES Wanted.—U. S. 838, American 0936, Whitman 9; velours, American 0650, Schulman Bros., 104 West 27th.

SERGE DRESSES Wanted.—An open for jobs. Duffy-Powers Co., W. T. Knott, 23 East 26th St.

SERGES Wanted.—Whitman's 94, 104, U. S. 225, 838, American 0936, 8234, Farragut 5755.

SERGES Wanted.—7120, or similar; also Panama, for cash. Zipkin, 1,133 Broadway.

SERGES AND POPLINS Wanted.—Amoskeag, any style, for cash. Call store, 41 West 25th St.

SERGES Wanted.—Botany or Julliard serges. Call today, Room 1128, 366 5th Av.

SERGES Wanted.—Can use 20 pieces U. S. 225 navy. Madison Square 8475.

SERGES Wanted.—Whitman's 9, 99, 104, small, all wool, cheap. Greeley 1156.

SERGES Wanted.—54289, 7120; spot cash. 8th floor, 34 West 17th. Farragut 9985.

SHEPHERD CHECKS Wanted.—All wool; submit samples. Fischer, 656 Broadway.

SILK UNDERWEAR Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring lines. Write for appointment. Z 226 Times Annex.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at better grade Spring suits and coats. 3 and 5 East 28th St., 12th floor.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Looking at Spring samples, Tuesday and Wednesday. 20 West 17th St., 4th floor.

SUITS AND JUNIOR COATS Wanted.—Call with Spring samples in the better grade. 19 West 24th, 11th floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber will look at high-grade suits. 9 to 12 o'clock, 5th floor, 22 West 32d St.

VELOURS Wanted.—13046 or 11050; can use any quantities; reasonable. Merit, Farragut 9811.

VELOUR Wanted.—American styles; 544, 13009, 0360; also 90610 poplin. Farragut 2770.

VELOURS Wanted.—544, 11050, 13046, 15020, 0359, serges and poplins. Madison Square 2426.

VELOURS Wanted.—544-11050 or similar quality; will pay cash. Farragut 616.

VELOURS AND KERSEYS Wanted.—In all colors; spot cash. Chelsea 6018.

VELOURS Wanted.—544, 11050, 0360; Stevens 4281, 302 . Farragut 2980.

WAISTS AND UNDERWEAR Wanted.—Jobber placing order on Spring waists and underwear; show samples after 10. 1,133 Broadway, Room 616.

WOOL, CHIFFON, PANAMA Wanted.—Pacific; can use quantity if at right price. Greeley 2810.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Open for quantity of unmerchantable 16 oz. or more woolens; can be tender or shaded. New York Mfg. Co., 600 Broadway.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Will buy 544, 13046, 11050, 18009, and 15020. Leibman & Hurwitz, 133 West 21st.

Contracts Wanted.

CONTRACTOR looking for manufacturer that can supply good line of work; 60 machines; cotton waists, $18 per dozen up; silk waists, $45 per dozen, up; we do our own cutting and pressing; best references. K 162 Times.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL.—Cutting machines, complete cloak plant, cheap. 118 West 27th, 12th floor.

BATHROBES, men's, cut from Lawrence individual blankets, well finished, $3; immediate delivery. F. W. Maas, 115 University Place. Stuyvesant 3259.

BATHROBES AND PAJAMAS for men, ladies, and children, for immediate delivery. L. Greenberg & Co., 43 West 16th St.

BATHROBES for men, ladies and children, to close out, for immediate delivery. Miller Bros., 60 Lispenard St.

FOXES, sets, scarfs, rod dyed; sacrifice. Barnett Fur Co., 401 6th Av.

BROADCLOTHS.—Black and colors, also Vigoreaux and tricotines. Gramercy 2991-2.

BROADCLOTHS, serges, tricotines, and velours, to close out. Farragut 2924.

BUNTING.—Several pieces blue cotton bunting for sale cheap. Telephone 3760 Stuyvesant.

BURELLA.—American 09057 and 0310, all colors. Farragut 2731.

COATINGS.—Heavy Harris & Stein 6000, Juilliard's 2002; Holden, Leonard Bolivia coatings, gabardine. Phone Louis, Greeley 3142.

COATS.—Pom-poms, Bolivias, silvertone, velour du Nord, broadcloth, velours, dracords, &c., plain, fur trimmed, $16.50 to $50; immediate delivery. Mezeritzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th.

COATS.—Sacrificing infants', intermediates', and children's at very low prices for sale purposes; our Spring line for jobbers ready. M. Schlamsky & Co., 117 Prince St.

COATS.—5,000 Fall coats, ladies' and misses' high-class models; finest materials; fur-trimmed; popular colors at sacrificing prices. Kaplan Bros., 22 West 32d St.

COATS—Velour, all lined, all shades, kit coney collar and cuff, $10.75; similar values in broadcloth and velour, fur-trimmed. Emanuel, 43 West 27th St.

COATS.—Broadcloths and velour, all fur trimmed, 600 in lot; must be sold at once at a very sacrificed price. J. A. Rudolph & Co., 31 West 31st St.

COATS.—1,000 fur-trimmed and tailored velours, plushes, pompoms, broadcloths, to close out at a price. J. P. Slater & Co., 22 West 32d.

COATS.—2,000 fur-trimmed and plain velours, pom-poms, all shades; priced for January sales, 5%. Cloak Co., 22 West 32d, third floor.

COATS. — Silks, mercerized, and cotton plushes, broadcloths, and velours; close out to make room. Ulin Bros., 55 East 17th St.

COATS.—700 ladies' and children's, medium-priced, fur-trimmed, to close out; sacrifice. Klepper Bros., 43 West 21st.

COATS.—Headquarters on pompoms; self and fur trimmed; ask for special; all silk lined. Shapiro & Davis, 133 West 21st St.

COATS.—1,000 coats of the better grade, at special low prices; fur trimmed. Leo F. Sturm, 48 West 35th. Greeley 877.

COATS.—Must get rid of 200 plushes and cloth to make room for Spring line. Schoen & Weissman, 53 West 24th.

COATS.—To close out, high-class models; mostly fur-trimmed velours; all colors and sizes. Leskowitz, 38 West 18th.

COATS.—High-grade flapper, juniors' and girls' coats, velours, cheap. Julius L. Goldstein, 153 West 23d St.

COATS.—After dissolving, willing to sacrifice 1,000 coats at much below cost. Fred Kronish, 23 West 27th.

COATS for immediate delivery; assorted styles, colors, materials. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS, to close out, at big sacrifice, including fur-trimmed. Steinhols & Ross, 10 West 29th St.

COATS.—300 at a great sacrifice, white and colored, sizes 2-6. Sternberg Bros., 35 West 21st.

COATS—Jobs children's, infants' plush and corduroy; selling out below cost. Schwartz, 31 West 15th.

COATS—450 fur-trimmed velour and broadcloth, to close out. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th.

COATS, juniors', misses' velour, broadcloth, jersey, to close out. Chas. Feller, 41 West 25th St.

COATS. — Plush; for December sales; fur-trimmed; $10.50 to $14.50. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—1,000 velours, kerseys, and broadcloths, to close out. Gelfond, 141 West 28th St.

COATS.—Closing out high-grade velour coats, fur trimmed. Lefkowitz, 28 West 18th St.

COATS—Infants', children's, juniors'; close out. Case & Rosenthal, 153 West 27th St.

COATS.—500 different materials; close out very cheap. Harry Gelfond, 122 West 27th.

COATS. — Closing out, fur-trimmed Salt's plush coats. J. Kronstadt, 36 W. 20th.

COATS.—Closing out plushes, $9.50, $12.50, $14.50, &c. Neumann, 15 West 20th.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

COATS.—250 ladies' and misses'; sacrifice prices. Greenberg, 137 West 25th St.

COATS.—Jobs F. & H. broadcloth and velour. Stein & Knobel, 26 West 20th St.

COATS.—Small lot, junior and misses,' close out cheap. Silverman, 15 East 26th.

COATS.—Small lot children's coats to close out cheap. Silverman, 15 East 26th.

COATS.—Closing out plush and velours, $5 and higher. Rineberg, 41 West 25th St.

COATS—400 fur-trimmed, to close out. W. Philips & Co., 145 West 28th.

COATS.—1,000 to close; last chance; price talks. Rosh-Mayers, 1,178 Broadway.

COATS.—300, 2 to 6, at great sacrifice. Sternberg Bros., 35 West 21st.

COATS.—150, to close out, cheap, fur-trimmed. Sixth floor, 48 West 27th.

COATS.—Exceptional values, better grade coats; bargain. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS to close out; Spring line now ready. Plotkin Bros., 106 West 20th.

COATS.—100 fur-trimmed, to close out. Maidoff & Siegel, 78 5th Av.

COATS.—300, to close out, cheap. Rubin & Ulus, 50 W. 17th.

COATS.—Better kind to close out. Kaplow, 38 West 33d St.

COATS.—6 to 14; $3. Julius L. Goldstein, 151 West 23d.

CORDUROYS.—Openhym 577, white, Copenhagen, rose, 27-inch; cheap. Republic Novelty Works, 244 5th Av.

CREPE DE CHINE.—All colors, 90c.; immediate delivery. M. Marks, 354 4th Av.

CREPE METEOR, below market price, all colors; immediate delivery. Madison Sq. 4262.

DELHI cloth, high shades. Mr. Berger, Farragut 9123.

DRESSES.—Contractor has an accumulation of better grade to close out cheap. Ideal Dress Manufacturing Co., 134 West 29th.

DRESSES.—300 silk, serge, and velvet dresses, to close out at a price. Jack Levine, 1,182 Broadway, Room 702.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Five-thread, 100 pieces, job lot, all colors, $1. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

DRESSES.—On account of moving we will dispose of 500 storm and French serge dresses at less than cost. S. Schwartz & Bro., 120 West 18th.

DRESSES.—Jerseys, serges, silks, velvet evening dresses; special values. Gleckner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—200 serge, silk, and velvet; to close out at a reasonable price. B. Herman, 146 West 28th.

DRESSES.—To close out, in silk jerseys and wool jersey evening dresses. Tip-Top Waist & Dress Co., 134 West 37th.

DRESSES.—Jobs silks, serges, wool jerseys, evening dresses. Harris, 150 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—500 silk and serge, close out cheap. Princess Dress, 19 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—75 silk, to close out. J. Buchman, 8 West 18th St.

FIXTURES and wardrobe trunk for sale. 11 East 31st St., first floor.

FURS.—Closing out entire stock in muffs; Hudson seal, skunk, nutria, beaver, raccoon; sacrifice for cash. Greeley 6531.

GEORGETTES, all colors; immediate delivery; $1.15. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

HAT-FEATHERS.—Genuine and artificial. 45 East 17th St., Room 502.

HOSIERY, silk and fibre, ladies' and men's, to close cheap. Room 816, 220 5th Av. Madison Square 1147.

JAPANESE CUPS, Saucers, Tea Sets, and Chocolate Sets, about 8 sets in cases, to close out. Room 71, 33 Union Square.

JAP SILKS—7 momie, natural, 250 pieces, 66c net. Goldstein, 331 4th Av.

KIMONOS.—Embroidered silk, cotton kimonos, lunch cloths, etc.; about $2,000; arrived late for season; at exact cost; will submit consular certified invoice. L 201 Times Downtown.

LEGGINS.—Jersey leggins, drawers, all colors and sizes in stock; right price. Halperin Phillips Co., 121 West 17th.

MUFFLERS.—All styles at sacrifice prices. $4 to $50 a dozen. M. Dorpman, 370 West Broadway, near 4th St.

PLUSHES and cloth goods on the racks, for delivery at low prices. Julius Pollack, 36 West 25th. Farragut 8958.

POPLINS. — Stevens, Saxonia, Jamestown, Parker Wilder; 350 pieces. Levensohn & Satz, Madison Square 1265, 1,170 Broadway.

POPLINS.—P. P. L. black lady, $1.77½ net. D. & S. Woolen Exchange, Madison Square 1872.

POPLINS.—P. P. L., black and navy, $1.77½ net. Phone Mad. Sq. 1872.

RAIN CAPES.—Girls' blue sateen, any quantity, $12 a dozen; immediate delivery. Atlantic Raincoat Co., 2,416 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn. East New York 1321.

RAINCOATS.—To close out all kinds of raincoats, cheap. Model Raincoat Co., 135 West 36th St.

RAINCOATS—5,000, all kinds; must be sold at any offer. Schwartz, 31 West 15th.

SERGES.—219 men's wear, 54-inch, navy; 150 pieces; black, 50 pieces; $1.42½ net; Stevens 3020 men's wear, 75 pieces, $1.50 net; Botany 780 navy, 100 pieces; immediate delivery. Barnett, 18 W. 27th. Farr. 8148.

SERGES.—Wallworth's 3817, 75 pieces; Julliard's 54289, 250 pieces; Amoskeag 7614, 50 pieces. Levensohn & Satz, 1,170 Broadway, Madison Square 1265.

SERGES.—Arlington 104, 106; Brightwood 4693, Gera 10715, Garfield 121 A, American D 224, Pacific S. B. G. L. Madison Square 3121.

SERGE.—25 pieces navy Botany serge, 13190, at $2.12½. Please wire John Anisfield Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

SERGES—Bachman's cotton warp, Whitman's 104, 1210, 228, and others. Farragut 4377.

SERGES.—All wool and cotton warp storm and French serges, all widths. Gramercy 2901-2.

SERGES. — 25 pieces navy, Arlington 104, $1.75 net; U. S. 225, $2.20. Mad. Sq. 4620.

SERGES.—Garfield's 528, 60 pieces navy, $1.77½ net. Phone Mad. Sq. 1872.

SERGE.—Eight pieces black Cleveland Mills. Gram. 1660.

SILKS—Plain and fancy taffetas, colors and blacks, beautiful combinations, exceptional values; peau de Cygne at 85½c, in full line of colors. Cordwain Mills, 30 East 21st St.

SILK UNDERWEAR, camisoles and envelope chemises; exceptional values; immediate delivery. Globe Waist, 1,966 Prospect Av. Tel. Tremont 3186.

SKIRTS—200 skirts, poplins, serges, mixtures, at $2.50. Scribner, 19 West 20th. Chels. 9823.

STOLES, Capes, plush and kerami, muffs to match in fur effects, headquarters. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th St.

SUITS.—Specializing for January sales; Fall and advanced Spring styles; great values. Shapiro & Davis, 133 West 21st.

SUITS.—We are on the job; see the live-wire house; 200 suits can go at once. Leon Marx & Son, 407 Broadway.

SUITS.—Spring suits of the better grade now ready for inspection. Belle Cloak & Suit Co., 159 West 25th.

SUITS.—Fall suits to close out; broadcloths, serges, and poplins. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 West 27th.

SUITS.—Big job in this season's suits to close out. S. & C. Tishman, 37 East Broadway.

SUITS.—Spring line for jobbers' poplins, serges, $8.75 up. Excello, 142 West 24th.

SUITS.—Broadcloth, better grade, to close out. Jacob Bernstein, 63 W. 36th.

SWEATERS.—Large stock ladies', misses', men's, and boys' to close out; very reasonable. Olympia Knitting Mills, 15-17 Mercer St.

VELOUR DU NORD.—Salt's; quantity for sale at reasonable price. Farragut 2171.

VELVETEENS & CORDUROYS. Crompton-Richmond Co., 31 E. 21st St. Mad. Sq. 9780.

WOOLEN GLOVES, PUTTEES.—Half hose, army standards; wholesale only. E. B. Sudbury & Co., Mfrs., 343 Broadway.

WOOL JERSEY.—Lightweight, 1,000 yards, all colors. Phone Madison Square 3810.

YARN.—Hand finishing wool and worsted; immediate delivery. Miabell, 1,170 B'way. Mad. Sq. 1520.

YARN.—Khaki, gray; prompt delivery; any quantity; samples submitted. Bood, 15 East 22d.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS Wanted.—We furnish our own styles and stock orders given to producers of better grade dresses. L 75 Times.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractors serge and silk dresses; immediate offers given; bring samples all week. 16th floor, 145 West 36th.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS and sub-manufacturers wanted with $18, $27, and $35 crepe de chine and georgette waists with own samples. Call at once. Will furnish own materials if necessary. Kayanee Waist Co., 20 W. 33d St., 7th floor.

Help Wanted.

SALESMEN, sell us your services.—We want a man over 25 to sell union suits and hosiery for us in New Jersey and Connecticut; a $40,000 business is already established for you, which should be doubled during the next year; only a high-class man wanted; drawing account against commissions. L 64 Times.

SALESMEN to cover Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota with popular priced line of children's, junior, and ladies' coats; also man for Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska; state where previously employed and requirements; commission basis. L 35 Times.

SALESMAN for skirts as side line; one who has a following in the Southern States, on the Atlantic seaboard; commission basis. Proopis & Halper, 34 West 15th St.

SALESMAN.—Must be experienced in the cloak and suit line, to cover Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota; commission. Safran & Kreeger, 19 W. 24th.

SALESMAN.—Experienced in selling corrugated wheels; salary and commission. Apply between 12 and 1. Elliott Novelty Co., 153 Greene St.

SALESMAN, experienced, to travel Middle West, with dresses and coats; good reference; salary or commission. L 61 Times.

YOUNG MAN, not subject to draft, for office of wholesale clothing business; state experience, age, creed, and salary wanted. L 65 Times.

Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN.—American, age 40, present earnings curtailed by war conditions; good selling record; executive ability. V 168 Times.

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVE of New York house, visiting South and Southwestern cities, desires represent established house as side line. H 11 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..5¼@5½ p. c. for the best names Saturday.....
The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

Burlaps Open Quietly.

The opening of the week in the local market for burlaps found features lacking. The primary market contributed little of interest, and buyers, hampered by the scarcity of merchandise, abnormally high prices, and license uncertainties, played safe, for the most part. The result was the most of the day's quotations were nominal. These were the figures quoted on standard forty-inch goods: Eight-ounce, 17 cents, 10-ounce, 21½ cents, and 10½-ounce, 22@22½ cents, according to who was holding the goods.

***

Glass Trade Active.

Reports from the local glass trade indicate that there has been a very good demand for household glassware during the last few weeks for Spring delivery. There is a general feeling that after the first of the year prices in most cases will be advanced about 10 per cent. The demand from canners for glass jars continues strong. Many manufacturers are completely sold out in this line of goods for the next five months. The supply of low grade tumblers is said also to be insufficient to meet the demands, and four months is usually the best delivery that can be obtained.

***

Waist Outlook Good.

Excellent prospects for the Spring trade in waists are said to be mitigating to some extent the discouragements of the Fall season, which has not been as good as manufacturers generally had anticipated. There seems to be a wide-spread feeling that suits will come back to favor stronger than ever in 1918, and this would mean of course a corresponding activity in bl

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New Jersey
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Equitable Building, New York.

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BLODGET & CO.
84 PINE ST. New York. 60 STATE ST. Boston.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Move Irregularly, with Some Wide Price Changes —Bonds at New Low.

The movement of stocks was highly irregular yesterday and the volume of trading down to what the Street considers almost the minimum. Interruption of Western wire service by storms was held partly responsible for the lack of orders in commission houses, but the public has been withdrawing from the market for several weeks past, and not even the striking developments in both the railroad and industrial situations have been sufficient to produce a broader list. The net changes for all issues dealt in yesterday, if averaged together, would be found to be almost negligible, but there were some wide swings in both directions.

Announcement that the American Tobacco Company desired authorization from its stockholders for permission to convert $50,000,000 of common stock into B shares without voting power, presumably in preparation for an offering with which to put the company in a stronger cash position, made necessary by the greatly increased cost of the tobacco leaf which it must carry in stock, produced a violent reaction in the company's shares. The break did not seem to be due to any considerable extent to short selling, brokers reporting that it was difficult to borrow certificates for delivery, but the price fell to 140¾ at the close, at which level it showed a net loss of 21%. Liggett & Myers was sympathetically weak, closing off 17 points, while P. Lorillard declined 15 points. The rails was slightly stronger on very small dealings.

The substantial decrease in the surplus reserve shown in Saturday's bank statement, taken in conjunction with the approaching withdrawal of Government deposits for the purpose of anticipating maturity of $400,000,000 of Treasury certificates, was responsible for the calling of some loans yesterday and a stiffening of rates in the call market. Money opened at 5½ per cent. and loaned at 6 per cent., with most of the day's accommodations supplied at the lower rate. Brokers are using much less than the normal amount of funds, but the money committee felt it advisable to relieve the stringency, and put out several millions yesterday.

The bond market was fairly active on falling quotations. The average price of the active issues went to the lowest point on record. Weakness was most pronounced in the foreign Government issues, the Anglo-French 5s reaching a new low at 88 and the three French cities touching 76. The heaviness in these issues was ascribed to unfavorable developments on the eastern front and to veiled intimations from London of an approaching crisis believed to be impending as Germany prepares for a supreme effort to win back lost ground. In banking circles the threatened repudiation of the Russian loans is regarded as unimportant in view of the chaotic situation out of which the Bolsheviki are failing to build a strong government. It is assumed that provisions for all external loans will be one of the points to be insisted upon when the time comes for writing the terms of peace.

Wall Street is watching the conferences of the railroad executives with Government officials with keen interest, naturally, but with a conviction that the outcome cannot fail to improve the position of the railroad security holders.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 89 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 21½ centimes. Five per cent. loan, 88 francs 5 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High .....6 | Last 5¼
Low .....5½ | Renewals 5½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATLS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5¼@5¾	Sixty days	5%@6
Ninety days	5¼@5¾	Ninety days	5%@6
Four months	5½@5¾	Four months	5%@6
Five months	5½@5¾	Five months	5%@6
Six months	5½@5¾	Six months	5%@6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	3½@3¾
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days	3½@3¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	4½@5¼

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days	5
4 to 6 months	5¼@5¼
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	5¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.75⅝	$4.75⅛	$4.75⅛	+.00@3⅛
Cable	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	
France—				
Demand	5.73¾	5.73¼	5.73¼	—.00⅜
Cables	5.71	5.71	5.71	—.00⅜
Rubles—				
Demand	13.25	13.125	13.125	
Cables	13.50	13.375	13.375	

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Demand or Checks.	Close. Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.75⅛	$4.76⅛
5.1820 Paris	5.73⅛	5.71
China—		
Hongkong	72.00	72.25
Peking	108.00	108.25
Shanghai	101.00	101.25
19.295 Greece	19 40	19.45
40.10 Holland	40.00	44.25
32.44 India—		
Bombay	34.50	34.75
Calcutta	34.50	34.75
5.1823 Italy	8.32½	8.32½
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	52.00	52.25
Yokohama	52.00	52.25
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.00	50.125
51.50 Russia	13.125	13.375
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	35.00	35.50
Copenhagen	32.00	32.50
Christiania	32.75	33.25
19.295 Spain	23.95	24.05
South America—		
32.42 Rio	20.66	20.76
42.44 Buenos Aires	46.50	46.60
5.1826 Switzerland	4.55	4.53

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¼	$4.69¼	$4.69¼	$4.68¼

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $286,813,-018; balance, $39,970,065; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $3,340,258; Federal Reserve credit balance, $34,223,165.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@25c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, .9375 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 42⅞d., off ⅛d; in New York, 85¾c, off ¼c; Mexican dollars, 66c.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterdays:

	Yesterday.— Bid.	Asked.	Saturday.— Bid.	Asked.
Lead	6.25	6.50	6.25	5.50
Spelter	7.75	8.00	7.87½	8.12½
Antimony	15.00	15.50	15.00	15.50
Quicksilver	$115.00		$115.00	
Aluminium	*36.00	38.00	*36.00	38.00
Iron, No. 2X foundry		34.25		34.25

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23½c per pound bid.

	Yesterday. s. d.	£	Saturday. s. d.	£
Copper, spot	110 0 0		110 0 0	
Copper, futures	110 0 0		110 0 0	
Tin, spot	293 0 0		293 5 0	
Tin, futures	288 10 0		291 5 0	
Spelter	54 0 0		54 0 0	
Lead	30 10 0		30 10 0	

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	13,464,297	$75,956,807
Ord. int. revenue	22,757,021	290,086,089
Income tax	1,6.2,913	34,155,164
Miscellaneous	4,447,574	34,232,424
Total receipts	$82,361,806	$435,040,186
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	128,714,424	1,473,783,877
Excess of total disb. over total receipts	209,302,778	960,202,486
Expenditures	161,076,831	1,970,324,063

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, DEC. 10, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	281,002	1,018,581	380,552
Year to date	174,764,220	212,290,778	165,242,034

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
2¾	2¾	200	Alaska Gold Mines	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ¼
17	17¼	500	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	17½	17½	17½	17½	
75	77	100	Amer. Agri. Chem	78	78	78	78	—1⅝
72	74	100	Amer. Beet Sugar	73	73	73	73	
24	24¼	1,700	American Can	34¼	34¼	24	34¼	+1
96¼	97	1,000	Amer. Can pf	97	97½	97	97½	
64⅝	65½	1,900	Amer. Car & Fdry	65	65½	64⅝	64⅝	— ½
102	105½	100	Amer. Car & F. pf	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	—2½
24	25	1,200	Amer. Cotton Oil	25	25½	24¾	25	+ ¼
24¼	25¾	100	American Linseed	25	25½	24¾	24¾	+ ¼
70¼	71	600	Amer. Linseed pf	70	71¾	70	71¾	+1¼
50½	51½	500	Amer. Locomotive	51	51½	51	51½	
11½	13	100	Amer. Malting	11½	11½	11¼	11¼	—1⅜
53	54	100	Amer. Malt. pf	53	53	53	53	
72¾	73¾	100	Amer. Smelt. & Ref	72¾	72¾	72½	72½	+ ⅝
54	50	500	Amer. Steel Fdries	54	54	54	54	+ ½
96	98¾	400	Amer. Sugar Ref	96	96¾	96	96	— ¼
54	55½	1,200	Amer. Sum Tob	55½	56¼	53	55	—1½
103¼	103½	2,700	Amer. Tel & Tel	103¾	104½	103¾	103¾	+ ¼
128	141	6,000	Amer. Tobacco	161	161	140	140¼	—21¾
85	95	200	Amer. Tob. pf new	93	93	93	93	—2
42¼	43	100	Amer. Woolen	43	43	42½	43	+ ½
12½	13½	350	Amer. Zinc L. & S	12½	12½	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
56	56¼	3,900	Anaconda Copper	55¾	56¾	55¾	56	+ ⅛
82½	83	200	At., Top. & Santa F	83¼	83	83	83	— ⅛
79	81	800	At. G. & W. I. S. pf	80	80	80	80	—5
73	80	800	Atlantic C. Line	92	92	92	95	+ ⅛
87	90	300	At. G. & W. Indies	95	95	95½	95½	
94¾	95½	100	At. G. & W. Ind. pf	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	+ ½
58¾	60½	300	Baldwin Loco	53¾	54½	53¾	53¾	
53¾	54	400	Balt. & Ohio	47½	48¾	47½	47½	+ ⅝
47⅛	48¾		Bethlehem Steel	74	75	73	74	+ ¾
74	74¾	10,000	Beth. Steel "Class B"	74¼	75¾	73½	74¾	+ ¾
14¼	14½	28,900	Beth. S. "class B" c.	90	90	90	90	+5
92	92	100	Beth. Steel pf	98	98¼	98	98¼	+ ⅛
98	98½	1,700	B. S. pf sub. rcts. p. f.	40	40¾	39¾	40¾	+ ½
40¾	41	600	Bklyn Rap. Transit					+ ⅛
5¼	7¼	100	Bruns. T. & R. Sec	6	6	6	6	—8¾
105	106	6,000	Burns Brothers	114	114¾	104¼	105	+ ½
16¼	16¾	200	Butte & Superior	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
11½	13¾	200	Cal. Petroleum	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
61¼	68	100	Calumet & Arizona	61½	61½	61½	61½	—3½
132¾	135	2,500	Canadian Pacific	152¾	133¾	132¾	133	+ ¼
62¼	63¼	1,000	Central Leather	62¾	63	62¾	63	+1¼
29½	30	16	Cerro de Pasco	30	30	30	30	
45¾	46	1,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	46¾	46¾	46¼	46¼	+ ¼
19¾	20½	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	—1
38¾	38¾	2,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	+ ¼
67¼	67¾	1,000	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	67½	68	67	67	—2
140	145	10	Chi. & N. W. pf	140	140	140	140	
100	100	100	C., R. I. & P. pf t. c.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
18¼	18¾	100	C., R.I.&P.6% pf t. c.	39¾	40	39¾	40	+ ⅛
40	41	200	Chile Copper	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
14½	14¾	100	Chino Copper	42	42¼	42	42	+ ⅛
42	42¾	300	Colum. Gas & Elec	29¾	29¾	29	29	— ⅛
29	30	750	Comput. Tab Rec	24	24	24	24	
23	30	900	Continental Can	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ¼
82½	84¾	200	Corn Prod. Refin	29	29¾	28¾	29¼	+ ¼
29¼	29¼	5,900	Crucible Steel	52¼	52¾	52	52¾	+ ¼
52¼	52¾	2,000	Cuba Cane Sugar	28½	28½	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
27	27½	1,900	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	78	78¾	78¼	78¼	— ⅜
77¾	78¾	1,400	Deere & Co. pf	93	96	95	95	+ ⅛
93	97	10	Delaware & Hud	95	96	95	96	+1⅝
95	96	500	Distillers Secur	32¼	32¾	32¼	32½	+ ¼
32¼	32¾	900	Dome Mines	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
6¾	7¼	100	Elk Horn Coal	23	23	23	23	
22	24	100	Erie	15¼	15¼	15	15	— ⅛
14¼	15	2,100	Erie 1st pf	22	23	22	22¼	+ ⅛
21½	22¼	1,000	Erie 2d pf	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
17	17¼	100	Gaston, W. & Wig	31½	32	31½	32	+ ⅜
31¾	32	500	General Electric	123½	124¾	123¼	123¾	+ ¼
123¼	124	1,500	General Motor	86¾	87	85½	86¾	— ⅛
85¾	86¼	1,400	Goodrich, (B. F.,) Co	36	36½	36	36	— ⅛
35¾	36	900	Gt. Northern pf	89¼	89¾	89¼	89¾	+ ⅛
89	89¼	200	G. N. ctfs for o. pf	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ⅛
23¼	25¾	100	Hartman Corp	40	40	40	40	+5
37	41	100	Inspiration Copper	41¾	41¾	40	41¼	+ ⅛
41¼	41¾	400	Interboro Consol	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
6¾	7	100	Inter. Consol. pf x d	42	42	42	42	+ ⅛
42	43	100	Inter. Agricul. pf	37½	37½	37½	37½	+3½
37	38	300	Inter. Harv., N. J	110	110	110	110	
109	111	100	Inter. Harv. Corp	93	93	93	93	—2
92	96	100	Inter.-Met. Marine	21¼	22¼	21¼	21¾	+ ⅛
21½	21⅝	3,800	Inter. Mer. Ma. pf	91¼	93½	91¼	92	+ ½
91¼	92¼	20,100	Inter. Nickel	26¼	26¾	26	26¼	+ ⅛
26	26½	500	Inter. Paper	24	24¼	24	24¼	+ ⅛
23¼	24	1,400	Inter. Tea	33¼	33¾	33¼	33½	+ ⅛
33	38	100	Jewel Tea	48¼	48¾	48¼	48¾	+ ⅛
47¼	48¼	100	Kan. City So. pf	39	39	39	39	
39	40½	100	Kelly Springf. Tire	31½	31¾	31½	31½	— ⅛
31⅝	31¾	1,700	Kennecott Copper	70½	80¾	70½	73½	— ⅛
79¼	80	1,300	Lackawanna Steel	170	170	155	155	—17
155	165	1,200	Liggett & Myers	102	102	101¾	101¾	— ¼
101	102	200	Liggett & Myers pf	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	+1¼
14¾	16	200	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	170	170	155	155	—15
152	162	1,100	Lorillard, (P.,) Co	25	25	25	25	
24½	25¼	100	Maxwell Motors	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	— ¾
53¾	54½	100	Max. M. 1st pf. x d	20½	20½	19¼	19¼	—1¼
		400	Max. Motors 2d pf	75½	75½	74	75	—1¼
74½	75½	2,800	Mexican Petroleum	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ⅝
27½	27¾	200	Miami Copper	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ⅛
43½	43¾	1,800	Midvale Steel	9	9¼	7¾	7¾	—1½
7	8	5,850	Minn. & St. L. new	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	
7¼	8	200	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	23½	23½	23¼	23¼	—1
23¼	23½	1,700	Mo. Pacific tr ctfs	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	—1
38½	40	1,100	Mo. Pac. pf. tr ctfs	24	24½	24	24½	+1½
24	24¼	700	Nat. Acme & Cable	35½	35½	35½	35½	+ ⅛
35	36	200	Nat. Enam. & St	17¾	18	17¾	17¾	—½
17¾	18	400	Nevada Con. Cop	68½	68¾	67¼	67¼	—1½
101¼	106	100	N. Y. Air Brake	67¼	68¾	67¼	67¼	+ ⅛
67¼	68¼	2,000	N. Y. Central	28½	29¾	28½	29¾	+ ⅛
28¼	29¾	1,200	N. Y., N. H. & H	20	20	20	20	
20	20	100	N. Y. Ont. & West	102	102½	102	102½	+ ¼
102	102½	200	Norfolk & Western	84½	84¾	84½	84¾	+ ¼
84¼	85	200	Northern Pacific	34	34¾	34	34¾	+2⅝
34	34½	400	Ohio Cities Gas	53	54	53	54	+2½
53	60	200	Owens Bottle Mach	24½	26	24½	26	
25½	26	800	Pacific Mail	45	45	44¾	44¾	— ⅛
44¾	45	7,200	Penn. R. R.	38	38	38	38	— ¼
38	38¼	100	People's Gas, Chi	15	15	15	15	— ¾
14¼	15	200	Pere Marquette	99	99	99	99	
95	100	500	Pet. M. & Co. 1st pf	21	21	21	21	— ⅛
20	21	200	Pitts. & West Va	58	58¾	58	58¾	+ ⅛
58	58¾	200	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	115	115¾	115	115¾	+ ⅛
115	116	600	Pullman Co	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
22¾	23¼	700	Ray Con. Copper	68¾	69¾	68¾	68¾	+ ⅛
68¾	69¾	7,300	Reading	74½	75¼	74½	74¾	+ ⅛
74¼	75	4,500	Rep. Iron & Steel	34	34	34	34	+ ¼
33¾	34	100	St. L. Southw. pf	130	134	130	130	— ¼
44	44	1,800	Sears, Roeb. & Co	29¾	29¾	28½	29	+ ¼
130	130½	4,000	Sinclair Oil & Ref	38	38¾	38	38	— ¼
29¾	29¾	200	Sloss-S. Steel & I	81½	81½	81½	81½	+ ¼
27	38½	300	Southern Pacific	24½	24½	24½	24½	+ ¼
81¼	81¾	1,500	Southern Railway	42¾	43	42¾	42¾	+ ¼
24¼	24½	1,400	Studebaker Co	34½	35	34½	34¾	+ ¼
42¼	42¾	400	Superior Steel	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	—1
34¾	35¼	400	Tenn. C. & C	135	136	133	134	— ¼
37¼	38	2,900	Texas Co	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
14½	15¼	200	Texas & Pacific	45¾	46	45½	45½	+ ¼
45	45¾	2,000	Tobacco Products	110¼	111¼	110½	110¾	+ ¼
110¼	110¾	1,800	Union Pacific	86½	86¾	84½	84½	—1½
84½	85¼	1,300	United Cigar Stores	70	70	69	69	—1½
67	68	200	United Drug	6	6	6	6	— ⅛
5¾	6¼	200	United Rys. Invest	16¼	16¾	16¼	16¾	+ ⅛
15	18	100	U. S. Express	100	110¾	100	110	+1⅝
100½	110¼	1,100	U. S. Indus. Alco	50	50½	50	50	+ ½
50	50¼	400	U. S. Rubber	87¾	88½	87¾	87¾	+ ½
87¾	87¾	66,750	U. S. Steel	107¼	107¾	106¾	107¼	+ ¼
106¾	107	1,900	U. S. Steel pf	77	78¾	77	77¾	—1
77	78	3,300	Utah Copper	32½	32½	32¼	32¼	+ ¾
32¼	32½	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	50	50	50	50	
50	50	200	Va. Iron, Coal & C	39½	39½	39½	39½	— ¼
39	40	600	Wabash pf	13	13	13	13	— ⅛
12¾	13½	600	Western Maryland	78¼	78¼	78	78	—1½
77½	78½	200	Western Union Tel	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	+ ⅛
37¼	37¾	1,900	Westingh. E. & M	98	98	98	98	+ ⅛
98	99	100	Wheeling & L. E	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	
15¾	16¼	4,400	Willys-Overland	71	71	71	71	+1
70	72	100	Willys-Overland pf	107¼	107¼	106½	106½	— ½
106	107	800	Woolw., (F. W.,) Co					

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	93¼	93⅝	8.25
Argen. Gr. Gold	6	Dec. 15,'17	99¼	100	6.00
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15,'20	93	94	9.85
City of Mont.	5	May, 1919	98¼	99¼	7.00
City of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	96	98	6.75
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	94⅜	95	7.50
Fr'chGov.con.	5½	Apr., 1919	99¼	99⅝	9.25
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	90	96	7.00
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1920	98	100	4.90
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	93	97	6.25
Russian Gov.	6½	July, 1919	53	55	--
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	43	44	--
Do rubles	5½	Feb.14,'20	97	100	--
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1918	98⅝	99¼	7.23
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	97½	98¼	5.70

Company Issues.

Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	94	98¼	8.50
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	99¾	100	4.50
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	96	97	6.90
Ark. Val. Ry., L. & P.	6	July, 1919	97	99½	6.25
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1918	99¼	99⅝	5.50
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	96¾	97¼	6.50
Beth. S. Corp.	5	Feb.15,'19	97	97¼	6.75
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	93	94	--
C. B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	93	93½	6.10
C. & W. Ind.	6	Sep., 1918	96	97¼	9.53
Canada, Nor.	6	Sep. 2,'18	97	98¼	7.80
Can. Pac. R.	6	Mar. 2,'24	97	98	6.35
Cub. Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	99¾	100¼	5.35
Curt. A. & M.	6	Serial	90	96	--
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	96	96¾	6.20
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	96½	99½	5.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1919	90	91	7.10
Fed. Sug. R.	3	Jan., 1920	93	95	6.60
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	Dec., 1918	98¾	99	6.60
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	July, 1920	98¾	99¼	6.1
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	97	97¾	7.25
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	93½	100	6.00
G. T. of Can.	6	Aug., 1919	99	99	6.20
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	96¾	97¼	6.00
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1918	97¾	98¾	7.85
Int. Harvest.	5	Feb.15,'18	99¾	100¼	4.15
Kan. C. Ry.	5½	July, 1918	96	98	8.15
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	Nov.15,'18	97	98¾	5.50
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	July 19,'21	95	98	5.00
Mich. C. R. R.	5	May, 1918	99	99½	6.10
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1919	98	100	6.00
Mont. T. & P.	5	Dec., 1919	88	93	11.00
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	98½	100¼	4.50
N. Y. C. R. R.	5	Sep., 1919	96¾	96¾	6.85
N. Y., N. H. & H.	5	Apr.15,'18	87½	89	--
Penn. Co.	4½	June15,'21	95	96½	6.35
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	97	99	5.75
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1,'19	89	91	--
Southern Ry.	5	Mar. 2,'19	93¾	96¼	7.10
United Fruit.	5	May,'1918	99¾	100	5.00
Utah Sec. Cor.		Sep.15,'22	84	88	9.05
Win. R. Arms.	5	May, 1918	98	97	--
W. V. T. & E.	6	May, 1919	97	98¼	6.15
W. S. G. & E.	6	June, 1927	97	98	6.25
Wm. E. Ry.	6	Jan.15,'18	99	100	6.00

STEEL BOOKINGS DROP.

Corporation's Unfilled Orders Decline 112,569 Tons in November.

The Steel Corporation reported yesterday that unfilled orders on its books declined 112,569 tons during November, the total of forward business on Nov. 30 being 8,897,106 tons. This was the smallest aggregate of orders since Feb. 29 of last year, and represented a decline of more than 3,200,000 tons from April 30 this year, when the 12,183,000 tons announced established a maximum tons announced since the corporation was formed. On Jan. 1 the tonnage booked for future delivery amounted to 11,547,000 tons.

The decline of November did not cause surprise in the trade. On the contrary, the business report made a better showing than a month before, as October brought a decline of more than 500,000 tons and September witnessed a drop of about 570,000 tons.

Slower deliveries of finished material were believed in the trade to have had effect on the tonnage showing, as orders are not counted as filled until the goods are sent from the mills. At the same time, it was known around Nov. 15 that new orders had come in during the first half of the month at a much higher rate than in the same period of October.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Per riod.	Pay- able.	Hold. of Record.
Albany & Susq.	$4.50	S	Jan.	Dec. 15
Do	$2.25	Ex.	Jan.	Dec. 15
Allegh. & West.	$3	S	Jan.	Dec. 22
American Coal.	$1.25	—	Dec. 20	.....
Am. Gas & El.	2½	Q	Jan.	Dec. 18
Do	2	Ex.	Jan.	Dec. 18
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Feb.	J

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THE COTTON MARKET

Prices Advance Steadily, Closing at a Net Advance of 31 to 42 Points.

The cotton market started out yesterday to recover the ground lost in last week's reaction, and in a quiet session prices advanced steadily throughout the day, closing at a net gain of 31 to 42 points. The volume of business was not great, apparently because of the unwillingness of the speculative element to commit themselves in advance of the Government crop report, which appears at 2 this afternoon, but there was enough steady trade buying to carry prices along without the usual amount of fluctuation.

The market opened steady at an advance of 11 to 21 points on a renewal of the buying movement which had been in progress at the close on Saturday. Brokers with Wall Street and Western connections were good buyers early, but the volume of demand tapered off at an advance of about 25 to 38 points, and there were slight reactions during the early afternoon under realizing. On the whole, however, offerings were very well absorbed, and there was another spurt of covering in the late trading, with the market closing at practically the best point of the day.

Rumors that one of the New England mills had been forced to close owing to a short supply of coal were denied. Considerable attention was attracted by Washington advices reporting opposition to price fixing on raw cotton and advancing arguments against such action. On the whole, however, the trade seemed to find no fresh feature of importance in the day's news that could be regarded as a market influence, and a good deal of the trading was attributed to covering of shorts for over the bureau. In some quarters there was talk that the latest restrictions on carlot shipments of corn and oats to the seaboard might increase the available supply of ocean freight room for cotton, but no immediate change was reported in the ocean freight situation. Very little news was received from the South, and there were very few Southern orders around the ring, which may have been partly due to a slow wire service. Exports for the day were 27,535 bales, making 1,791,185 so far this season, against 2,689,160 last year. Southern spots as officially reported were unchanged to 50 points higher.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec	29.55	29.61	29.52	29.64@29.69	29.33
Jan	28.50	28.90	28.50	28.88@28.89	28.52
Feb	....	....	....	28.11@	28.29
March	28.53	28.65	28.30	28.64@28.65	28.22
April	....	....	....	28.45@	28.05
May	28.18	28.42	28.11	28.40@28.42	28.00
June	....	....	....	28.14@	27.78
July	27.88	28.11	27.82	28.07@28.11	27.71
Aug	....	....	....	27.77@	27.41
Oct	26.64	26.85	26.64	26.85@26.90	26.43

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 40 points higher at 30.35c for middling upland. Sales nil.

Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 28.65c; New Orleans, 28.50c; Savannah, 29¾c; Augusta, 28.75c; Memphis, 29.50c; Houston, 28.35c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Monday.	Last W'k.	Last Y'r.
Port receipts	30,160	37,540	42,061
Exports	27,535	46,895	46,434
Exports, season	1,791,185	1,758,805	2,689,160
Port stocks	1,269,100	1,220,431	1,553,330
Interior receipts	32,000	67,484	34,579
Interior shipments	30,000	47,029	26,531
N. Y. arrivals	5,844	8,198	6,174
N. Y. stocks	149,550	130,094	146,789

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet and 10 points lower; good middling, new contracts, 21.45d; middling, 22d. Sales, 3,000 bales; American, 2,000. Imports, 15,000; American, 12,000. Futures opened steady, 1 point lower to 2 points higher. Closed dull, at a net advance of 10 to 11 points. January, 22.44d; February, 22.47d; March, 22.42d; April, 22.39d; May, 22.36d. Manchester yarn: Stocks diminished; cloths quiet and firm.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Cities Fuel and Power Company, a subsidiary of the Cities Service Company, is offering $10,000,000 two-year 7 per cent. secured gold notes at 99 and interest. The notes will be dated Dec. 1, 1917, and will be callable in whole or in part on thirty days' notice at 102½ and interest.

The Stock Exchange firm of Ehrich & Co. has been appointed fiscal agent for the Big Ledge Copper Company.

L. P. McCormack & Co. have opened offices at 7 Pine Street to transact a general investment business in stocks and bonds.

A Chicago Board of Trade membership was sold at $3,500, net to buyer, a decrease of $500 from previous sale.

The Liverpool Cotton Exchange will be closed Dec. 24, 25, 26, and 31, and Jan. 1.

The German American Bank of New York has been admitted to the Federal Reserve system.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

CUBA RAILROAD—

	1917	1916	1915
Oct. gross	$587,899	$504,837	$391,108
Net	89,465	145,899	141,933
Def. aft. chgs.	3,153	*59,740	*99,942
4 mos. gross	2,861,604	2,154,599	1,639,775
Net	671,275	851,398	718,436
Sur. aft. chgs.	300,660	506,255	430,129

*Surplus.

GULF, MOBILE & NORTHERN—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Oct. gross	229,628	164,149	65,479
Net aft. tax	71,545	45,970	25,575
Total income	81,752	60,959	2,793
Sur. aft. chgs.	81,275	60,444	20,834
10 mos. gross	964,595	781,743	202,852
Sur. aft. chgs.	699,486	571,144	128,342

Public Utility.

BRAZILIAN TRACTION, LIGHT & POWER CO., LTD.—Combined earnings, in milreis, of all subsidiaries—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Oct. gross	$8,006,000	$7,262,000	$744,000
Net earnings	3,716,000	3,900,000	*184,000
10 mos. gross	76,456,000	71,413,000	5,023,000
Net earnings	36,884,000	36,893,000	991,000

*Decrease.

These figures include earnings and expenses of telephone enterprise recently acquired; the operating results from which for the 1916 period will be brought into accounts until the end of the year.

Miscellaneous.

CUDAHY PACKING CO. for the fiscal year ended Oct. 27—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gr. sales	$164,811,000	$133,000,998	$116,126,158
Exp., int.	180,380,471	130,949,571	118,458,514
Net ins.	4,430,529	3,11,415	722,642
Div'ds	1,168,901	700,831	114,400
Sur., y'r.	3,266,638	2,310,584	608,242

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Justice	.01
Gr. sales	.03	Mexican	.07
Andes	.07	Occidental	.00
Best & Belcher	.08	Ophir	.02
Bullion	.01	Overman	.04
Caledonia	.04	Potosi	.05
Challenge Con	.04	Seg. Belcher	.01
Chollar	.05	Sierra Nevada	.14
Confidential	.01	Union Con	.07
Con. Virginia	.15	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.02	Mexican dollars	.64½
Jacket	.06		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	1.50	Goldfield Con	.57
Jim Butler	.70	Goldfield Merger	.03
McNamara	.14	Great Bend	.03
Midway	.04	Jumbo Extension	.13
Mispah	.04	Kewanas	.03
Montana Tonopah	.03	Silver Pick	.05
North Star	.04	Speerhead	.06
Rescue	.08	MANHATTAN.	
Tonopah Ext	1.02½	Consolidated	.12
Tonopah Nevada	4.50	Morning Glory	.10
West End	.08	Union Amal	.04
West Tonopah	.09	White Caps	.80
GOLDFIELD.		OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Atlanta	.03	Nevada Hills	.05
Booth	.02	Rochester	.26
Florence	.03	Round Mountain	.20
		United Eastern	2.70

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Amer Oil	18	19	Iron Blossom	60	65
B B G Gas	70	1	Jer Verde	14½	15
Begole	70	1	La Rose	55	65
Bohemia	75	80	Majestic	32	40
Bing Min	9¾	9¾	Mex Met	32	33
Bost Elev	65	70	Moj Tung	27	30
Bost & M	44	45	New Baltic	75	1¼
Butte & L	13	15	New Ut B	75	80
Butte & B	25	30	Nixon	1¾	1¾
Bost & Ar	2	3	New Cornelia	14	14¼
Calaveras	1	1¼	New Dom	1¾	1¾
Crown Res	20	25	Nev Douglas	2	2¼
Con Arizona	1¾	1¾	Nat Z & L	20	22
Cortez	20	25	Onseo	25	35
Chino Cop	30	30	Onseo Saga	20	30
Chief Cons	1¾	1¾	Pio Con M	50	1
Eagle & B	2	2¾	Ray Herc	3¼	3½
Earl-Eagle	19	20	Rilla	2	3
Fortuna	95	97	S W M pf	1	1
Gold Lake	1	5	S W M f p	1	1½
Gila Cop	8 17	17¾	Un V Ext	33	34½
Houghton	80	80	Vic Mining	2¾	3
Hona Oil	90	95	Yuk Gold	1¾	2
Humboldt	60	75			

AMERICAN TOBACCO CO. ASKS $50,000,000 ISSUE

Directors Call Meeting of Stockholders to Pave Way for Sale Because of High Prices.

Directors of the American Tobacco Company yesterday called a meeting of stockholders, to be held in Jersey City on Jan. 7, to pave the way for the sale of $50,000,000 new common stock. A letter to the share owners says that, while no fixed plan has been decided upon for issuing the stock, the management desires to be in position to act if the need arises.

The company has outstanding $40,242,400 common stock, of an authorized issue of $100,000,000. It is purposed that the voting rights of the shares now in the hands of the public be allowed to remain undisturbed through the conversion of $50,000,000 of the shares in the treasury into Class B stock. The new shares are to have equal rights with the old in respect to dividends. The company's greatly increased need of working capital, because of the current high prices of tobacco, is the reason back of the plan.

"Operations during the current year have been successful," said Percival S. Hill, President, in his leter to the share owners. "Up to Dec. 1, 1917, the sales of the company showed an increase of $16,207,689, or over 25 per cent. more than in the corresponding period of 1916, and the sales in 1916 were greater than in any preceding year since the company as at present constituted began its operations. Our profit for 1917 will, we believe, be somewhat larger than last year, or in any preceding year, even after provision for increased taxes.

"This increase in the volume of our business and the great increase in the cost of raw material have made it necessary for us to consider financing. Leaf tobacco is an item of raw material that must be carried eighteen months to three years before it is properly usable in the manufacture of our high-grade standard brands of tobacco and its products. With an increasing volume of business we cannot permit our stocks to diminish, and leaf tobacco has more than trebled in market value in the last five years, and more than doubled in the last two years, so that an adequate stock now involves a constant investment of more than $50,000,000, or about twice the investment of a few years ago."

Mr. Hill pointed out that the company had borrowed $25,000,000 recently for working capital. The proposed issue of stock, he indicated, would work to take care of this indebtedness when it fell due. The company sold a few weeks ago $25,000,000 two-year notes, which were issued in a form of bankers 'acceptances, maturing in ninety days, with several renewals arranged for if desired by the company.

American Tobacco common stock reflected the proposed increase of capital by dropping 21¾ points to 140¼. Shares of the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, and the P. Lorillard Company, both former members of the American Tobacco combination, also dropped violently, the former 17 points and the latter 15 points. These high-priced stocks have been wont to move over a wide range at other periods of market development, but yesterday's slump was the greatest for them in several years.

RULES AGAINST ENRICHT.

Injunction Is Continued, Restraining Inventor of Gasoline Substitute.

Upon the application of the National Motor Power Company, Justice Walter Jaycox, in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, yesterday continued the temporary injunction recently granted by Justice David F. Manning, restraining Louis Enricht, the inventor of Farmingdale, L. I., from disposing of his substitute preparation for gasoline until the trial of the action brought against him by the National Motor Power Company to determine its rights under a contract which it alleges it made with Enricht.

Enricht, through his attorneys, asked that the injunction be vacated, and told Justice Jaycox that while he had no intention of disposing of his secret process either to the German Government or any one else who might be unfriendly to the United States, the immediate manufacture and sale of the substitute, under the contract which had been made, would deprive him of any return.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 10.—Thirty-five new corporations, with an aggregate capital stock of $873,500, were chartered today. They include: T. & H. Trucking Co., Manhattan, $7,500; D. Dabashnick, S. Schacht, M. Ripstein, 559 East 2d St., Brooklyn.

Berwick Garage Co., Manhattan, $25,000; C. Allison, G. Glynn, P. R. Gordon, 149 Broadway.

Puritan Manicure Case Co., Manhattan, $10,000; H. O. Dummer, I. J. Nichols, T. A. Clement, 115 Broadway.

Broadway Brokers' Association, Manhattan, $5,000; L. Lempel, T. A. Crawford, G. Shapiro, 1,129 43d St.

The Fitt-All Waist Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; A. C. Keogh, J. Michael, G. E. Tierney, 101 East 116th St.

Parker Thrift Corp., Manhattan, publishing and bookselling, $100,000; H. St. John, G. I. and S. G. Parker, 222 West 23d St.

William Street Apartments, Rochester, N. Y., realty, $25,000; S. Boren, F. and A. Rosen, Rochester.

I. Shonberg, Inc., Brooklyn, metals, compounds, and alloys, $10,000; T. Mayer, V. and I. Shonberg, 137 Putnam Av., Brooklyn.

Olsen & Magraf, Inc., Brooklyn, metal ceiling, wall boards, and building material, $10,000; C. W. Oschmann, O. C. Magraf, A. C. Olsen, 216 88th St., Brooklyn.

River Const. Corp., Brooklyn, build piers and wharves, 1,000 shares common stock no par value; active capital $5,000; O. E. Hollerman, M. R. Lawrence, T. J. Whalen, 57 West 92d St.

Walkers Restaurant, Inc., Buffalo, $15,000; W. M. Eberhardt, I. D. Johnson, W. T. F. Walker, Buffalo.

Monterey Food Co., Liberty, confectionery and dairy products, $100,000; B. Kildal, E. A. Brown, W. A. McGuire, 102 Broadway.

Whitney Steamship Ship Corp., Manhattan, 5,000 shares common stock, no par value, active capital $100,000; R. E. Miller, B. L. Stafford, L. B. Eppstein, 19 Cedar St.

Windsor Silk Co., Manhattan, $25,000; H. L. Sitomer, J. E. Bates, W. J. Rapp, 131 East 95th St.

Sterling Silk Mills, Manhattan, $10,000; H., J., and N. Baboth, 73 Trinity Place.

Leitner and Kempter, Manhattan, real estate, $10,000; H. J. Phillips, J. Moritz, J. Wiessberger, 220 West 42d St.

785 Hancock Street, Inc., Brooklyn, realty, $7,000; J. J. Setton, G. H. Rhoades, H. S. Sullivan, 819A Greene Av., Brooklyn.

Onward Commercial Corp., furniture, $50,000; O. Napoles, R. F. Sanches, F. Smith, 90 Wall St.

Parsteck and Beskin, Inc., Manhattan, millinery, $15,000; H. D. Gross, P. Beskin, M. Franckman, 1,255 81st St.

Yango Finance Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; J. Albert, G. F. Woolf, M. Levy, 4,250 Broadway.

Graphic Film Corp., Manhattan, $100,000; L. Greenberg, I. and D. H. Gould, 1,157 Longfellow Av.

James M. Mayer Realty Co., Manhattan, $5,000; J. J. Mayer, J. Canals, C. C. Wippman, 51 Chambers St.

CAPITAL INCREASE.

J. A. Kirsch & Co., Manhattan, $100,000 to $200,000.

Alphra Waist Co., Manhattan, $15,000 to $100,000.

George Holding, Manhattan, $5,000 to $26,000.

Larrabee-Deyo Motor Truck Co., Brooklyn, $80,000 to $300,000.

Wood & Van Derwerken Varnish Co., Brooklyn, $50,000 to $75,000.

H. C. Derby & Co., Manhattan, $40,000 to $150,000.

Advance Furniture Co., Jamestown, $40,000 to $50,000.

The Firth Carpet Co., Cornwall, $1,800,000 to $2,000,000.

CAPITAL REDUCTION.

The Dutchess County Lime Co., Dover Plains, $100,000 to $1,000.

REVOCATION AND SURRENDER OF AUTHORITY.

Armour & Co., New Jersey.

CHANGE OF NAME.

G. P. Sherwood & Co., Manhattan, to John J. Deery Co., Inc.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Blue Stone Art Novelty Mfg. Co., Manhattan.

Greenberg Fur Co., Manhattan.

South Buffalo Land Co. of Mt. Kisco, Mt. Kisco.

F. S. Fisher Coal and Supply Corp., White Plains.

Samuel Lebowitz, Manhattan.

F. S. Fisher Transp. Corp., White Plains.

The Buffalo Copper and Brass Rolling Mill, Buffalo.

Holdridge Hopkins Milling Co., Randolph.

Fort Covington Creamery Co., Fort Covington.

Rider Oil Gasifier Co., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Dec. 10.—Charters filed:

Southern Producing and Refining Co., $5,000,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, Clement M. Egner of Wilmington.

North American Beverage Co., $2,000,000; F. D. Buck, M. L. Herty, K. E. Longfield of Wilmington.

Mid-Continent Trust Co., $1,500,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, Clement M. Egner of Wilmington.

Kentucky-Texas Oil Co., $1,000,000; F. D. Buck, M. L. Horty, K. E. Longfield of Wilmington.

Interior Oil & Royalty Corp., $1,000,000; S. E. Chany, Paul Webb, W. L. Herring, E. G. Dawes, W. O. Craig, all of Tulsa, Okla.

L. J. Lewery & Co., iron and steel, $200,000; A. W. Britton, S. B. Howard, George V. Reilly, all of New York.

Folger Montgomery Corp., mercantile business, $100,000; A. W. Britton, S. B. Howard, George V. Reilly, all of New York.

Tennessee Products Co., timber products, $20,000; E. B. Moray, R. M. Williams, New York; Frank H. Leibeser, New Brunswick, N. J.

INCREASE IN CAPITAL.

Coos Bay Lumber Co., Oakland, Cal., from $5,000,000 to $7,000,000.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The visible supply of domestic and Canadian wheat showed an increase of 4,641,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 3,153,000. This brought the total to 35,573,000 bushels, compared with 68,255,000 a year ago. The weather was very cold over the belt, and there have been light snows recently, and it was the general impression that the crop was quite well protected. Argentine advices reported that new wheat is beginning to move and that larger shipments are anticipated, although the scarcity of tonnage is still a factor. Australian wheat continues to arrive on the Pacific coast in considerable volume, and further business is expected.

RYE.—Market steady; No. 2 Western, $1.90, cost and freight, New York.

CORN.

The corn market was very unsettled owing to the embargo against shipments to the East. This applies particularly to the cash position. Cash corn in the West declined about 20 cents a bushel, apparently in expectation of increased arrivals, but the local market was very irregular. Kiln dried No. 3 yellow corn was quoted nominally at $1.69½, cost and freight, 15 days' shipment subject to embargo, while Argentine corn was quoted at $2.25 nominal, free on board cars New York to arrive. At the close December was ¼c lower, while the late months were ½@¾c higher. The widespread snow, with temperatures around zero and below, was looked upon as favorable for curing the new crop, but was against the movement. The visible supply increased 202,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 696,000 last year.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last Close.	Year.
December	1.24	1.23	1.24	1.24¾	90¾
January	1.20¾	1.19¾	1.20¾	1.20¾	92¼
May	1.19	1.18	1.19	1.18¾	91¾

OATS.

The oats market in the West showed renewed strength, closing 1¾c net higher. Shorts were good buyers and sentiment was influenced by the cold weather which was expected to check country shipments. Exporters were apparently out of the market and no business was reported. The visible supply showed a decrease for the week of 1,625,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 1,724,000 last year. The local cash market was again strong on account of the embargo against shipments to the East; standard being quoted at 87c to 87½c; No. 2 white, 87½c; No. 3 white, 87c; No. 4 white, 86c; No. 2 white, 86½c; fancy clipped white, 86c to 90c; ordinary clipped white, 87½c to 88c; all elevators.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last Close.	Year.
December	72¾	70¾	72¾	71	51¾
May	70¼	69¼	70¼	69¼	55¾

PROVISIONS.

The provision list was stronger, with light offers and a fair character of buying prompted by smaller receipts of live hogs than expected, and firmness in the hog position generally. The recent large Government purchases were a stimulating influence, although it was said that the Government is not taking as much product as had been offered. The cold weather was expected to bring about increased country killing and also a larger movement. Receipts of hogs were 37,000; estimated for Tuesday, 22,000. Kansas City received 7,000 and Omaha 8,800 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last Close.	Year.
January	24.65	24.37	24.65	24.35	18.70
May	24.07	24.52	24.65	24.22	18.70
Ribs—					
January	25.10	24.80	25.05	24.72	13.80
May	25.37	25.02	25.25	24.95	14.17
Pork—					
January	47.20	46.80	47.10	46.80	26.15

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was firmer, closing with net gains of 10 to 25 points. Total sales for the day were 5,300 barrels. The situation was looked upon as a little stronger, owing to evidences that refiners were inclined to make purchases against sales of compound, while, at the same time, crude oil in the South was distinctly firm. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	...	...	...	18.25
December	18.50	18.45	18.50@18.55	18.25
January	18.50	18.40	18.46@18.50	18.35
February	...	...	18.43 bid	18.35
March	18.52	18.52	18.60@18.65	18.50
April	...	...	18.75@18.78	18.65
May	...	...	18.90 bid	...

COFFEE.

There was a steadier tone in the coffee market yesterday. The liquidation which had developed toward the end of last week appeared to have pretty well run its course, and prices worked higher on covering, while there also appeared to be a moderate demand from the houses recently credited with buying for English account. The opening was 6 to 8 points higher, and the market closed at a net advance of 6 to 11 points. Spot contracts sold at 7.33 and September at 7.83, closing at the best point of the day.

The local spot market was steady, with a moderate demand reported at 7¾ for Rio 7s and 9¾ for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	...	...	7.03@7.09	7.00
January	...	...	7.15@7.16	7.08
February	...	...	7.25@7.26	7.16
March	7.33	7.33	7.34@7.36	7.23
April	...	...	7.42@7.43	7.32
May	7.47	7.47	7.50@7.51	7.40
June	...	...	7.58@7.59	7.49
July	7.64	7.64	7.66@7.67	7.57
August	...	...	7.75@7.76	7.65
September	7.83	7.80	7.83@7.84	7.72
October	...	...	7.90@7.92	7.80

SUGAR.

There was a readjustment in refined sugar prices, the American reducing its list 20 points, going to 8.15c less 2 per cent. for cash. There is little sugar being distributed, and while there are reported arrivals in the New York and New England territory of Western beets, the quantity has been small and has only afforded temporary relief. Himely has cabled from Havana his estimate of the 1917-18 crop as being 3,620,357 tons, a record crop, the previous crop outturn being 3,023,720 tons. It is believed some moderate business has been done by the committee in Cuban new crop raws, December shipment, at 4.90c cost and freight, some 25,000 bags being involved, 20,000 for New York and 15,000 for New Orleans. Other prices are quoted nominally as follows: Centrifugal, 6.70c; molasses, 5.82c; cost and freight, 5.69c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 6,080 packages. The market is still very lightly supplied with the high grades of fresh creamery, and prices were further advanced, with the tone firm. The secondary grades have moved up a little in sympathy with the best grades. The call is principally for the fine qualities. Storage creamery in quite active demand and ¼@½c higher. No change in renovated. Ladies steady. Packing stock in light supply and rather firm. Creamery, higher than extras, specials, 50 pound, 49¾@50c; extra (92 score), 45¼@49c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 43½@48c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 40@43c; thirds, 38@39c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 91@92c; extras, 50@50½c; firsts, 44½@49c; seconds, 42@44c; creamery, held, higher scoring than extras, 45¼@45½c; extras, 44½@45c; firsts, 43@44c; seconds, 40@41½c; thirds, 38@39c; dairy tubs, finest, 47@48c; firsts, 47¼c; good to prime, 43½@46½c; common to fair, 36@43c; renovated, extras, 41½@42c; firsts, 39½@40½c; lower grades, 35@38c; ladies, current make, 43@44c; state, specials, 43½@43¾c; lower grades, 30@31c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 33c; No. 2, 32c; lower grades, 29@31½c.

EGGS.—Receipts, 64,497 cases. The severe cold weather prevailing throughout producing sections has lessened the chance of any further increase in the supply of fresh gathered eggs in the near future, and has given the market a decidedly upward turn. The moderate receipts yesterday are being picked up promptly of prime to choice quality, and prices show a recovering of about 2c per dozen, storage eggs being higher under the influence of the weather conditions, and the fairly good movement out of the warehouses. Trading is chiefly in fair to average best qualities and prices rule firm. The few exceptionally fine marks are bringing the higher quotation, and some exceptionally fancy lots could not be obtained at these prices. Nearby white eggs show little change, the offerings appear to be sufficient for the small needs of the trade, and very few of them are good enough to exceed a range of 52@56c per dozen. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 58@60c; extra firsts, 56@57c; firsts, 54@55c; seconds, 50@53c; thirds and poorer, 43@48c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 36@37c; firsts, storage and insurance paid, 34@35½c; seconds, storage and insurance paid, 32@33c; lower grades, storage and insurance paid, 30@31c; refrigerator, nearby whites, 58@62c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, Western, henery whites, fine to fancy, 65@68c; ordinary to good, 58@64c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 53@55c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, whites, pullets, 52@55c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 54@60c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, henery browns, 60@66c; gathered brown and mixed colors, [illegible]

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Automatic Transportation
Gulf Florida & Ala. Ry. 5s
Cleveland Painesville & Ash. Ry. 5s
Gray & Davis Com. & Pfd.
Evansville & East. Elec. Ry. 5s
Ind. Columbus & East. Tr. 5s
Sullivan Machinery
HOTCHKIN & CO.
Incorporated
34 Pine St., N. Y. 53 State St., Boston.
Phone 4161 John. Private Phone to Boston.

Unlisted Securities Department
Curtiss Aeroplane Pfd.
N. Y. State Railways Com. & Pfd.
Pettibone-Mulliken Stocks
Pierce, Butler & Pierce 6s & Stock
Premier Motor 6s & Com.
Texas & Pacific Coal
Chas. H. Jones & Co.
Municipal, Railroad and Corporation Bonds
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientmen."

We Can Use	We Offer For Sale
50 Foundation Co.	25 Amer. Lt. & Traction
100 Kelsey Wheel	15 Ford Motor of Can.
10 Magnolia Pet'm 8s	100 Jones Bros. Tea
1000 Michigan United 5s	100 Kelly Spring. Truck
13 Thompson-Starrett Pfd	100 Mich. Lime & Chem. Pfd

Morton Lachenbruch & Co.
Equitable Building. Phone 5354 Rector.

Aetna Explosives Pfd.
Edmunds & Jones
Eastern Steel
Jones Bros. Tea
Penn Seaboard Steel
Santa Cecalia Sugar Com. & Pfd.
DUNHAM & CO.
Investment Securities.
43 Exchange Place, New York
Telephone 4501-2-3 Hanover.

Russian Int'l 5½s
Bought—Sold—Quoted
GEO. REITH & CO
40 WALL ST., N. Y. 'Phone John 3000

DIVIDENDS.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY

Preferred Stock Dividend.

A dividend of ten per cent. has been declared by the Board of Directors, out of the net profits of the Company, on account of the unpaid back dividends accrued upon the Preferred Stock,

END CARNEGIE TRUST SUIT.

Court Apportions Sums Stockholders Shall Pay.

The litigation between Banking Supt. Eugene Lamb Richards and the stockholders of the defunct Carnegie Trust Company to hold the stockholders liable for the trust company's indebtedness in proportion to their holdings of stock came to an end yesterday, when Supreme Court Justice Donnelly signed a judgment determining the sums payable by all the persons against whom suit was brought. The judgment names more than 300 persons and estates, and the sums charged against them aggregate upward of $1,000,000.

The judgment shows that certain stockholders have already paid in full the claims against them or have been permitted to compromise. Among those who have paid were John B. Stanchfield, $10,000. S. H. Kress, at one time a Director, and John Cudahy have compromised claims against them for $74,500 and $17,500 respectively. The total sums thus paid were $146,400. Other stockholders are directed to pay the following sums:

Martin J. Condon, former Director, $31,000; Michael J. Lyman, $123,500; Joseph G. I Robin, $3,500; Bernard F. O'Neil, $50,000; Charles M. Schwab, $1,000; estate of Charles C. Dickinson, founder and at one time President, $45,000; E. F. Hutton & Co., $10,000; Jacob Ruppert, Jr., $10,000; estate of James Talcott, $30,000; estate of Supreme Court Justice Charles W. Dayton, $5,000, and Oasie J. Walsh, $102,500.

Changes Here in War Trade Board.

P. K. Condict, Assistant Director, Bureau of Exports, and special agent in charge of the New York office of the War Trade Board, has resigned in order to take up other Government work. Carl Tucker, who has been connected with the Bureau of Exports for some months, is in acting charge of the local bureau pending the appointment of a permanent agent to succeed Mr. Condict.

PLAN ESCORT FOR HYLAN.

Brooklyn Admirers Will Accompany Mayor to Manhattan on Jan. 1.

Brooklyn admirers of Mayor-elect Hylan are planning to escort him to the City Hall when he takes office. The idea is to show Manhattan and the other boroughs how proud Brooklyn is that another citizen of that borough is to be Mayor of New York.

According to plans now being made, when Judge Hylan goes to the City Hall on Jan. 1 he will be followed there by a procession of automobiles. A division of the parade is to be formed in each of the twenty-three Assembly Districts in Brooklyn. If the plans are carried out, the first division, from the Twentieth District, where Judge Hylan lives, will lead the line. The procession will start from Bushwick and Gates Avenues, near Judge Hylan's home, and as it proceeds toward the Brooklyn Bridge the divisions from the other districts will fall in line. The paraders will alight after reaching Manhattan, and go to the City Hall to extend greetings to the new Mayor.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the Business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	96½	97
2s, coupon, 1930	97¼	97½
4s, registered, 1925	99	100
4s, coupon, 1925	99	100
2s, registered, 1936	85	90
2s, coupon, 1936	85	88
3s, conversion, 1947	84	88
4s, registered, 1925	104½	105½
4s, coupon, 1925	104½	105½
2s, coupon, 'SS, reg	96	97
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	97
2s, Panama, '61, reg	84	88
2s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	88

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Satur-day. Ask.	Bid.
4½s July, 1967	96½	97¼	97⅝
4½s June, 1965	96⅞	97¼	96⅝
4½s Mar., 1960	96⅞	97¼	96⅝
4½s Nov., 1947	96⅞	97¼	96⅝
4½s May, 1957	96⅞	97¼	96⅝
4½s Nov., 1917	97¼	97½	97¼
4½s April, 1916	91	92	91
4½s Mar., 1960-30	91	93	91
4½s Mar., 1964	91	92	91
4½s Mar., 1962	91	92	91
4½s May, 1960	91	92	91
4s May, 1958	88	89	88
4s May, 1959	88	90	88
4s May, 1957	88	90	88
4s Nov., 1955	88	88	88
4s Nov., 1955	86	88	86
4s Nov., 1938	90½	...	90½
4s May, 1919	98½	99¼	98¼

The following are quoted on a cottage basis:

4½s 1918-1933	4.80	4.50	4.65
4½s 1924-1933	4.80	4.50	4.75
4½s 1921-1923	4.80	4.50	4.75
4½s April, 1920	4.80	4.50	4.75
4½s 1918-1919	5.00	...	5.00
3½s 1940-1933	4.80	4.50	4.80
3½s 1930-1929	4.80	4.50	4.80
3½s 1925-1929	4.80	4.50	4.80
3½s 1919-1921	4.80	4.50	4.80
3½s 1940-1933	4.80	4.40	4.80
3½s 1930-1930	4.80	4.40	4.80
3½s 1918-1925	4.80	4.40	4.80

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

After displaying considerable firmness at one time in the early afternoon, the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange lost its edge and reacted in the later dealings. Stocks had evidently been supplied on the earlier improvement. Renewed firmness developed by call money, which touched 6 per cent., exerted an adverse influence in the late afternoon.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
100 Am. Cn	34½	34	34¼
20 Am. Car & F.	65¾	65¾	65¾
1 Am. Linseed	25¼	25¼	25¼
50 Am. Loco	51¾	51¾	51¾
90 Am. Sm. & R.	72½	72½	72½
500 Anaconda	56⅝	55⅝	56⅛
70 B'dwin Loco.	54⅝	5 ⅝	5⅜
10 Balt. & Ohio	48	48	48
2,850 Beth. Steel	73⅝	72¾	74½
70 Brown R. T.	40⅝	40	40⅜
20 Burns Bros.	108	105½	105½
10 Can. Pacific	133⅜	133⅜	133⅜
140 Cent. Leath.	61	62¾	62¾
150 C., M. & St.P.	37⅜	37¾	38¼
10 Chino Copper	42	42	42
200 Cons Food	80	...	...
180 Crucib Steel	83½	82¼	82¾
10 Cuba C. Sug.	28¾	28¼	28¼
240 Erie	15½	15	15
150 Gen. Motors	85½	85¼	85⅜
10 Goodrich Co.	36¼	36¼	36¼
10 Inspn. Copper	41⅝	41	41⅜
40 Int. Mer. Mar.	22¾	21¾	22¼
960 Do pf	93½	92¼	92¾
140 Int. Nickel	20¼	20	20¼
20 Int. Paper	51	51	51
50 Kayhaeott	31⅜	31¼	31⅜
1,000 Lake Steel	79⅝	79¼	79⅝
200 Lehigh Val.	49½	49¼	49¼
20 Mex. Petrol.	75¼	74¼	74½
70 Midvale Steel	47¾	47½	47¾
30 Mo. Pac. pf	23½	23½	23½

OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,235 Cos. com	65¾	65¾	65¾
50 Do 1st pf	65¾	65¾	65¾
124 Con. Coal	80½	80½	80½
3 Fid. & Dep.	119	119	119

Bonds.

$2,000 Balt. C. 4s, 1957	89½	89½	89½
6,000 Balt. T. 5s, R. Div	99	99	99
11,000 Copden 6s, A.	77	76	77
12,000 Do B	78	77½	77½

BOSTON

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
20 Ahmeek	80	80	80
70 Alaska Gold	2¼	2¼	2¼
20 Allouez	50½	50½	50½
40 Anaconda	56⅝	56	56⅜
100 Ariz. Com'l	11	11	11
50 Cal. & Ariz.	63	63	63
2 Cal. & Hecla	425	420	420
8 Centennial	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
94 Copper Range	42	40½	42
105 Davis-Daly	4½	4	4½
485 East Butte	9	8⅝	9
10 Kerr Lake	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
45 Lake	5¾	5¼	5¾
10 La Salle	2	2	2
60 Nev. Con	18	18	18
140 New Arcadian	2	2	2
100 New Riv. pf	66½	66½	66¾

Railroads.

565 Boston Elev	30½	30	30⅜
10 Bos. & Low	78½	78½	78½
7 Bos. & Me	21	21	21
21 Mass. Elec. pf	9	8¼	9

Miscellaneous.

10 Am. Sugar	96⅝	96⅜	96⅝
82 Do pf	107	106½	106¾
313 Am. T. & T.	104¾	103½	103½
22 Am. Woolen	99⅝	99¼	99¼
145 Am. & W. W.	95	95	95
65 Cu. Port. Cem.	9¼	9¼	9¼
160 E. Bost. Ld.	4	4	4
10 Edison	146¾	146¾	146¾
24 Gen. Elec.	124	124	124
20 Mass. Gas	78	77½	78
3 Do pf	64	63¾	64

Bonds.

$1,000 Am. T. & T. 4s	83	83	83
1,000 Liberty 3½s	98.80	98.20	98.20

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
40 Am. Shipb'g	91	90	90
2 Booth F. pf	83½	83½	83½
125 Chi. City & Conn. pf	15	15	15
5 Chi. P. Tool	45	45	45
302 Chi. T. & T.	170	170	170
223 Cudahy Co	111	111	111
500 Anaconda	56⅝	55⅝	56⅛
70 B'dwin Loco.	54⅝	5 ⅝	5⅜
10 Balt. & Ohio	48	48	48
2,850 Beth. Steel	73⅝	72¾	74½
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200 Cons Food	80	...	...
180 Crucib Steel	83½	82¼	82¾
10 Cuba C. Sug.	28¾	28¼	28¼
240 Erie	15½	15	15
150 Gen. Motors	85½	85¼	85⅜
10 Goodrich Co.	36¼	36¼	36¼
10 Inspn. Copper	41⅝	41	41⅜
40 Int. Mer. Mar.	22¾	21¾	22¼
960 Do pf	93½	92¼	92¾
140 Int. Nickel	20¼	20	20¼
20 Int. Paper	51	51	51
50 Kayhaeott	31⅜	31¼	31⅜
1,000 Lake Steel	79⅝	79¼	79⅝
200 Lehigh Val.	49½	49¼	49¼
20 Mex. Petrol.	75¼	74¼	74½
70 Midvale Steel	47¾	47½	47¾
30 Mo. Pac. pf	23½	23½	23½

Bonds.

$2,000 Armour 4½s	83¾	83¼	83¾
1,000 Chi. Tel. 5s	96⅞	96⅝	96⅝
1,000 Com. Edison 1st 5s	...	93¾	93¾
5,000 Peo. Gas 6s	100	100	100

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
5 Am. Gas	87	87	87
45 Buff. & Susq.	61	61	61
127 Ins. of N. A.	24¼	24¼	24¼
45 L. Sup. Corp.	11¾	11¾	11¾
90 Lehigh Nav.	60	59¾	59¾
626 Pennsylvania	45¼	44¾	44½

Bonds.

$2,000 Lib. 3½s	98.48	98.46	98.40
2,000 Penn. gen. 4½s	91¾	91	91

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
145 Cities Service	208	206	207	210
200 Cities Service pf	73¼	72½	72½	73¼

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	14	18
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	70	73
Am. Gas & Electric	88	90
Am. Gas & Elec. pf	40	45
Am. Light & Traction	216	220
Am. Light & Trac. pf	94	96
Am. Power & Light	45	50
Am. Power & Light pf	74	78
Am. Public Utilities	30	35
Am. Pub. Utilities pf	59	63
Am. Water W. & Elec.	4¾	5¼
Am. W. W. & E. partic	9	13
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	58	61
Carolina Power & Light	59	63
Carolina P. & L. pf	90	95
Colorado Power	22	24
Colorado Power pf	95	98
Columbus Electric	78	82
Com. Power Ry. & Lt.	53	57
Com. Power, R. & L. pf	62	66
Conn. Power pf	85	90
Consumers' Power	89	92
Dayton Power & Lt. pf	79	80
Duluth Edison	75	80
Eastern Texas Electric	50	55
Eastern Texas Elec. pf	79	85
El Paso Electric	100	104
El Paso Electric pf	89	93
Electric B. & S. pf	94	96
Electric Properties	50	53
Empire Dist. Elec. pf	84	86
Federal Light & Trac.	9	13
Federal Lt. & Trac. pf	33	38
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	16	18
Galveston-Hous. El. pf	85	90
Gas & Elec. Securities	280	300
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf	93	98
Idaho Power 7% pf	98	100
Int. Mt. Pkg. L. & P. pf	95½	98
Interstate Electric	36	42
Interstate Elec. pf	90	95
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49

Bonds.

Alabama Water 6s, '26	97	98¼	100
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	63	65	69
Appa. Power 5s, 1932	70	75	80
Central P. & L. 1st 6s	94¼	98	100
Centra. Light 5s, 1958	93	98	100
Chichnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	...	93	95
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	70	75	80
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	98	100	100
Conn. Power 5s, 1963	90	94	96
Conn. River Pal. 5s, 1927	95	99	100
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st 5s, 1942	99	98	100
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100¼	101½	102
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	90	92½	94
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	98	100	100
Detroit Ohio 1st 5s, '33	95	100	100
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	85	90	95
El Paso Elec. col. 5s	87½	93	95
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s	98	100	100
Mitland Utils. 5s, '23	93	98	100
Mt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	85	90	95
Nebraska Power 5s, 1932	98	100	100
Nebraska Power 1st 5s	93	98	100
Northern Ohio Elec. 1st 5s, 1930	94	96	98
Ohio Gas 1st 5s, '33	85	90	95
Pac. Gas & Elec. 1st 5s, 1942	94	96	98
Pac. Gas & Elec. 1st 5s, 1940	94	96	98
Pac. Gas & Elec. 1st 5s, 1941	87	87½	88
Pac. Gas & Elec. col. 5s	82	87	90
Pac. Power & Lt. 1st 5s, 1937	90	94	96
Pac. States P. & L. 1941	87	87½	88
Pac. States P. & L. 1942	87	87½	88
Pac. Texas Elec. col. 5s	82	87	90
Ohio Gas 1st 6s, 1939	100¼	102	104
Omaha & C. B. St. Ry. 5s, 1928	93	96	98
Pa. G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '31	95	100	100
Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	90	101	101
Puget Sd. Tr., L. & P. 6s, 1949	96	97	98
Puget Sd. Tr., L. & P. 5s, 1941	87	87½	88
Republic Ry. & Light	90	95	98
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf	52	55	58
Sierra Pac. El. pf	82¼	87¼	90
Southern Cal. Edison	80	81	82
South. Cal. Edison pf	94	97	98
Standard Gas & Elec.	4½	6	8
Stand. Gas & Elec. pf	21	24	28
Tampa Elec. pf	84	90	95
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pow.	3	4	5
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf	10	12	15
Texas Power & L. pf	97	100	103
Tri-City Ry. & Lt.	92	96	98
United Gas Improve	80	89½	90
United Light & Rys.	78	80	82
United Lt. & Rys. pf	58	61	63
Wash. Ry. & El. pf	114	114	116
Wash. Ry. & El. pf	10	15	20
W. P. Ter. & W. P.	50	55	60
West. Penn. P. pf	93	94	96
Western Power	11	13	15
Western Power pf	41	45	50
Wisconsin Edison	35	40	45
Yadkin River P. 7% pf	98	100	100

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
8,000 ‡Aetna Exp	9	8¼	8½
100 ‡Air Red'n	65	65	65
200 Am. T. Co. rec	16	16	16
300 Can. Nat. G. Corp	...	...	...
550 ‡Car L. & P.	2¼	2¼	2¼
175 Carwen St'l	9	8¾	9
176 ‡Cities S. C. (old)	200	206½	200
100 Curtiss Aero	30	30	30
700 Emerson Phon	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,000 ‡Hall Signal	4	3	4
400 ‡Int. Lube C	2¾	2½	2¾
200 Key, T. & R.	13	13	13

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

20 Std. Oil Co., N. Y.	246	245	245

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

3,000 ‡Barn'to.&G.	1¼	1½	1½
2,000 ‡Bos.-Wyo.	20	21	21
1,000 ‡Cosden&Co.	6¾	6¾	6¾
1,600 ‡Crown Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞
7,900 Cumb. P. & R.	1¼	1¼	1¼
300 ‡Elk Basin	6¾	6¾	6¾
100 ‡Federal Oil	22¾	22¾	22¾
200 ‡Glenrock	11¼	11	11¼
1,600 ‡Hanover	5¼	5¼	5¼
100 ‡Houston Oil	23	23	23
600 ‡Int. Petrol.	11¼	11½	11¾
2,400 ‡Lenox Oil (a pros.)	...	...	¼
100 ‡Lost City	¼	¼	¼
300 ‡Merritt Oil	21¼	20¾	21

MINING STOCKS.

3,700 Acme C. H.	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,100 ‡Am. Col. M.	9	8¾	9
2,500 ‡Atlanta	9	8¾	9
10,000 B. L. C. Co.	2¼	2¼	2¼
2,100 ‡Bos. & Mon.	48	46	47
800 ‡Brad. C. M.	1½	1½	1½
100 ‡Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	7	7	7
7,300 Butte Det't	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,700 ‡Caledonia	44	42	44
1,800 ‡Calumet & Jer.	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000 Canada Cop.	1¼	1¼	1¼
8,500 ‡Cashbey	3½	3	3½
1,100 Cerro G. M.	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,000 ‡Coon Rt. M.	4¾	4¾	4¾
700 Con. Ariz. S.	11¼	11	11¼
600 Con. Cop. M.	1¾	1¾	1¾
500 ‡Con.-Home	22	22	22
700 ‡Copper Val.	1¼	1¼	1¼
4,000 ‡Emma Cop.	3	2¾	3
3,975 ‡Gibson Cop.	2¾	2½	2¾
1,500 ‡Globe D. C.	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,500 ‡Gold. Con.	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000 Gold M'n	4	3	4
3,200 ‡Gt. V. Ext. Copper Co.	73	50	73
2,000 ‡Green M. M.	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,100 ‡Hecla Min'g.	44	43	44
10,000 ‡Int. Mines	16	14	16
1,300 ‡Iron Blos'm.	1¼	1¼	1¼
4,500 ‡J. Verde, (a pros.)	¾	¾	¾
2,300 ‡J. Pres. Cop	3¾	3½	3¾

BONDS.

$40,000 ‡Can. Gov. 5s	95	94½	94¾
3,000 Gen. El. rgts.	2¼	2	2
1,000 ‡ Do 6s, 2-yr. ntn., '19	99	99	99

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Ask.
Am.-B. Mfg.	4	6	4	6
Do pf	20	40	20	40
Am. Tin & T.	½	¾	½	¾
Am. Writ. P.	2	3	2	3
B.-A. Tob. reg. coupon	16	17	16	17
Carbon Steel	80	85	80	85
Chalmers Mot.	2	3	2	5
Do pf	30	50	30	50
Consol. Iron	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¾
Char. Iron pf.	5⅝	6¼	5⅝	6¼
Chev. Motor	62	64	63	64
Cities Serv. pf	73	74	73	74
Crump Mfg. Co.	71	74	71	74
Curtiss A. pr.	50	75	50	75
Electric Gun	⅜	½	⅜	½
Emerson Pho.	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
Francs, Perrot	37	40	37	40
Hall Signal pf.	10	20	10	20
Havana Tob.	½	1	½	1
Do pf	5	8	5	8
Holly Sugar	40	45	40	45
Holly S. pf.	98	100	98	100
Hupp. M. Car.	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
Int. Rubber	9	10	9	10
Inter. Motors	12	14	12	14
Int. Mo. 2d pf.	18	23	18	23
I. Tr. Cp. pf.	53	75	53	75
Key. T. & R. pf	...	...	...	...
Kreuger	11¼	13½	11¼	12¾
Kresge pf.	68	72	68	72
Lake T. Boat	95	105	95	105
Lake T. Boat pf.	3¼	3¾	3¼	3¾
L. Val. C. pf.	70	75	70	75
Lukens Steel	35	44	35	44
Do 1st pf.	100	102	100	102
Man. Transit.	⅞	1	⅞	1
Marlin Arms	88	91	86	91
Maxim Mun.	⅜	¾	⅜	¾
N. Y. Trans.	17	19	17	19
N. Y. Ship	31	34	31	34
N. A. & P.	2¾	3	2¾	3
Penn. T. & M.	12	14	12	14
Porc. Fi. Coal	3⅝	3¾	3⅝	3¾
Poole E. & M.	60	80	60	80

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Ask.
St. L., R. M. & P.	30	35	30	35
St. Jo. Lead	15½	16½	15½	16½
Smith (A. O.)	30	...	...	30
Do pf	88	90	88	90
Smith M.	1	1¼	1	1¼
United Motors	15	15½	15	15¾
U. S. L. & H.	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾

OIL STOCKS.

Allen Oil	½	¾	½	¾
Beth. O. & G.	9½	10¼	9½	10½
Cosden Oil pf	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
Elk. G. & G.	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Esmeralda	...	...	...	...
Humble Oil	7	7½	7	7½
O. & R.	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
Friar Oil	...	...	...	...
Mid. Oil pf	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
Okla. Oil pf	12	14	12	14
Pa.-O. G. & E.	12	12¾	12	13¼
Pierce Oil	9	9½	9	9½
Sapulpa Oil	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¾
Savoy Oil	8¼	8½	8¼	8½
Sinclair Guif	15	16	15	16
Stanton Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Tuxpam Oil	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
United Pet.	20	22½	20	22½
Un. West. Oil	½	¾	½	¾
Vac. G. & O.	...	...	5	5¼
Ventura Con.	5	5¼	5	5¼

MINING STOCKS.

Alaska Stand.	9	10	5	10
Big Jim	...	...	½	¾
Booth	3	4	3	4
Butte-Ram. C.	6¾	7¼	6¾	7¼
Cerbat Silver	37	40	37	40
Cresson Gold	4¾	5	4¾	5
Fortuna Con	35	40	35	40
Gila Copper	17¼	17¾	17¼	17¾
Jerome Ver	4	4½	4	4½
Mogul Mining	35	38	35	38
Nevada O. M.	20	21	20	21
Ohio Copper	¾	⅞	¾	⅞

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s	74	78	74

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Ask.
American Cigar	85	90	85	90
Do pf	93	96	93	96
Conley Foil	200	250	200	250
J. S. Young	150	180	120	150
Do pf	100	106	100	106
MacAndrews & F.	180	200	180	200

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.
Astra pf	46	49	46
American Brass	214	219	216
Atlas Powder	145	153	153
Do pf	94	98	97
Bullock & Wilcox	107	111	109
Bush Terminal	395	400	395
Do pf	75	85	75
Canadian Explos	325	335	325
Do pf	104	110	104
Can. Found'n P.	140	150	140
Colt's Arms	60	63	61
Du Pont	237	241	235
Hercules	245	251	245
Do pf	85	90	85
Niles-Bem'n-Pond	112	119	117
Scovill Mfg	445	475	450
Winchester Arms	100	...	100

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.
Do pf	85	90	85
R. R.-Am. Tob.	105	110	105
Do spec.	120	130	120
R. J. Reynolds	375	425	424
Do pf	100	103	100

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‹) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Eli J. Blair, John C. Walt, Edwin Taliaferro, and Don C. Buell, of New York City were admitted to practice.

29—In A. Korbly, receiver of the Fynchon Nat. Bank, applt., v. Springfield Inst. for Savings et al., and 27—Springfield Inst. for Savings et al., applts., v. C. A. Korbly, receiver of Fynchon Nat. Bank.—Decree affirmed, each party to pay its own costs; cause remanded to U. S. Dist. Court of Mass.

39—The U. S., applt., v. Calif. Bridge and Constr. Co., and 40—Calif. Bridge and Constr. Co., applt., v. the U. S.—Decree affirmed.

40?—The People of the State of New York ex rel New York and Queens Gas Co., plaint., v. E. E. McCall et al., Commissioners, constitution in the Public Service Commission of New York for First District.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

81—The Duncan Townsite Co., plaint., v. F. J. Lane, Secr. of the Interior.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

86—J. H. Hull, as Trustee in bankruptcy of the estate of J. J. Palmer, bankrupt, plaint., v. the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

71—L. Burton, plaint., v. the N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River Rd. Co., and 72—C. B. Heeren, plaint., v. the N. Y. Cent. & Hudson R. R. R. Co.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

284—The U. S. Pet. v. I. I. Ness.—Decree reversed; cause remanded.

296—H. C. Jones et al., plain., v. Buffalo Creek Coal and Coke Co.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

18—Seaboard Air Line Rd., plain., v. the State of N. Car.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

58—Ed. Crane, plain

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

DAVID SIEGEL.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against David Siegel, also known as Dave Siegel, doing business as the House of Siegel, clothing, at 520 Willis Av., Bronx, and 18 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn, by these creditors: Adaline Malbaum, $344; Paul Abramson, $120, and D. Alexander, $80. Judge Manton appointed Thomas H. Matters, as receiver. Liabilities are $50,000 and assets $6,000.

FREDERICK T. LEWIS of 424 Fifth Av., residing at Mount Vernon, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $46,916, most of which were contracted at Medford, Ore., and no assets. Among the creditors are the Alliance Trust Co., Portland, $10,000; A. A. Carlton, Ashland, Ore., $7,000; A. D. Lewis, Denver, $4,150; First National Bank of Medford, $4,137; Medford Golf and Country Club, $2,500, and Hotel Medford, $500.

AUGUSTA C. LEWIS, wife of Frederick T. Lewis, also filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $25,944 and no assets. Among her creditors are the Alliance Trust Co., Portland, Ore., $16,000; A. A. Carlton, Ashland, $4,000, and First National Bank of Medford, $4,100.

NATHAN FOX, retail furniture, at 92 Avenue B. The following creditors have filed a petition in bankruptcy against him: Samuel Stein, $200; Mary Cenbor, $200, and the Manhattan Bed Co., $90. Judge Manton has appointed George E. Weller receiver, in $1,000 bond. All of the stock is said to have been removed from the store.

JULIUS FELLER, dealer in cloaks and suits, at 106 Division St. A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by the following creditors: Cohen, Trotz & Katz, $937; Gwertzman & Freyer, $357, and Joseph A. Reitman, $110. Judge Manton has appointed James A. Foley receiver in $4,000 bond.

NOE R. ELBRON, dealer in cigars and cigars at 1,979 Seventh Avenue. A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by the following creditors: Schwab Brothers & Bauer, Inc., $150; Max Schwarz, $.00, and R. Gangeine & Co., $50.

ANNA FITZPATRICK, a dressmaker, trading under the name of Anna, at 115 Lexington Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,000 and assets of one dog, $10, and one old sewing machine, $10.

HAROLD L. WARD, a clerk, of 17 Prospect Street, New Rochelle, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,414 and no assets. The petitioner was formerly an insurance broker in New York City and has a life income of $60 a month from the estate of his father, George W. Ward. Among the largest creditors are Adelle L. Ward, $900; Captain Francis Dale, $540, and Alden D. Bonfils of the United States Aviation School, Princeton, N. J., $100.

JOHN B. GANLY, a bartender, residing at 219 West 138th Street, and formerly a member of the firm of Martin & Ganly, liquors, at 68 Manhattan Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,235 and no assets.

MORRIS KAUFMAN, a manufacturing furrier of 27 East Fourth Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with assets of $12,800, represented by stock, $10,000; machinery, &c., $300, and debts due on open account, $2,500, and liabilities of $33,798, consisting of unsecured claims.

TOBIAS MEISLER, a dealer in retail trimmings, at 114 Ridge Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,882 and assets of $994.

BERK & HARTSTEIN.—Judge Manton has confirmed a composition of Berk & Hartstein, doing business as the Smart Set Dress Company at 32 West Thirty-first Street, with creditors at 20 cents on the dollar, cash.

L. L. PAUL COMPANY.—Judge Manton has confirmed a composition of L. L. Paul Company, dealer in women's wear at 32 West Thirty-fourth Street, with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar, cash.

BERGER SHOE COMPANY.—Judge Manton has confirmed a composition of the Berger Shoe Company, at 287 Broadway and 517 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, with creditors at 20 cents, cash, on the dollar.

JOHN MORRIS.—Judge Manton has confirmed a composition of John Morris, manufacturer of cloaks and suits, at 118 West Twenty-seventh Street, with creditors at 20 cents on the dollar, cash.

M. & L. MILLINERY COMPANY.—Judge Manton has confirmed a composition of Robert Lavine, doing business as the M. & L. Millinery Company, at 398 Broadway, with creditors at 20 cents on the dollar, cash.

HAMILTON IMPORTING COMPANY, INC., furs, fur trimmings, and novelties, at 534 Sixth Avenue, has assigned to George Feinberg.

HARRY SANBERG, a grocer, at 10 West 112th Street, has assigned to James B. Stephens.

JOSEPH BOND, a grocer, at 303 West 117th Street, has assigned to Max Rubinstein.

Bankruptcy Discharges.

Judge Manton in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

George W. Middleton, promoter, 25 Broad Street; liabilities, $37,442.

Leo Albers, cafe and restaurant, 48 West Twenty-second Street; liabilities, $25,900.

Anna Lessem, 945 East 163d Street; liabilities, $40,846.

Dora Kraft, jeweler, 1,804 Madison Avenue.

Rose Greenfield, 308 Second Avenue.

Charles J. Eisenhauer, ice cream manufacturer.

Joseph Spiegel, 191 Stanton Street.

Albert J. Stoeber, 605 West 156th Street.

Samuel Winegrad, insurance broker.

Murray R. King, salesman, 149 West Forty-third Street.

Wentzel A. Bridgeman, clerk, of 572 West 178th Street.

Abraham L. Utitz, cloaks, 18 West Twenty-sixth Street.

Bankier & Rogoff, doing business as the Hygrade Flower and Feather Company, 7 Great Jones Street.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

TAMPA, Fla., Dec. 10.—Kalman Kanner, a dealer in women's wear at Orlando, has filed a voluntary petition in the Federal District Court, following the failure of attempts on the part of the People's National Bank to secure the creditors' consent to an assignment. Liabilities are given at $9,431 and assets at $7,905, the latter including $1,000 real estate held in trust by the People's National Bank as security for $4,100. The New York creditors are N. Levy & Son, S. Steinfeldt & Co., and Abe Keller.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 10.—Edward C. Cuiland, a merchant, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $16,373 and assets of $15,150.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts of $100 and over.)

Americo Vespucci Realty Co.—G. Rebellotta et al.....$623.21
Adelson & Weinberg Dress Co.—F. Young.....114.20
Aiello, Pietro and Maria—D. Caiazzo..522.60
Ain, Wolf—L. Zeichner.....289.25
Benedeto, Michele—J. Raimo.....120.20
Backus, George E.—H. I. Feldman.....200.00
Bolis, Katherine—C. J. Coyle.....104.21
Censalus, John E.—W. C. Rose et al..1,789.72
Cohen, Jacob D.—S. Rubin.....16,127.42

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS MELTZER, trading as MELTZER BROS., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, December 17, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 36 W. 25th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Coats, Suits, Piece Goods, Trimmings, Office Furniture and Fixtures, also the Receiver's right, title, and interest in and to the lease of premises 36 W. 25th St., held by the Bankrupt.

BENNO LEWINSON, Receiver.

SAUL S. MYERS, Attorney for Receiver, 60 Wall St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of S. PARMER CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy sells this day, Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 470 Fourth Ave., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of "Trade Marks," Office Furniture, Desks, Chairs, Railings, Partitions, Safe, Typewriter, etc.

BERTHA REMBAUGH, Receiver.

JOFFE & STRAUSMAN, Attorneys for Receiver, 141 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS KAPLAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 95 Bleecker St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Piece Goods, cut material for knee pants, trimmings, machines, safe, fixtures, etc.

JESSE KNIGHT, Receiver.

ARTHUR LEONARD ROSENBERG, Attorney for Receiver, 160 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ARNOLD A. GREENFIELD, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 529 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of furs, fur machines, safe, fixtures, etc.

SIMON SUTTA, Receiver.

ROSENTHAL & HEERMANCE, Attorneys for Receiver, 2 Rector Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISRAEL TEICH, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, Dec. 17, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 47 East 8th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Scarfs, Muffs, Furs, Fur Machines, Fixtures, etc.

JOHN L. LITTLE, Receiver.

ROSENTHAL & HEERMANCE, Attorneys for Receiver, 2 Rector Street, New York.

Cahn, Ferdinand—American Woolen Co. of N. Y.....26,019.50
Same—William Whitman Co.....16,567.01
Dayton, Marie L.—James McCreery & Co.....117.47
Dougherty, Edward A.—E. Jones.....140.41
Davidson, Harry, and Ernest Adler—People, &c.....300.00
Erdenbecher, Chris H. J.—Travelers Ins. Co.....229.01
Effinger, Gus—State Industrial Com. of State of N. Y.....532.84
Ellis, Edmund L.—Ellingen Realty Co.197.20
Foley, Jeremiah—Central Consumers Wine & Liquor Co.....222.20
Floros, Peter—Crandall Petter Co.....237.80
Fort Masonry Co.—L. Naccarato.....170.60
Fennell, Robert W.—W. L. Berk.....111.50
Grappone Cut Stone Co.—N. Y. Central R. R. Co.....339.22
Goldners Express Co.—J. W. Ustinger.183.02
Goodhart, Annie L.—Alvah W. Hall, Inc.....384.28
Heine, Karl A.—N. Y. Central R. R. Co. et al.....379.10
Hirsh, Oscar A.—Brady Murray Motors Corp.....344.55
Hogan, John, adm.—M. Cammeyers, costs.....100.13
Horkheimer, Clifford B., and Abraham Weltchner—Mutual Finance Co.....213.69
Harrington, John F.—Title Guarantee and Trust Co.....182.80
Kanter, Sol, and Herbert Katsman—C. Hyman.....423.20
K. E. Murphy, Inc.—B. Stewart et al.....300.00
Kenny, Patrick F.—J. E. Newlin.....2,954.07
Kirsch, Joseph—State Industrial Com. of the State of N. Y.....201.90
Leschine, Siegfried—A. H. Morgen.....101.78
Lewis, Arnold A., and Julius G. Lewis—L. Mehlbarger et al.....2,797.18
Louis Meyer and Louis Turiel—People, &c.....1,000.00
Logie, James, and David Carver Isles (James Logie & Co.)—C. L. Deppard.....11,118.66
McNamee Produce Co.—T. Kelly et al.207.10
McLean, Joseph—Jacob Rice & Sons....565.82
Malloy, Wm. M.—Gibson Distilling Co.....1,055.42
Manahan, Joseph A.—C. G. Wingate...175.40
N. Y. City Interborough R. R. Co.—A. Pontecorvo.....300.00
O'Rourke, Nelle T.—M. Goldsmith.100.77
Plunkitt, Ida—Reed & Keller, Inc.....122.83
Price, John—P. Oser.....112.15
Quinn, George E. D. Doherty, costs...107.00
Potter, Horatio S. Marion Potter, Smith N. Decker, and J. Estelle Decker—A. Lyman.....789.80
Richard, Geo.—R. Hirsh.....2,486.18
Reed, Eleaze B.—T. C. Hollander et al.145.10
Rovira, Elena, or Elena Pacheco—Marist Bros.....900.61
Rubin, Sigmund—R. S. Clark.....429.90
Reidenrade, Leon, of Rapoli—A. Drowisky.....414.70
Signor, Frederick B.—A. A. Auto Serv. Co.....627.70
Savage, Julius L.—G. Solms.....337.36
Solomon, Theophile M.—E. Remus.....268.80
Silverstein, Aaron—A. Bitensky.....171.26
Seligsohn, Jacob—National Thread Co.208.02
Scout Cleaners' Laundry Association, Inc.—C. De L. Ferreira.....330.41
Sommerman, Joseph, adm.—J. Sca.. 421.50
Toscani, John A.—American Encaustic Tiling Co.....243.39
Taylor, Dorothy—M. Maidoff.....118.82
Toplitz, Bert L.—M. Rosenthal et al...109.95
Trivis, Walter W., and D. F. Osch—mann's Sons.....2,094.
Young, Felix—Adelson & Weinberg Dress Co.....114.20
Zweig, Joseph—Dugasch & Co.....156.01

In Bronx County.

Brager, Adolph—Freydberg Bros.....$65.95
Casali, Luigi—H. Lott.....419.72
DeBobula, Titus—R. Elkan.....186.84
Gold, Max—W. H. Schmohl.....1,108.40
Greenberg Const. Co.—Rich Const. Co...58.85
Harlan, David—A. C. Blechner Co.....87.82
Hand, Henry—Browning, King & Co....84.55
Luongo, Raffale, and Joshua Bernstein—L. E. Bell Co.....237.80
Leary, Cornelius, as ex.—W. J. Riker et al.....2,188.66
Tremont Taxicab Co.—A. Bunner.....1,000.00
White Bros.—A. Moskowitz.....381.72

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date when judgment was satisfied:

In New York County.

Scholl, Merrill—Chas. L. Willard Co., Inc., Nov. 21, 1917.....$162.69
Watt, Annie S.—Charles & Co., April 12, 1916.....1,462.91
Morrison Woolen Co., Inc.—M. W. G. Hawks, Dec. 3, 1917.....3,061.94
Bernstein, Samuel—Charles Werner Inc., Oct. 17, 1917.....2,572.07
De Fonse, C. Herbert—C. A. Baldwin, Nov. 10, 1916.....1,030.90
Reed, Frederick A.—E. M. Fuller, March 30, 1911.....114.00
Rush, Chas., and Florence C. Carpenter—C. Carpenter, Nov. 24, 1917.....126.55
H. C. F. Koch & Co.—C. Todd, Oct. 17, 1917.....110.40
Powerre, Hannah F.—L. Camiss, Nov. 30, 1917.....200.00
Nicolay, Wm. F.—United Distillers Co., April 13, 1914.....134.61
MacArthur, John R.—C. H. Strong, Nov. 8, 1917.....1,255.12

In Bronx County.

Elkan, Rudolph, and Lewis Dobel—A. Mason, June 19, 1917.....$37.40
Kehoe, Charles F.—Hayden Co., May 9, 1916, reversed Nov. 21, 1917.....5,128.70
Smith, Celia D.—J. J. McGrath, Nov. 21, 1917.....27.56

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

FORSYTH ST, 20 and 22; Arthur A. Alexander et al. against Congregation Kol Israel Anschi Poland et al., foreclosure of five mortgages; attorneys, Dean, Tracy & McMahon.

20TH ST, 148 and 150 West; Hyman Weithorn against Henry White et al., action to foreclose mechanics' lien; attorney, S. B. Polikoff.

SAME PROPERTY; N. Coleman, Inc., against Henry White et al., action to foreclose mechanics' lien; attorney, S. B. Polikoff.

75TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Arnold Thayer et al. against John W. Whitten, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. W. Ellsinger.

106TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 4th Av, 25x100.11; Harriet H. Hartnett against Jacob De Jong, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Brewster & Farries.

119TH ST, 240 East; Maria L. Moore et al. against Wenare Holding Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. M. Powell.

Bronx.

BARTHOLDI AV, n e corner of White Plains Road, 50x96.6; Clementine B. Dunbar against Gabriele J. Biondi et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Clocke, Koch & Reidy.

CRESTON AV, 2,336; Augusta Loderhose against James M. O'Connell et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, R. E. Bergman.

MORRIS AV, w s, 175 ft s of 155th St., 25x 70; also 183d St, n s, 300 ft w of Morris Av, 40x100.6; also Kirkside Av, w s, 401.3 ft n of Wellesley St, 50.1x111.2; also lot No. 13, block 20, map of A. & B., North New York; also Morris Av, e s, 50 ft s of 154th St, 25x26.3; also Bennett St, s s, at intersection of lot No. 86, 22x106.5; also 151st St, n s, 225 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x116.1; Patrick J. McLarney against Mary Bogle et al., partition suit; attorney, J. H. Fargis, jr.

TOPPING AV, 1,825; also Morris Av, w s, 150 ft s of 183d St, 30x103.4; Catherine V. Boyle against Anna Hansen et al., partition suit; attorney, M. J. Sullivan.

158TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Elton Av, 50x 100; Augusta A. Wurm against Minnie Zumbuehl et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. P. Orrell, jr.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

SOUTH ST, 181; Abram Schlesinger against Nicola and Francesco Colabello, owners; Joseph Martine, contractor.....$675

28TH ST, 127 and 129 West; Berger Mfg. Co. against Hyde Real Estate Corp., owner; Warde Piano Co., lessee and contractor.4300

25TH ST, 342 East; Sterling Ceiling and Lathing Co. against Peter J. McMahon and Annie McMahon, owner; Frank Slipe, contractor.....383

42D ST, 229 and 231 West; Jeromel Realty and Construction Co., Inc., against Mary L. Cassidy, owner; Selwyn Realty Corp., contractor.....$8,181.75

43D ST, 240 to 248 West; Jeromel Realty and Construction Co., Inc., against Selwyn Realty Corp., owner and contractor.....$73,529.02

55TH ST, 105 West; S. Gordon Painting Co., Inc., against 105 West 55th St, Inc., owner and contractor.....$3,222.40

Bronx.

SHERIDAN AV, n e corner of 165th St, 100x100; Philip Stein against Charles T. Streeter Const. Co. and William F. Kenny, Mary E. Kenny, Frederick M. Gelbrough, and Mary Gelbrough, owners; Charles T. Streeter Const. Co. and Charles T. Streeter.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car.—Fair and cold Tues. and Wed.

Ga.—Fair and warmer Tues. and Wed.

Fla. and Ala.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Miss.—Fair and warmer Tues.; rain Wed.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair and cold Tues.; cloudy and warmer Wed.

Ind.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Mich.—Fair and cold Tues. and Wed.

La.—Rain and warmer Tues. and Wed.

Ark.—Cloudy and warmer Tues.; rain Wed.

Okla.—Cloudy and warmer Tues.; fair and colder Wed.

Texas—Rain Tues., cloudy and colder Wed.

Ill., Mo., Wis., and Minn.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Ia.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.

N. Dak.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

S. Dak., Neb., and Kan.—Fair Tues.; unsettled Wed.

LAND PROBLEM.

Senator Warren G. Harding contributes an article on helping the farm movement by providing farms for returning soldiers to The Annalist this week. On all news stands, 10 cents—$4 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Typical Monday quiet prevailed in the realty market yesterday, although a fair amount of business was reported in Bronx and Brooklyn affecting investment properties.

Gates W. McGarrah, who owns and occupies the dwelling at 108 East Fifty-seventh Street, is reported to have purchased from Warren E. Dennis the four-story house adjoining at 110, on a lot 19.11 by 100.5, about 150 feet east of Park Avenue. Neither of the principals could be reached yesterday for details of the transaction.

Resale on East Side.

Joseph A. Kirk sold to John Villos the three-story building at 57 Madison Street on a lot 22.2 by 31.6 by irregular, near Oliver Street. The property was taken over by the seller at the partition sale of the Kirk estate holdings, conducted by Joseph P. Day on Oct. 18.

Bronx Sales.

John L. Fox sold to the East Side Iron Works 1,364 Washington Avenue, a five-story new law tenement on a plot 65 by 110. The property was held at $62,000.

Shaw & Co. sold for the Payne estate 463 East 134th Street, a two-and-one-half-story brick dwelling, on a lot 16.5 by 70, to a client of James H. Stryker.

The Benenson Realty Company purchased from John Clark the five-story new-law tenement occupying a plot 50 by 100, on the south side of Fairmount Place, 150 feet west of the Southern Boulevard. The property was held at $65,000, and in addition to a cash consideration the buyer gave a vacant plot 72 by 94 on the northeast corner of Heath Avenue and Albany Crescent, close to the 231st Street Broadway subway station. H. H. Cohen negotiated the sale.

William S. Sussman, Inc., sold for the D. H. Jackson Company the apartment house, on a plot 168 by 100, at 971 to 985 Home Street, northeast corner of Hoe Avenue, to John F. Mencher for investment.

The five-story tenement 4,431 Third Avenue, occupying a plot 50 by 128, near 151st Street, has been sold by Sanford S. Bettman to Jacob Ecker, who reconveyed it immediately to the recently organized Panama Holding Corporation, represented by Edward H. Napolis.

Brooklyn.

H. A. Schlesing sold for P. Mullet the four-family frame house 12 St. Nicholas Avenue to Annie McCosker for investment.

Frank A. Seaver & Co. sold the four-story brick flat 170 Fifty-fifth Street for Henry Ray to an investor.

Meyer Levenson sold for Rubin Stone the three-story tenement at 261 Sheffield Avenue, on lot 25 by 100. The same broker also sold for the Bond and Mortgage Company the four-story building at 1,315 St. John's Place, on a plot 20.8 by 120.

Queens Borough Sales.

G. E. Buechner, as referee, sold to John W. P. Paris & Son, Inc., a plot 100 by 200 on the northeast corner of Polk Avenue and Poe Place, Woodside. A five-story apartment house will be erected on the plot.

P. J. Walther sold to the Rosebern Building Company a plot 100 by 100 feet on the northeast corner of Broadway and Myrtle Avenue, Jamaica.

J. Bittner sold to J. C. Bradford the property 40 by 100 feet on the southwest side of Dakota Street, 364 feet southeast of Washington Avenue, Neponsit Beach.

Long Island.

The Charles L. Lawrence Corporation has sold plot 5 at O' Co' Nee, comprising about four acres, 340 by 450 feet, on Garner Lane, to Iola M. Ransom. The contract calls for the erection of a residence, with a stable and garage, and the laying out of grounds.

The reported price was $50,000. Terry & Brewster negotiated the sale.

Sale of $85,000 Ossining Estate.

A. A. Ainsworth has purchased for a country home the estate of the late John V. Cockcroft at Ossining, N. Y., comprising about sixty-five acres, extending from Pleasantville Road to Croton River and adjoining the estates of V. Everit Macy, W. W. Fuller, and L. Erstein.

On the property, which has been held at $85,000, is a dwelling containing twenty-four rooms and five bathrooms; also a five-car garage, a gardener's cottage, and other outbuildings. Nichols & Hobbie were the brokers in the transaction.

Westchester County.

Fish & Marvin sold for the Zeeland Realty Company to John Carstensen, Vice President of the New York Central Railroad, a property comprising over two acres of land, residence, and outbuildings and adjoining the Carstensen estate at Scarsdale.

To Rebuilt Burned Plant.

The big plant of the Washburn Wire Company on the east side between 117th and 118th Streets, which was practically destroyed by fire several weeks ago, is to be rebuilt, at a cost of about $350,000.

Plans were filed yesterday by P. J. Walther, architect, for the reconstruction of the five- and nine-story factory buildings formerly used in the manufacture of munitions.

A Recent Buyer.

Louis Steels is the buyer of the five-story tenement 327 West Thirty-eighth Street, sold last week by A. Arthur Fischer for the heirs of Sarah Schmittberger. The buyer holds title to the adjoining parcels, 323 and 325, and now controls a plot 79 by 98.9 feet.

Realty Notes.

The Brooklyn Board of Real Estate Brokers will meet this afternoon in the board room, 189 Montague Street, when a special committee recently appointed to consider new schedule of rates for sales will make its report.

The Supreme Court has sustained an order of the Public Service Commission of the City of New York directing the New York and Queens Gas Company to extend its mains in Queens County to Douglaston and Douglas Manor.

Plans have been filed with the Manhattan Bureau of Buildings for reconstructing the four-story private dwelling at 96 Park Avenue into a clubhouse for the Beta Theta Pi Fraternity.

The estate of Alfred G. Vanderbilt is the owner of record. L. L. Stockton and H. C. Pelton, the architects, have estimated that it will cost $5,000 to make the change.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

7th Av, 2,221, e s, block front from 131st to 132d St, 199.10x125, two and three story store and hall, and three-story theatre; Union Estates Co. against Loretta Corpn et al.; Elsman, Lu. C. & L., attorneys; due, $25,083.15; taxes, &c., $5,345.10; adjourned to Dec. 17.

143d St, 311 West, n s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11, five-story tenement; German Savings Bank against Marie Kahrs et al.; Meyer Auerbach, attorney; A. N. Glogerich, referee; due, $15,815.20; taxes, &c., $442.40; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

Marble Hill Av, 44-6, e s, 427.2 ft n of 225th, 25x100, one-story frame building; M. G. Waters against Conrad Milliken et al.; Bleecker & Bleecker, attorneys; 3 months from Dec. 1, 1917; taxes, &c., $1,214.02; adjourned to Dec. 11.

By Joseph P. Day.

18th St, 225-7 West, n s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 50x92, two five-story tenements; Rogers Place, 3, Monroe St, n s, 26.6 ft e of Jefferson, 26x120, six-story tenement and stores; Jacob Wener against Louis Jermulowsky et al.; Silberberg & D., attorneys; due, $14,285.61; taxes, &c., $232.50; adjourned sine die.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Sherman Av, 1,091-3, n w corner 168th St, 100x100, two and three story dwellings; City of New York against Mutual Bank of N. Y. City et al.; Lamar Hardy, attorney; D. V. Sullivan, referee; due, $19,783.07; taxes, &c., $3,012.94; to the plaintiff for $1,500.

By Samuel Marx.

Grand Av, 2,469, w s, about 90 ft s of 182d St, 40.8x100, two-story frame dwelling; Jeremiah Hodnet against Alfred J. Regan et al.; S. A. Singerman, attorney; Abner Greenberg, referee; due, $8,638.75; taxes, &c., $176.80; withdrawn.

By Charles A. Berrian.

226th St, East, n s, 125 ft w of Paulding Av, 50x109.6; F. E. Westphal et al. against Raffael Luongo et al.; Jerome Fisher, attorney; due, $11,315.45; taxes, &c., $180.10; to the plaintiff for $200.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT

180th St, n s, 100 ft w of Washington Av, one-story brick garage, 22x75; Louis Fiorgin, 568 West 180th St, owner; David Sider, 2,329 Morris Av., architect; cost, $2,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

118th St, 538 to 548 East and 1170th St, 641 to 559 East, to a five and nine-story factory; Washburn Wire Co., owner; P. J. Walther, 147 East 125th St., architect; cost, $350,000.

Park Av, 96, to a four-story and basement clubhouse; estate of A. G. Vanderbilt, owner; L. L. Stockton & H. C. Pelton, 35 West 39th St., architects; cost $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, DEC. 10.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 32, e s, 94.6 ft s of 3d St, 22x 70; Israel Reicher to Abraham Weinsier, 1,468 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, ½ part, subject to ½ interest $14,000, Dec. 6.....$400

BROAD ST, 117, e s, 62.5 ft s of Front St, 22.6x76; Julian F. Strzelecki to Agnes Pokurski, 101 South 2d St., Brooklyn, 2 years; attorney, Francis X. Wagster.....$10

BROADWAY, 850, e s, 116.3 ft s of Bond st, 29x130 to w s of Crosby St, 100 Henry W. Berg to Albert A. Berg, 10 East 71st St, 5 years; attorney, Jacob Landy, 30 Church St.....$50,000

MADISON ST, 57, n s, 44 ft e of Oliver St, runs n 22x e 3.6in 5xn e 1xn 3.2xe 15.5xe 3.6 to St, xw 22.9 to beginning; P. M., Dec. 8; John Villos to Joseph A. Kirk, Ronkonkoma, L. I., due and interest as per bond; attorney, Edmund Bittner.....$71, Bond.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 1,470, n e corner of 184th St, 60x100, Dec. 11; Frederick Vagts to Nathan J. Packard, 511 West End Av, and another, installments $450 mo., 6 p. c.; Packard & Co., 1 Wall St.....$1,800

7TH AV, 135-157, s e corner 131st St, 42x90; Richard J. Lewis to Edith R. Lee, 32 West 51st St, due and int. as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$10,000

11TH ST, s w s, 300 ft n w of 6th Av, 25x 129.1, Nov. 14; Gertrude M. Nelms to Edgar T. Kingsley, 261 West 23d St, due Nov. 1, 1922; address 1 Madison Av.....$16,500

39TH ST, 216-220 West, s s, 578 ft w of 9th Av, 60.6x98.9, Dec. 7; Ideal Investing, Inc., to Oceanic Investing Co., 49 Wall St, due and int. as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way.$125,000

51ST ST, 14 West, s s, 272 ft w of 5th Av, 22x100.5, Dec. 8; Richard R. Peckover to Lapin Cottage Co., 52 Vanderbilt Av, installments, 6 p. c., prior mtg $4,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co.....160

Broadway.....$9,873

83D ST, 17 East, n s, 250 ft e of 1st Av, 25 x102, Dec. 10; Emil Wettengel to Julia Alcelek, 61 East 86th St, due Jan. 1, 1923; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co.....160

Broadway.....$14,000

83D ST, 19 West, s s, 248.4 ft w of Central Park West, 19.7x100.8, Dec. 10; William Beck to Trustees of the Northern Dispensary, 165 Waverly Place, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lemuel B. Bryce, 27 Cedar St.....$5,000

95TH ST, 70 West, s s, 80 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.8, Oct. 9; Mary E. Merritt to John P. Peet, 500 West 113th St, due Sept. 1, 1919; 6 p. c. prior mtg $15,000; address, 362 West 22d St.....$3,000

97TH ST, 105-109 East, n s, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 100.8x60x irregular, Oct. 1; Thomas Gilmartin to Kate Edson, at Lake Hill, Ulster County, N. Y., due and int. as per bond; attorney, Curtis, M. P. & C.....$8,500

117TH ST, 238-38 East, s s, 185 ft w of 2d Av, runs s 25 xe 25 xw 50 xn 25 xe 25 xn to st 25 to beginning, with all title to any strip or gore in 117th St; John Giannattasio to Carmine Emannele, 1,979 East 119th St, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Menken Bros.....$6,000

Bronx.

3D AV, 4,431, w s, 50x127.11; Jacob Ecker to Sanford S. Bettman, 2,013 Creston Av, Dec. 8, installments 6 p. c.; attorney, S. S. Bettman.....$8,000

183TH ST, 456 East, 25x100; Theresa Askey to Barbara Helmsky, 529 East 87th St, prior mtg $15,000, Dec. 6, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Peter Klein, 258 East 72d St.....$400

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

CATHARINE ST, 85, all; Hy H. Pottebaum and another, trustees, to 85 Catharine Street Corporation, 4184 East 9th St, 5 months from Dec. 1, 1917; attorney, Hy Wendt, 90 Nassau St. (for term).....$400

HENRY ST, 35, all; Hy H. Pottebaum and another, trustees, to 35 Henry Street Corporation, 4184 East 9th St, 5 months from Dec. 1, 1917; attorney, Hy Wendt, 90 Nassau St. (for term).....$1,000

MADISON AV, 2,131, all; Daniel H. Holloway to Anna A. Fisher, 2,131 5th Av, 2 5-12 years from Nov. 1, 1917, with renewal for similar term.....$4,650

PIER 28, (new), East River, with bulkhead between Piers 27 and 28; City of New York to New England Steamship Co., Pier 14, North River, extended lease 10 years from Nov. 1, 1917; attorney, Corporation Counsel, City of New York.....$46,900

ROOSEVELT ST, 95, all; Hy H. Pottebaum and another, trustees, to 95 Roosevelt Street Corporation, 4184 East 9th St; attorney, Hy Wendt, 90 Nassau St. (for term)..$1,000

SOUTH ½ bulkhead between Piers 28 and 29, East River, 50x ; City of New York to New England Steamship Co., Pier 14, North River, extended lease 10 years from Nov. 1, 1917; attorney, Corporation Counsel, City of New York.....$7,700

Bronx.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 991-993, store, &c.; William J. Williamson and another to Regal Shoe Co., 293 Bummer St, Boston, Mass., 10 1-12 years from April 1, 1917; attorney, Curtis, M. P. & C., 30 Broad St.....$2,400 to $3,600

3 AV, 2,229, store, &c.; George W. Fennell et al. to Regal Shoe Co., 293 St. John's St, Portland, Me., 10 years from March 1, 1915; attorney, Curtis, M. P. & C., 30 Broad St.....$4,500 and $5,000

BUILDING MATERIAL.

REINFORCED PLASTERING

A firmer bond is made with "PENCO" Metal Lath, due to its slanting strand, that imbeds into the plaster. "PENCO" Metal Lath insures reinforced plastering—more than a mere background.

Penco METAL LATH

makes permanent construction. The plaster holds tight, entirely surrounding the metal. Ask for "PENCO" always. All gauges, prompt deliveries. Wire or 'phone for prices, etc.

PENN METAL COMPANY
561 West 36th St., New York

Manufacturers of the famous "PENCO" Metal Corner Bead, Metal Stud, Metal Ceiling, and all forms of stamped steel, light or heavy, acetylene or spot welded. Sole distributors of HAMPTON METAL.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WANTED
$15,000.00
4% Liberty Bonds
yielding $600 yearly
for
high-class property
yielding $3,000 yearly
Address R. W., 230 Times Downtown.

MUST SELL THIS WEEK.
Three family, frame dwelling, plot 25 ft. front, Washington Heights, near Broadway; taken in exchange. Asking $9,500 (lot worth more); easy terms. Offer wanted.
BYRNE & BAUMANN,
30 EAST 42nd ST.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A.—On Gowanus Canal.
340-FOOT DOCK; 238 FRONTAGE ON CARROLL STREET; TO CLOSE ESTATE WILL SELL AT BARGAIN OR MAKE LONG TERM LEASE; MIGHT TAKE SMALLER PROPERTY PART PAYMENT.
Full commission paid brokers.
J. W. DOOLITTLE,
Woolworth Bldg. Phone 7294 Barclay

Pretty Brick Houses
$35—For Rent—$35
Seven rooms. Beautifully decorated, all ready to occupy. New Subway. Brooklyn. B. Silsby, 217 B'way, N. Y. Barclay 4598.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forest Hills Gard

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Brooklyn.

Wanted—Furnished apartment or duplex house, six rooms and bath, two or three months, from Jan. 1. Kemble, 108 Franklin St., N. York City. Phone Franklin 6220.

Unfurnished.

Lease or sublease, 6-room apartment between 137th and 138th st West; new house preferred. Theresa Hotel, Room 1012.

FOUR MODERN ROOMS, for newlywed; rental moderate. N 56 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

80TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service, $8 weekly up; including elegant meals, $15 weekly; front room, with running water, $15 weekly; with bath, $19 weekly; women only; beautiful atmosphere.

81ST, 114 EAST.—Newly furnished, private bath, electricity, apartments.

87TH, 125 EAST, (Mur ay Hill 901.)—Unfurnished, $45; running water; four southern windows, kitchenette privileges; will furnish; smaller room, $20.

43D, 16 EAST.—Cheerful room, suitable for one or two; abundant heat, hot and cold water; bath adjacent; references.

53D, 50 EAST.—2 medium connecting rooms, electricity, heat, suitable 2 gentlemen; references.

65TH, 77 EAST.—Large rooms, private bath; well kept; electricity; refined neighborhood; reasonable.

56TH, 38 EAST.—Two large rooms; connecting bath, private floor; single; French family.

57TH, 28 EAST—Unusually large room, tiled private bath; southern exposure; good service.

63D, 31 EAST.—Desirable neighborhood; private house; comfortable hall room; $3.50 weekly; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 850.—English woman has cheerful, sunny room, suitable for two; convenienced.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive room with bath or running water; musical studios rented by day or hour.

West Side.

9TH, 11 WEST.—Unusually attractive 1-3 room suites, private bath; steam; electricity; references.

58 1st ST., 24 WEST, (5 East.)—Handsomely furnished double and single rooms, private baths, electricity, telephone; $4, $6, $12; select location.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, sunny room; electricity; high class house; bachelors; references.

48TH, 32 WEST.—Large room, with bath; other rooms; quiet home; every convenience.

56TH ST., 14 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also small room, gentleman; permanent; references.

51ST, 245 WEST.—Light, airy room, elevator apartment; phone, electricity, steam heat.

54TH, 53 WEST.—Large room, running water; also two rooms and bath; electricity, telephone; references.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; electric light; steam heat; reasonable.

56TH, Between 5th and 6th Avs.—Nice room for lady with small French family; $25. 1348 Plaza.

65TH, 105 WEST.—Sunny single double rooms; private entrance. One night. Call evenings.

67TH ST., 20 WEST.—Large and small rooms, newly furnished, decorated; private baths, electricity.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; all improvements; must see to appreciate; references.

79TH, 200 WEST.—Artistically furnished front rooms; kitchen privileges; meals; elevator apartment. Hutchinson.

71ST, 10 WEST.—Two magnificently furnished rooms, private bath, open fireplace, electricity, telephone; also large single room, bath; exceptional residence; breakfast.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double room; private bath; steam, electricity; other rooms.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Attractive parlor floor; two, three bachelors; private bath; refined surroundings.

71ST, 251 WEST.—Two large, sunny rooms, beautifully appointed; private bath; reference.

72D, 261 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room, private bath; southern exposure.

72D, 336 WEST.—Handsomely furnished parlor bedroom, facing Hudson and Drive; electricity; references.

75TH, 77 EAST.—Large rooms, private bath; well kept; electricity; refined neighborhood; reasonable.

56TH, 38 EAST.—Two large rooms; connecting bath, private floor; single; French family.

57TH, 28 EAST—Unusually large room, tiled private bath; southern exposure; good service.

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48TH, 32 WEST.—Large room, with bath; other rooms; quiet home; every convenience.

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51ST, 245 WEST.—Light, airy room, elevator apartment; phone, electricity, steam heat.

54TH, 53 WEST.—Large room, running water; also two rooms and bath; electricity, telephone; references.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; electric light; steam heat; reasonable.

56TH, Between 5th and 6th Avs.—Nice room for lady with small French family; $25. 1348 Plaza.

65TH, 105 WEST.—Sunny single double rooms; private entrance. One night. Call evenings.

67TH ST., 20 WEST.—Large and small rooms, newly furnished, decorated; private baths, electricity.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; all improvements; must see to appreciate; references.

79TH, 200 WEST.—Artistically furnished front rooms; kitchen privileges; meals; elevator apartment. Hutchinson.

71ST, 10 WEST.—Two magnificently furnished rooms, private bath, open fireplace, electricity, telephone; also large single room, bath; exceptional residence; breakfast.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double room; private bath; steam, electricity; other rooms.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Attractive parlor floor; two, three bachelors; private bath; refined surroundings.

71ST, 251 WEST.—Two large, sunny rooms, beautifully appointed; private bath; reference.

72D, 261 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room, private bath; southern exposure.

72D, 336 WEST.—Handsomely furnished parlor bedroom, facing Hudson and Drive; electricity; references.

75TH, 77 EAST.—Large rooms, private bath; well kept; electricity; refined neighborhood; reasonable.

76TH, 242 WEST.—ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ROOM, WITH BATH; SOUTHERN EXPOSURE; JAP SERVICE; SUITABLE ONE OR TWO MEN.

75TH ST., West End Av., (northeast corner.)—Suite with bath; large sunny rooms, with or without baths; reasonable; 1 suite, suitable for doctor or artist.

79TH, 3 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; rooms, private bath, electricity, telephone, $8-$12.

76TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny room, private bath; also medium-sized; parlor for guests' use.

76TH, 54 WEST. — Large rooms, private baths; front parlor, connecting bedroom; single rooms.

79TH, 134 WEST.—Large, sunny room, dressing room; small room; select house; reasonable.

75TH, 126 WEST.—Large and small rooms; room with kitchenette, electricity, $3.5 Columbus.

76TH, 54 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths; twin beds; front corner; single rooms.

75TH, 143 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms, all conveniences.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large room, with bath; piano, electricity; all conveniences.

76TH ST., 244 WEST. — Large, splendidly furnished rooms; electricity, running water; suitable couple or two gentlemen.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath, hot water.

77TH ST., 313 WEST.—Front and back parlor to let; one flight; beautifully furnished; piano; also large front, sunny room; southern exposure; private bath; references.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Private house; two large rooms, connecting; bath; single, en suite.

78TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, adjoining bath; all conveniences; well heated.

79TH, 117 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated rooms; gentlemen, couples; $6, $7; adjoining bath.

78TH, 208 WEST.—Large, attractive room, dressing room attached; electricity, telephone; near subway.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Large, warm, sunny rooms, first and second floor.

69TH, 123 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms, private bath steam heat, electricity; $8 and $12.

81ST, 133 WEST.—Large room; private bath; well heated; near "L."

82D, 33 WEST.—Beautiful, newly furnished, large, small front room, second floor.

82D, 54 WEST.—Second floor front, bath; kitchenette; other rooms; best references.

82D, 65 WEST.—Large, sunny, warm room; refined private house; board obtainable.

86TH, 329 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, large and small, with running water, electric light, all conveniences; also double parlor.

85TH, 30 WEST.—Comfortably furnished, well heated rooms; electricity; running water; references.

86TH, 900 WEST.—Attractive rooms, large, small, sunny; running water, electricity; references.

88TH, 203 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room, single or en suite. Ross.

90TH, 200 WEST.—Fourth floor front room; newly decorated; private apartment; references. Smith.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Exclusive, beautiful room, twin beds; bath; electricity; hall room.

87TH, 340 WEST.—Newly renovated residence, exceptional second floor, private bath; large single, good-sized back room; southern exposure; also 303 West 78th.

88TH, 110 WEST.—Large, light, attractive room in private house; suitable one or two; should be seen; moderate.

86TH, 335 WEST. (Droccarn Hall.)—Exclusive bachelor dwelling; beautiful rooms, moderate prices.

88TH, 307 WEST.—Elegant suite with bath; also other rooms; breakfast optional; references.

89TH ST., 307 WEST.—Elegant suite, with bath; also other rooms; breakfast optional; references.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Large room, private bath, shower, twin beds; southern exposure; reasonable.

93D, 115 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, newly furnished; gentlemen; phone; private family.

93D, 306 WEST.—Attractive large room; all conveniences; breakfast optional; homelike surroundings. Borgen.

96TH, 149 WEST.—Sunny parlor and alcove; gentlemen preferred. Irwin.

96TH, 240 WEST.—Bright, sunny, comfortable room, adjoining bath; private family, elevator. 6B.

102D, 1 WEST.—Attractive single room or two rooms; reasonable; electricity; elevator. Wright.

102D, 303 WEST.—Two rooms, newly furnished, all conveniences, in private home; reasonable.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

106TH ST., WEST.—Nicely furnished room, electricity; $4 per week; gentleman. Acad. 1936.

BOTH ST., 208 WEST, (Apartment 9.)—Large, outside, warm, comfortable room, bath; phone; gentleman.

116TH, 201 WEST, (Cor. Broadway.) Apt. 5B.—High-class, modern apartment; large outside room; lavatory; private bath; exceptional appointments; references. Phone Academy 8126.

112TH, 542 WEST, (4B.)—Well furnished medium room, private bath; gentleman. 3724 Cathedral.

119TH, 429 WEST.—Front room, prettily furnished, large closet; near Columbia. Bosworth.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Warm, comfortable, single, adjoining bath; $4. 1386 Morningside. Apartment 5A.

140TH, 600 WEST, (Apt. 12.)—Bright, airy room; running water; kitchen privileges; quiet, refined family. Audubon 3300.

141ST ST., 532 WEST.—Large, cheerful room, high-class elevator apartment; rent $5. McCarthy, Audubon 9780.

143ST ST., (3,456 Broadway.)—Apartment 12 comfortable rooms; private family; all conveniences.

142D, 603 WEST.—Room, with shower bath; elevator; subway, buses. Scott.

143D, 527 WEST.—Rooms suitable for two; also single rooms; modern. Apt. 2.

149TH, 600 WEST, (B'way.)—Elegant parlor bedroom, bath, modern apartment; subway, Audubon 8150.

BROADWAY, (near 168th.)—Attractive outside room; cultivated home; gentleman. Phone 154 Academy.

CHARMING, comfortable front room, overlooking park and Morningside Drive; desirable surroundings and conveniences. Please phone Morningside 9035; references.

CLAREMONT AV., 195.—Splendid front parlor; pleasant connecting bedrooms; all conveniences. Apartment 2B.

FRONT parlor and connecting bedroom, high class house; steam heat; 103d St. subway express one block; references. For appointment phone 4845 Riverside, apartment 22.

IN THE WEST 70S, with English family, beautiful, large rooms, private baths, with or without kitchenettes; references exchanged. L 71 Times.

LARGE ROOM, with private bath; also two large single rooms, in exclusive neighborhood; privacy and elegance; refined gentlemen only; references required; breakfast if desired. Address M. F., Box C 247 Times Downtown.

LARGE, light room, family apartment; no other roomers; suitable business man or woman; Central Park West, near 105th. Phone Academy 3113.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 61, (73th St.)—Large and medium sized rooms; newly decorated; electricity; private baths; reasonable. Schuyler 2029.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244, (99th.)—Attractive, large room, facing Drive; private apartment; steam heat; elevator; meals optional; references. 7222 Riverside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 102, (at 82d St.)—Comfortable suite; also single room; all facing river; private house. Tel. 9487 Schuyler.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 272.—Large room, with bath; single room; newly furnished; private. Cardozo.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 608, (141th.)—Cheerful, sunny rooms; private family; gentleman. Apartment 35.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 75, (Near 79th St.)—Attractive rooms; electricity, steam; bachelor apartment. Telephone Schuyler 2100.

WEST END AV., 758, (corner 97th.)—Extra large, front room, comfortably furnished; suitable for two gentlemen; in modern apartment. Butters.

WEST END AV., $96, (103d.)—Single, sunny, airy, steam electricity; $3.50; private.

WEST END AV., 664.—Elegant large front room, twin beds, running water.

Brooklyn.

A NICE ROOM, electricity; business man preferred; private family, exclusive neighborhood, walking distance of subway. Tel. 333 Prospect.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

LEXINGTON AV., 862.—Two exceptionally desirable rooms, consisting of 2d floor, together or separate, both rooms connecting with bath, closets, and running water in each room; no housekeeping; private house.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

JAPANESE BOY wants furnished room, uptown, west side; state terms. T. S. 64, 120 Claremont Av.

Business woman desires room in apartment, running water, breakfast, private family, between 85th and 90th Sts. N 20 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

56TH, 14 EAST.—Double room; two flights up; private bath; home table; references.

Rooms with board; references; table board.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; moderate; references.

HOTEL BUTLEDGE, (165 Lexington Av. and 30th.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel, if you can do so, at lower cost than living in boarding house? Beautiful atmosphere; outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $7 weekly up.

West Side.

167TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large rooms, steam; electric lights; unexcelled board; telephone.

54TH ST., 34 WEST.—Large rooms, with board; also single room; references.

58TH ST., 41, 43, 45 WEST.—Elevator. MADISON ARMS.

88TH, 56 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; private bath; electric light; Southern cooking; suit particular people; also smaller room.

107TH, 127 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished, warm room; excellent table; fine service.

12D, 266 WEST.—Fine location; attractive, warm rooms; excellent Southern cooking; references attractive.

12D, 318 WEST.—Exclusive Pension; large front room with private bath; excellent table.

72D, 208 WEST.—Pleasant double room; bath adjoining; excellent meals; price reasonable.

112 WEST 73D ST.

Desirable rooms; near subway, elevated; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large room; private bath, private phone, electricity, steam; table; quality.

76TH, (314 West End Av.)—Select accommodation; steam, electricity; modern furnished double room; private bath; best home table; table guests.

107TH, 111 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished well heated room; bath adjoining; excellent table.

[illegible] 351 WEST.—Large room, private bath; references; table guests accommodated.

79TH, 134-142 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea-room and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Large, warm second-floor room; electricity; homelike surroundings; reference.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; adult guests; booklet.

82D, 174 WEST, ("The Little House.")—Beautiful large room; delicious home table; references.

82D, 62 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private home; excellent home table; moderate.

82D, 128-130 WEST.—Very desirable small room, adjoining bath, with board.

83D, 17 WEST.—Refined Jewish house; excellent table; home surroundings; table guests.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Attractive double, single room; splendid location; excellent table; homelike.

86TH, 114 WEST. — Very attractive small rooms; southern exposure; running water.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Comfortable, large room, bath; electricity; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

340 WEST 87TH ST.

Desirable rooms with board; private house.

91ST, 50 WEST.—Beautiful suite, private bath, dressing room, ample closet room; southern exposure; near park, subway, and "L."

91ST ST., 39 WEST.—Desirable room for one or two; Jewish family; table guests accommodated. Telephone 6928 River.

91ST, 151 WEST.—Large room adjoining bath; excellent table; business people; modern conveniences.

107TH, 822 WEST, (Riverside Dr'way.)—Luxurious; private residence offers large suite; 2 rooms, bath; really exceptional table; every convenience; beautifully furnished; moderate terms.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE and 110th.—Attractive room for couple appreciating high-class surroundings with best of home cooking. Telephone Morningside 6000, Apt. 3-N.

THE NORWOOD, 7TH AV., 124 West 120th.—Rooms, board; steam heat, baths, telephone, home cooking; convenient.

WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH, 21.—Double, single rooms, facing park; private bath; table guests.

WEST END AV., 578, (93d.)—Fine house; just opened; every modern convenience; six baths; well heated; excellent cooking.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th.)—Large, small rooms; excellent table; house thoroughly appointed; references.

WEST END AV., 871, (101st St.)—Spanish private family give room and board, a few paying guests; references exchanged.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Double rooms, private baths; meals optional; facing park; singles.

BOARD WANTED.

Wanted, room and board by lady with Irish terrier dog; within walking distance of Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts. L 98 Times.

BOARD and room for young doctor's wife, near 26th and Lexington; private family preferred; references exchanged. N 69 Times.

VACANCIES in boarding houses and furnished rooms wanted below 50th; clients waiting; listing free. Lelands, 1 West 34th.

YOUTH from country desires board, private family; highest references. B. L., 1,364 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN wants room and board with refined private family, convenient to subway; state price. V 178 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

New Jersey.

Homelike boarding house, situated on mountain top, within easy reach for commuters, 10 minutes from D., L. & W. Depot; exceptionally fine cuisine; rooms nicely furnished and well heated; nominal rates; references exchanged. The Rambiewood, 2 Sunset Av., Montclair. Phone 1561.

South Carolina.

In fine Southern home, at Georgetown, S. C., exclusive surroundings; hunting, bathing, fishing, country club, golfing, &c.; ideal for Winter; two exceptionally well furnished rooms and bath; reasonable. For full particulars write S 367 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BROUGHAM town car, 1916; cost new $5,000. Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

BUICKS, 1911-1916. Tourings, roadsters, closed. Flack, 1,709 Broadway.

BUICK 1917 CABRIOLET. Perfect condition. Slocum, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 TOWN LANDAULET, used very little, seven passenger, like new; color Brewster green; light upholstery; many extras; must be seen to be appreciated. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 5062.

CADILLAC 1916 LANDAULET, seven-passenger, limousine color, Cadillac blue; very handsome; condition guaranteed; many extras; cost over $4,000 new. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th. Telephone 5052 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1916 TOWN CAR, seven-passenger, fully equipped; condition guaranteed; many extras; must be seen to be appreciated; will sacrifice. W. Trock, 413 West 55th. Telephone 2983 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1916 Cabriolet; overhauled and refinished; exceptional bargain. Alexander Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 ROADSTER.
CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 coupe; also landaulet and touring; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,799 Broadway.

CADILLAC 8 limousine, like new; your car traded in. Phone 1291 Main.

CADILLAC 1916 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

CADILLAC LIMOUSINE, PERFECT CONDITION, $500. 305 WEST 59TH.

CASE 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

CHALMERS master six, special inclosed Writer body, Westinghouse shock absorbers, lots of extras; $600 to quick buyer. 305 West 59th.

CHALMERS Cabriolet; inclosed body; six-cylinder; beautifully finished; almost new; lady's car, cretonne upholstered; $575. Bryant 3112. H. R. Ebenstein.

CHANDLER 1916 town car, has been thoroughly overhauled in Chandler shops; car sold with new car guarantee. 305 West 59th.

COLE 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

COUPE 4 passenger; new paint; guaranteed Willys-Overland, Bedford Av. and Hancock St., Brooklyn. (Bedford 8800.) Open evenings.

DODGE touring, $200 cash, $30 monthly; new paint; excellent condition. Willys-Overland Co., Bedford Av. and Hancock St., Brooklyn. Tel. Bedford 8800. Open evenings.

FIAT "30," Fleetwood touring; latest importation. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

FIAT small town car, latest importation, very reasonable. Fiat Co., 1,776 Broadway. Telephone 4383 Columbus.

FIAT 1915 35 H. P. in first-class condition; price reasonable. Fiat Co., 1,776 Broadway.

FORD 1917 1½-ton truck, closed body, with extension, $650. Call 1-5, L. R., 80 Wallabout St., Brooklyn.

FRANKLINS.—1917 sedan, 1917 touring, 1916 sedan, 1916 Berlin, 1916 touring, 1915 sedan, 1915 touring, 1914 sedan, 1914 touring; sacrifice prices. Gage, Franklin Car Specialist, 1,834 Broadway. Columbus 6832.

HUDSON super six sedan; also limousine, touring; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,799 Broadway.

HUDSON Special Speedster; torpedo body; side seats. Alexander Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

HUDSON 1917 Super-Six touring; like new. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

LANCIA FLEETWOOD CABRIOLET. Latest importation. Special Show Car. Four-pass. Collapsible body. Electrically equipped. Most magnificent car of its type in New York. Sacrifice for immediate sale. ALEXANDER G. HARRIS, 1,704 Broadway.

LANDAULET, limousine, touring bodies; Ford delivery and Ford Winter top; must have space; will sacrifice; no reasonable offer refused. Phone Astoria 1475. Pickling Enameling Corporation, Long Island City.

MARMON 1917 LIMOUSINE. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

MERCER, 1914, raceabout and touring, service guaranteed; roadster. Alexander Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

MITCHELL Sport Car; special blue body; red upholstery; 5-passenger; excellent throughout. Lexington Used Car Department, 1,700 Broadway.

LANDAULET-LOCOMOBILE 1914, 6-48, 7-passenger; overhauled and guaranteed; panels attractive green; upholstery gray; tires excellent; IMMEDIATE DELIVERY; must be seen to be appreciated. Locomobile Co., 61st St., near Broadway.

LOCOMOBILE ROADSTER, 2-passenger 1915, 6-38; overhauled and guaranteed; painted blue, red chassis and striping; two extra seats; tires excellent; very economical car to operate; suitable for family or business. Locomobile Co., 61st St., near Broadway.

LOCOMOBILE 1915, 6-38 Touring, 5-passenger; overhauled and guaranteed; painted dark green; maintenance cost very low; tires very fine; will store until Spring without charges; excellent opportunity. Locomobile Co., 61st St., near Broadway.

LOCOMOBILE 6-48 Limousine; original cost $5,700; take $1,900. 305 West 59th.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger landaulet-brougham. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

MARMON 1916 seven-passenger sedan. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

MARMON 1916 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

MITCHELL 1917 seven-passenger limousine, Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

NATIONAL, Newport, 6-cylinder; in excellent condition; sacrifice; any demonstration. Mahoney, 953 President St., Brooklyn. Phone Prospect 6650.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 five-passenger brougham, new; run less than 500 miles. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

OVERLANDS AND WILLYS KNIGHTS. OVERHAULED AND GUARANTEED. Cars Bought from Manufacturer Assure Satisfaction.
We will store free until Spring any car bought now. $100 will hold car. An opportunity to save at least 25% on Spring prices.
WILLYS OVERLAND, INC., Broadway and 50th St. Open evenings.
Write for Used Car Bulletin.

OWEN MAGNETIC 7-passenger touring; 5 months old; perfect condition; no dealers. Address L 1 Times.

OWEN magnetic, 1917, brougham-landaulet; like new. B. C., 85 Times.

PACKARD, limousine body, 1915, model 6-38, perfect shape, for sale; sacrifice. Victor Hess, 1,920 Broadway, Room 316.

PACKARD Limousine, 4-30; exceptionally fine condition; very reasonable. Cuadrado, 23 West 62d St.

PACKARD 1915 3-38 limousine; newly painted; excellent condition. George Lamberty, 1,926 Broadway.

PACKARD 1916 twin six limousine; fine condition. George Lamberty, 1,926 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW, 1914, TOURING. Beautiful 7-passenger, 6-48; good as new; electric self-starter; lights; condition guaranteed. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6174 Riverside.

PIERCE-ARROW (1918) Limousine, 38 H. P. Crane-Simplex, (1918) Limousine, like new. Packard (1916) Landaulet, 1-35. F. Turner, 20 Broad St. Phone 4473 Rector.

PIERCE-ARROW 1914 "38" Landaulet; practically new; bargain. Telephone Hansen, 348 Rector.

PULLMAN 1916 Roadster, "5"; elegant condition; fine tires; quick sale. Lexington Used Car Department, 1,700 Broadway. Circle 1872.

REO 1914 LIMOUSINE. Beautiful 7-passenger, with an extra touring body; can't be told from new; full electric equipment; condition perfect, guaranteed. 140 West 69th St.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

REO.—A bargain, 1917, 6-cylinder, seven-passenger Reo, 6 Cord tires, many extras, including spot light; paint like new; excellent condition. Huber, Col. 9190.

REO, 1916, 5-passenger, 4-cylinder; in excellent condition; $520. Lexington Used Car Department, 1,700 Broadway. Circle 1872.

REO coupe, 1915; physician's car, elegant condition; $500. Gage, 1,834 Broadway.

SCHIPS-BOOTH 1917, 4 & 5 CYL. Roadster and Cleverleaf, brand new; substantial reduction. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

SCRIPPS 1917 Coupe; like new; bargain. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

S. G. V. touring car; excellent condition; new shoes. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway.

SIMPLEX 38 LIMOUSINE, late model, seven passenger; had little use; equipped with Westinghouse shock absorbers, Silvertown cord tires; very handsome; guaranteed in every way. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th. Telephone Columbus 5062.

STEARNS LANDAU-LIMOUSINE.
MILEAGE 1,600.
PRACTICALLY NEW. 5% OFF LIST.
Small "4-cylinder," with a special Fleetwood Landaulet body, upholstered in imported gray Bedford cloth; every modern appointment found on the highest class car, including bronze fixtures, inlaid vanity cases, Circassian walnut paneling; shoe equipment naturally all-new, and there is one extra mounted rim shoe that has never touched the ground; car is equipped with special small wheels, which makes it low; cost, as it stands, over $3,100; open to inspection and demonstration any time, day, evening, or Sunday. On exhibition at THE BRIGHTON, 1,077 Atlantic Av., cor. Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

STEARNS KNIGHT TOURING CAR. "Light 4" model; Fleetwood limousine body; imported linings; beautiful fixtures and vanity cases; interior renovated; newly painted; shows no perceptible sign of usage; sold with new car guarantee. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th. (Columbus 7600.)

STEARNS 1917 LIMOUSINE. Has been used so little, can't be told from new; full electric equipment; condition perfect. 150 West 55th.

STEARNS 1916 limousine, landaulet; all 1917 improvements; newly painted; mechanically perfect; sacrifice, $1,000. Can be seen at any time, 225 West 60th St. Aalder's Garage.

STEARNS KNIGHT 1916 8-cyl. brougham landaulet, Fleetwood body; all 1917 improvements. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUDEBAKER 3-passenger coupe; excellent condition; paint good; tires good; any demonstration; $400. Hoskins, 1,704 West 57th St.

STUDEBAKER, 1917 7-passenger, like new; $475. Mr. Gage, 1,834 Broadway.

STUTZ 1918 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1915 H. C. S. SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ 1916 Bulldog Special; service guaranteed. Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

"WHITE" USED CARS.
Also other well-known makes touring cars and taxicabs.
THE WHITE COMPANY,
Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept., M. R. Greene, Mgr.

WINTON six limousine overhauled and repainted; guaranteed; nine hundred. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 70th St.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 CADILLAC Brougham Sedan.
1917 HUDSON SEDAN.
MARMON CHUMMY ROADSTER.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 STUDEBAKER TOWN CAR.
HUDSON LIMOUSINE.
LOCOMOBILE 6-38 LIMOUSINE.
SERIES 18 STUDEBAKER ROADSTER.
1917 HUPMOBILE TOURING.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 MAXWELL TOURING.
1917 BUICK TOURING.
1917 HUPMOBILE 7-PASSENGER.
1917 ROSS "8" TOURING, $775.
1917 STUDEBAKER "8" CABRIOLET.
1916 OLDSMOBILE SEDAN.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH, $475.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
1916 BUICK LIMOUSINE.
1917 STUDEBAKER TOURING, $450.
DODGE ROADSTER, $475.
1916 SAXON 4 ROADSTER.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sunday and Evenings.
Phone Circle 867-868.

AUCTION SALE OF AUTOMOBILES TODAY at 12 o'clock noon, Van Tassell & Kearney's Mart, 126-128 East 13th St.; several first-class cars, different makes and models, to be sold to the highest bidders; if you are looking to buy a good car reasonably, attend this sale; IF YOU HAVE A CAR TO SELL, THESE AUCTION SALES, HELD EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR, ARE THE BEST MEDIUM FOR QUICK AND SATISFACTORY RETURNS. AUTOMOBILES TAKEN ON DEAD STORAGE AT REASONABLE RATES.

ATTENTION! BARGAINS IN USED CARS. BUICK Little 6 runabout.
CADILLAC, 8-cylinder touring.
CADILLAC 1914 Landaulet, Chalmers coupelet.
LOCOMOBILE, 6-cyl. Limousine.
MARMON, Model 41, 5-pass. touring.
HUDSON super six touring; like new.
FORD, '17, runabout; Scripps-Booth, '17, runabout.
WILLYS-KNIGHT Brougham, wire wheels.
SIMPLEX 38, 7-pass. Touring, shaft drive.
Lincoln 8g. Auto Exchange, 1,830 Broadway.

1917 Packard 2-35 Imperial Limousine.
1916 Packard 1-35 Limousine with can sides.
14-48 Packard Brougham, 7-passenger, with extra touring body.
1915 Overland Limousine.
1915 Cole Limousine with extra touring body.
1916 Cole Limousine with Winter top.
2-38 Packard Limousine.
Packard Motor Car Co. of Brooklyn,
172 Malbone St., near Bedford Av., Brooklyn.
Phone Flatbush 8384.

A FEW CADILLAC SPECIALS.
1917 COUPE, 8-cyl., 4-pass.; inside drive.
1917 TOURING, Model 58, 8-cyl., 7-pass.; overhauled and repainted a beautiful maroon.
1916 TOURING, Model 58, 8-cyl., 7-pass.; overhauled and repainted.
1915 RUNABOUT, beautiful mechanical condition.
DETROIT CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO.
Newark, N. J. Tel. Mulberry 3240.

AUTOMOBILES AT PUBLIC AUCTION, today at 12 o'clock noon,
AT VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY'S,
East 13th St., near 3d Av.
Cadillac, seven-pass.; Delco Electric; Chalmers light 5-pass.; starter.

ELECTRIC BROUGHAM, 1916, Rauch & Lang, seating five; new, high-capacity battery recently installed; excellent condition; $1,950. N 70 Times.

Touring Cars, Roadsters, Closed Cars, Limousine bodies; Rolls-Royce Winter body, 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, cor. 54th.

Automobiles Japanned, 7 days, radio process; Japanning very choice. Astoria 1476. Pickling Enameling Corp'n, L. I. City.

Automobiles Wanted.

A FAIR PROPOSITION.
I will repair, paint, advertise, and sell your car on your price for reasonable commission or return car without charge for work done. B. C. Morrison, 1,926 Broadway, Room 609.

CARS on consignment; largest used car store on Broadway; in best location, assures quick sales at highest prices; save Winter storage; also bought for cash. Ireland, 1,648 Broadway.

WILL PAY CASH for high-class cars. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

Motor Trucks.

TRUCKS.—See the CRESCENT one-ton truck made in New York; Continental motor, covert transmission, Bosch magneto, extra heavy truck frame; unusual guarantee; send for booklet. Crescent Motor Truck Co., Inc., 1,457 Broadway, New York City.

Automobiles for Rent.

A PRIVATE seven-passenger automobile for rent as monthly; brougham type limousine; just overhauled and newly painted; fine condition; with very expert chauffeur. Apply at the Lotos Garage, 120 West 56th St., Hallen & Hartmeyer. Tel. Circle 581.

Attractive rental service.—Pierce-Arrow Packards, special rates monthly. Polite liveried chauffeur. Egidi, 123 W. 52d. Circle 774.

Beautiful Packard limousine; weekly or monthly; owner drives. Du Bois, Columbus 4000.

CHALMERS.—Young man, owner of beautiful limousine 7-passenger Chalmers, 1916; hour $2.50; monthly preferred; reference. Bradley. Phone Riverside 3617.

LIMOUSINE for rent, monthly or season; very reasonable. Smith, Murray Hill 7176.

PACKARD, sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. G. Y. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4210-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD landaulet for rent by hour, day or month (preferred $325;) owner drives. Phone Sebuyler 1160, call Micker.

PACKARDS, sixes, limousines, landaulets, for monthly hire; reasonable rates. Phone Morningside 3300.

PACKARD, 7-passenger, for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. 19 East 30th St. Madison Square 886.

Automobile Bodies.

LIMOUSINE BODIES, latest models, for twin six Packards; also Cadillac 1917-1918. Premier Auto Trimming and Painting Co., 136 West 52d St.

Automobile Storage.

DEAD STORAGE.—AU

Classified Advertising Rates

The New York Times

	Per Agate Line
Telephone Bryant 1000	
Agents Wanted	50c
Apartments to Let and Wanted	40c
Automobile Exchange	40c
Boarders and Board Wanted	30c
Business Opportunities	50c
Country Board	40c
Employment Agencies	50c
Farms	40c
For Sale	50c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted	30c
Help Wanted	50c
Lost and Found	50c
Mortgage Loans	50c
Real Estate and Houses to Let	40c
Situations Wanted	25c

HELP WANTED—Female.

Instruction.

EARN $3,000 TO $15,000 YEARLY as Drugless Practitioners. Chiropractic is the science of eliminating disease without drugs. Save $100 by joining classes now forming; both sexes, day or evening; moderate tuition. Terms, particulars on request. American Institute of Chiropractic, Suite 1022. 45 West 34th St. 'Phone Greeley 1160. New York.

FILE CLERKS.—Our 6 weeks' course will teach you more about filing than you could learn by yourself in years. We secure positions for our graduates paying from $12 up. Our day and evening classes are limited, so register now. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Tel. Franklin 2261.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS, seniors and juniors, for staff of firm of certified public accountants; write fully, education, experience. C 242 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, certified, desires assistant with bookkeeping and credit experience; state full particulars. L 206 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, university graduate, to teach cost accounting 2 hours 5 nights a week; state salary. L 74 Times.

ASSISTANT TO BOOKKEEPER in office of wholesale firm; good chance for bright young man; mention nationality, religion, and salary desired. T 261 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT in cashier department of insurance broker's office wanted; must understand customs charges and cancellation credit; must come well recommended; insurance experience absolutely essential; no others need apply. L 204 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and stenographer (or typist) by lithographing company located at Bush Terminal, Brooklyn; state age, experience, religion, salary expected, and whether exempt from draft; good opening for ambitious and competent young man. L 208 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Must take off trial balance and make himself generally useful; good opportunity; state age, salary, and experience. L 202 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE SALESMEN.—An exceptionally attractive proposition; one of the largest automobile manufacturers marketing cars in the medium priced class wishes to secure the permanent services of a few wide-awake, progressive retail salesmen now selling low-priced small cars who wish to better themselves; salary and commission; men with Brooklyn and Long Island experience desirable; write now if you are a real red-blooded progressive automobile salesman. K 244 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER, age about 18; thoroughly experienced; double entry and controlling accounts. Bremner, 682 Madison Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent man with experience on sales ledgers and trial balance; state experience and salary. T 263 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, ASSISTANT, that can use typewriter and make self generally useful; give full details. H 157 Times.

BOYS
AND
YOUNG MEN,

MESSENGERS, ORDER PICKERS,
STOCK CLERKS, PACKERS.

MANY DESIRABLE VACANCIES IN THE FOLLOWING MERCHANDISE DEPARTMENTS:

NOTIONS, PIECE GOODS, BOYS' AND MEN'S CLOTHING, HARDWARE, TOYS, WOMEN'S WEAR, MILLINERY, DRUGS, RUGS AND CARPETS, SPORTING GOODS, WALL PAPER, CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

CALL AT ONCE.

CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
25 WASHINGTON STREET,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

BOYS.

Must be 16, for mail and messenger service; $7 to start; excellent opportunity for advancement. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., six blocks south of 14th.

BOYS who are seeking connection with a large organization having unlimited opportunities for advancement are offered chance to affiliate themselves with a big, progressive corporation, where ability will be rewarded; starting salary, $35 monthly; must be well educated, at least 17 years old, and the sort who can take advantage of opportunity when it comes; give full information about yourself as to education, experience, age, religion, &c. V 97 Times.

BOYS.—WE HAVE POSITIONS OPEN FOR SEVERAL ALERT, AGGRESSIVE BOYS AND YOUNG MEN IN PURCHASING DEPT.; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY, GIVING REFERENCES AND SALARY EXPECTATIONS. ADDRESS MR. STROHM, — HIMEN & AMEND, 205-211 3D AV.

BOY.—Christian firm; for assembling on light, clean mechanical work; good opportunity for mechanically inclined boy. Apply to Mr. Bold, R. H. Ingersoll & Brother, 30 Irving Place.

BOY to start as general assistant in shipping department; good opportunity to advance for a willing and ambitious boy between the ages of 15 and 17. Call Robert A. Keasbey Co., 445 West St.

BOY and a YOUNG MAN.—Boy for filing and light errands; young man for filing and storeroom work; state previous business experience if any and salary desired. C 223 Times Downtown.

BOY, about 16 years of age, in large downtown commercial house; experience unnecessary, but must have good references. C 248 Times Downtown.

BOY, 15-16 years of age, in the office of a large manufacturing and importing house offering excellent chance for a bright future. Apply T. L. W., P. O. Box 780, New York.

BOY for stock room; temporary work with possibility of steady job for right person; $6 per week. Apply Mr. Stoemaker, R. H. Ingersoll & Brother, 30 Irving Place.

BOYS.—Wanted, two boys; good talkers; preferably high school education; $8 a week; 16 years of age. Call Room 1310, 40 Exchange Place.

BOY.—Large corporation desires bright boy for supply department; good chance for advancement. R. N., P. O. Box 70, Station D, N. Y. City.

BOY wanted, not under 18 years of age, in office of large corporation; good chance for advancement. T 262 Times Downtown.

BOYS, several; good opportunity; chance to learn good business. Apply Stumpp & Walter Co., 30 Barclay St.

BOY, for office large mercantile house, closed Saturday, open Sunday; splendid opportunity, state age, education. T 98 Times.

BOY, 16 to 18, wholesale hosiery, for stock; good chance for advancement. Emco Hosiery Co., 303 4th Av.

BOY.—One with previous experience in export house preferred; good chance for right boy. Call Mutual, 148 Duane St.

BOY wanted for office work; must be American, have a good appearance and bright; salary, $6 per week. H 162 Times.

BUYER

Wanted by large Department Store in Philadelphia for each of the following:

GLOVES,
MEN'S CLOTHING,
WOMEN'S & MISSES' DRESSES
& SUITS,
INFANTS' WEAR.

Liberal salary and permanent position with highly rated, old-established firm. Do not reply unless you can give satisfactory references. Also state fully your business experience.

S 218 Times Downtown.

CLERICAL WORK.—Young man wanted in large manufacturing concern; good chance for advancement. Write, stating age, salary expected, and experience, Box 307 Times Annex, Brooklyn.

CLERK, junior, for wholesale clothing house; good penman. Write Fechter, 753 Broadway.

COLLECTOR.—We have a vacancy in our collection department for a bright young man between ages of 25 and 30, as a collector; must know the streets of Manhattan and Bronx, and come well recommended; salary to start, $2.25 a day. Call between 10 and 12 A. M., Room 601, 3 West 29th St.

COLLECTOR.—Wanted, man, 35 to 40 years old, in large real estate office; one with previous experience preferred; salary $1,200. Address in own handwriting, stating business experience and references. T 255 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MAN, city experience only; write, stating age, salary, references. Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

DENTIST.—Good operator, 2-piece crown worker; steady position. K 401 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED
ON JIG AND FIXTURE WORK
FOR U. S. MACHINE GUNS.
APPLY BY LETTER OR IN PERSON, STATING NATIONALITY, AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND WAGES WANTED.
ADDRESS COLT'S PATENT FIREARMS MFG. COMPANY, MERIDEN CONN., EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

DRAUGHTSMEN.

HIGH-CLASS MEN EXPERIENCED IN THE DESIGNING AND DRAUGHTING OF SMALL MACHINES AND APPARATUS; STEADY POSITION AND EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT ALONG ENGINEERING LINES. CALL OR WRITE WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., NEAR WEST ST., SIX BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH ST.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced on tool designing; must be All man, American citizen, and live wire; good working conditions. Call daily, between 9 A. M. and 12, at Employment Department, Terminal Building D, 15th St., Hoboken, N. J.

DRAFTSMEN—TOOL.

First-class tool designer on small tools for work of an interchangeable nature.

First-class checker on small tool work; steady positions; 44 hour week.

Bliss Motor Lighting Co., Factory Terminal Building F, Bloomfield St. and River Front, Hoboken, N. J.

DRAFTSMAN.—American citizen only; experienced designing machinery; college graduate preferred; state experience, age last place employed and salary. S. P., 278 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN.

Number of first-class designers on aeroplane tools. Kar Engineering Co., 79 East 130th St.

DRAFTSMAN.—Mechanical, who has had practical experience. Elevator Supplies Co., 15th and Willow Av., Hoboken, N. J.

DRAFTSMEN.—Two young draftsmen, airplane experience, out of town. Mr. Bonney, Aero Club of America, 41st St., Madison Av.

ELECTRICIAN.—Expert; must be licensed; good opportunity for first-class man. Z 225 Times Annex.

GLASS WORKERS, expert men, industrious and competent, for bulb blowing and stem making; right men can work overtime; double rate for Sundays; work; earn $50 a week. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

ELECTRICIANS.

MEN EXPERIENCED IN ASSEMBLING AND REPAIRING TELEPHONES AND OTHER SMALL ELECTRICAL APPARATUS; STEADY POSITIONS AND GOOD PAY; ONLY EXPERIENCED MEN CONSIDERED. CALL WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., NEAR WEST ST., 6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH ST.

FIREMAN.—Good man wanted by automobile concern; good pay. Z 230 Times Annex.

FOREMAN for milling machine department, doing plain milling operations on small manufacturing work; experience must include position as foreman of similar work and ability to handle successfully male and female help. Bliss Motor Lighting Co., Factory Terminal Building F, Bloomfield St. and River front, Hoboken, N. J.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
require the services of
EXPERIENCED TRUNK SALESMEN.
PERMANENT POSITIONS.
GOOD SALARIES.
Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

HEAVY HARDWARE.

TOOLS,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

STOVES,

PLUMBING GOODS.

Buyers wanted by large Chicago Mail Order House. Managerial positions given to men who have had experience in part of the above lines. Steady position with unusual opportunity for advancement. S 217 Times Downtown.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS.

High class men on small electrical and mechanical apparatus; must be accustomed to using blue prints and micrometer; steady position and advancement. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., six blocks south of 14th St.

LABORERS.—NATIONAL SULPHUR CO., 624 KENT AV., BROOKLYN.

MAN wanted by a publishing firm, an intelligent man of good appearance and strong personality, who has had successful experience in selling bonds, to work on commission basis. L 209 Times Downtown.

MAN, EXPERIENCED ON RAILROADS TRACING FREIGHT, WHO CAN OBTAIN SHIPMENTS THROUGH. MIRSCH, 310 EAST 22D.

MAN wanted, capable, with banking experience, not subject to draft, to fill position in bank in Adirondacks. Address J. L. Jacobs, Tupper Lake, N. Y.

METALLURGIST wanted, familiar with heat treatment of carbon and alloy steels, in aeroplane engine plant employment department. General Vehicle Co., Borden and Starr Avs., L. I. City.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, experienced, ambitious boy, 16 to 19; excellent opportunity; advertising department Long Island City manufacturer. V 166 Times.

OFFICE BOY.

Apply 60 Park Av., Brooklyn.

OFFICE BOY.

BRIGHT YOUTH WITH GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; ADDRESS IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING WAGES. A. F., 274 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

OFFICE BOY wanted in commission and forwarding business; opportunity for advancement. B 270 Times Downtown.

OFFICE CLERK.—Young man, 16-19 years of age, good education, who wants to learn life insurance business; salary at start, $8 per week; make application in writing. C 235 Times Downtown.

PHOTOGRAPHER.—A rare opportunity for a thoroughly experienced commercial photographer. Call Underwood & Underwood, 6 East 39th.

PORTER wanted; must be reliable; salary $14 weekly. Apply 824 West 43d St., second floor.

PRACTICAL MAN wanted, as superintendent for the manufacture of asbestos pipe covering, lagging, &c.; state experience and salary expected. Address 401 Kesner Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

PRINTER.—First-class job pressman. Manranthaler Linotype Co., 54 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

RIBBON SALESMAN wanted; experienced man with following among cutting-up trade; salary and commission to right party. Z 229 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Experienced book salesman in large book store; salary and commission. Apply C 245 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—A few firstclass men well known to the Stationery trade; state experience. Box 307 Times Annex, Brooklyn.

SALESMEN (3) or sales Managers of education, having advertising, insurance, or other large "closing" experience, to interview business men by prearranged appointments after business hours; earnings worthy of best selling talent; commission; state experience, age. V 172 Times.

SALESMEN.—Young men to cover Greater New York, New England, and Middle Western States; acquainted with hotel, confectionery and drug trade preferred; salary basis; applicants must be exempt from military duty; state age, experience, salary first letter to receive attention. Address M. B., 207 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—To carry small line of ladies' neckwear; 25c. to $1 seller; on side line; strictly commission basis; all territory open; give full particulars as to line you carry and territory you cover; strictly confidential. K 185 Times.

SALESMEN wanted; fine opening for experienced motor truck salesmen with well-known line; immediate deliveries; cash or time payment; commission basis; drawing account when ability is proven. K 338 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Commission only, those acquainted with druggists, restaurants, and grocers trade; good opportunity for energetic man. Address W. C. B. Co., Pelham, N. Y.

SALESMEN.—Two men wanted to sell stock in going concern now paying 18 per cent. per annum; at least two references required; liberal commission. Room 1415, 50 Broad St.

SALESMAN.—Must be experienced in the cloak and suit line, to cover Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota; permanent. Safran & Kreeger, 19 W. 24th.

SALESMAN.—Experienced in selling corrugated boxes; salary and commission. Apply between 12 and 1. Elliott Novelty Co., 183 Greene St.

SALESMAN, EXPERIENCED, TO TRAVEL MIDDLE WEST, WITH DRESSES AND COATS; GOOD REFERENCE; SALARY OR COMMISSION. L 61 TIMES.

SALESMEN wanted; ex-insurance and advertising men preferred; will show you how to earn big money; commission. 217 Broadway, Room 412.

SALESMAN, good line petticoats, for city and office trade; good opportunity for capable man; commission basis. Parisbye Petticoat Co., 13 Spring St.

SALESMAN for skirts as side line; one who has a following in the Southern States, on the Atlantic seaboard; commission basis. Proopis & Halper, 34 West 15th St.

SALESMAN visiting builders, dealers, office buildings; excellent side line; commission. H 161 Times.

SCREW MACHINE OPERATOR, first-class; Brown & Sharpe machines. Apply Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., B'klyn.

SHIPPING CLERK.

LARGE CLOTHING CONCERN REQUIRES MAN THOROUGHLY COMPETENT TO PACK, HANDLE, AND ROUTE DOMESTIC AND EXPORT SHIPPING. APPLY IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING AGE, NATIONALITY, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY WANTED. L 207 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SOLICITOR for conservative labor magazine, call on employers only; commission basis; references. V 167 Times.

SOLICITORS to sell service; good opportunity for live men; commission basis. Room 1006, 116 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, Remington No. 10 operator; few years' experience absolutely necessary; no beginners; excellent chance for advancement. T 238 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMAN.—Clinentele; exceptional industrial issue; commission. Call between 2 and 4, Room 9, fourth floor, 63 Wall St.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS, TOOL DESIGNERS, AND GRINDER OPERATORS, FIRST CLASS, EXPERIENCED ON TOOL WORK; GUARANTEE STEADY EMPLOYMENT; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS IN FIRST LETTER. P. O. BOX 1308, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

TRAFFIC CLERK.—A leading wholesale grocery company requires a traffic clerk who is familiar with routes, classifications, &c. T 260 Times Downtown.

TRAVELING AUDITOR with a large industrial corporation; essential that appliedants have experience with large machine shop operations and factory cost accounting, as well as usual experience respecting auditing of local office paymasters' and cashiers' accounts; state full experience, references, and salary expected. V 235 Times Annex.

TRAVELING NOTION SALESMAN.

MUST BE ACQUAINTED WITH DEPARTMENT STORE BUYERS, PITTSBURG TO KANSAS CITY; SALARY. L 21 TIMES.

TYPIST.—Young man studying stenography preferred; experience unnecessary if competent. Call publishers, 25 Park Place.

WAGON HELPERS.—ABRAHAM & STRAUS, FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, REQUIRE SEVERAL HELPERS FOR THEIR DELIVERY WAGONS; MUST BE OVER 21 YEARS OF AGE. APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT, SUBWAY FLOOR, EAST BUILDING.

YOUNG MEN WITH HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION, $8-$9 TO START; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES TO ADVANCE ALONG ENGINEERING LINES. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

YOUNG MAN.—An accounting division with a big, nation-wide corporation is open for a young man who has had at least a year's practical bookkeeping experience, whose work is neat and accurate, and whose habits and record are gilt-edged; splendid working conditions and good prospects; salary $25.00. L 86 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted for our collection department; one who has experience in office work. Good salary to the right party. J. Michaels, 182 Smith St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, not subject to draft, for office of wholesale clothing business; state experience, age, creed, and salary wanted. L 65 Times.

YOUNG MAN, assistant in office manufacturing concern; state age, salary, experience. N 63 Times.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AFTER DEC. 9, I, CAESAR AVANZINI Rivoli, will not be responsible for any debts incurred by my wife, Lillie Avansini Rivoli, without my written consent.

CATHERINE KENNA COMMUNICATE with brother JAMES, 228 River St., Moose Jaw, Canada.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SAKS & COMPANY,
Broadway, at 34th Street,

require salesmen on watches and diamonds, trunks and bags.

SALESMEN WANTED.

A Middle Western perfume house, recently reorganized, and now on a sound financial basis, whose merchandise is of the highest quality and enjoys a national distribution, seeks the services of THREE salesmen for Middle Western and Southern territories. Only the highest type of men are wanted who can give undoubted proof of a successful selling experience in this line of business and an established acquaintance and connection on the territories they have covered. It is useless for others to apply, regardless of how successful they may have been in another line of business. A satisfactory basis of compensation will be arranged.

Address in strictest confidence to P. O. Box No. 453, Detroit, Michigan, and an interview will be arranged in the city in which you reside.

SALESMEN, SELL US YOUR SERVICES.

We want a man over 25 to sell union suits and hosiery for us in New Jersey and Connecticut; a $40,000 business is already established for you, which should be doubled during the next year; only a high-class man wanted; drawing account against commissions. L 64 Times.

SALESMEN.

A corporation doubling sales force wants salesmen of integrity, appearance, and education for permanent work; to men at least 25 years of age, who can qualify, we offer a splendid opportunity; all possible co-operation; commission basis. E. A., 73 Times.

SALESMAN wanted, to sell W. W. W. GUARANTEED NATIONALLY ADVERTISED RINGS to the jewelry trade; jewelry experience not necessary, but must be a thorough, energetic, successful salesman, who has at least proved his ability in some other line; permanent association offering bright future to the right man; commission; must be either covering or willing to cover all.
WHITE, WILE & WARNER,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

SALESMEN.

Men with commercial, mercantile, or specialty sales experience wanted for out-of-town territory selling a nationally known product to business and professional people; opportunity for advancement to men of proven ability; transportation furnished; commission basis with drawing account. J. S. Thomas, 120 West 32d St., sixth floor.

SALESMEN.—Opportunity for men willing to sell motor trucks, on commission only; men acquainted with building, chemical, coal, contracting, hardware, machinery, paper, steel, trucking, or heavy haulage business preferred; given preference and favorable proposition; state age, qualifications, references. T 180 Times.

SALESMEN (3) or Sales Managers of education, having advertising, insurance, or other large "closing" experience, to interview business men by prearranged appointments after business hours; earnings worthy of best selling talent; commission; state experience, age. V 172 Times.

SALESMEN.—Young men to cover Greater New York, New England, and Middle Western States; acquainted with hotel, confectionery and drug trade preferred; salary basis; applicants must be exempt from military duty; state age, experience, salary first letter to receive attention. Address M. B., 207 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—To carry small line of ladies' neckwear; 25c. to $1 seller; on side line; strictly commission basis; all territory open; give full particulars as to line you carry and territory you cover; strictly confidential. K 185 Times.

SALESMEN wanted; fine opening for experienced motor truck salesmen with well-known line; immediate deliveries; cash or time payment; commission basis; drawing account when ability is proven. K 338 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Commission only, those acquainted with druggists, restaurants, and grocers trade; good opportunity for energetic man. Address W. C. B. Co., Pelham, N. Y.

SALESMEN.—Two men wanted to sell stock in going concern now paying 18 per cent. per annum; at least two references required; liberal commission. Room 1415, 50 Broad St.

SALESMAN.—Must be experienced in the cloak and suit line, to cover Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota; permanent. Safran & Kreeger, 19 W. 24th.

SALESMAN.—Experienced in selling corrugated boxes; salary and commission. Apply between 12 and 1. Elliott Novelty Co., 183 Greene St.

SALESMAN, EXPERIENCED, TO TRAVEL MIDDLE WEST, WITH DRESSES AND COATS; GOOD REFERENCE; SALARY OR COMMISSION. L 61 TIMES.

SALESMEN wanted; ex-insurance and advertising men preferred; will show you how to earn big money; commission. 217 Broadway, Room 412.

SALESMAN, good line petticoats, for city and office trade; good opportunity for capable man; commission basis. Parisbye Petticoat Co., 13 Spring St.

SALESMAN for skirts as side line; one who has a following in the Southern States, on the Atlantic seaboard; commission basis. Proopis & Halper, 34 West 15th St.

SALESMAN visiting builders, dealers, office buildings; excellent side line; commission. H 161 Times.

SCREW MACHINE OPERATOR, first-class; Brown & Sharpe machines. Apply Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., B'klyn.

SHIPPING CLERK.

LARGE CLOTHING CONCERN REQUIRES MAN THOROUGHLY COMPETENT TO PACK, HANDLE, AND ROUTE DOMESTIC AND EXPORT SHIPPING. APPLY IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING AGE, NATIONALITY, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY WANTED. L 207 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SOLICITOR for conservative labor magazine, call on employers only; commission basis; references. V 167 Times.

SOLICITORS to sell service; good opportunity for live men; commission basis. Room 1006, 116 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, Remington No. 10 operator; few years' experience absolutely necessary; no beginners; excellent chance for advancement. T 238 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMAN.—Clinentele; exceptional industrial issue; commission. Call between 2 and 4, Room 9, fourth floor, 63 Wall St.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS, TOOL DESIGNERS, AND GRINDER OPERATORS, FIRST CLASS, EXPERIENCED ON TOOL WORK; GUARANTEE STEADY EMPLOYMENT; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS IN FIRST LETTER. P. O. BOX 1308, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

TRAFFIC CLERK.—A leading wholesale grocery company requires a traffic clerk who is familiar with routes, classifications, &c. T 260 Times Downtown.

TRAVELING AUDITOR with a large industrial corporation; essential that appliedants have experience with large machine shop operations and factory cost accounting, as well as usual experience respecting auditing of local office paymasters' and cashiers' accounts; state full experience, references, and salary expected. V 235 Times Annex.

TRAVELING NOTION SALESMAN.

MUST BE ACQUAINTED WITH DEPARTMENT STORE BUYERS, PITTSBURG TO KANSAS CITY; SALARY. L 21 TIMES.

TYPIST.—Young man studying stenography preferred; experience unnecessary if competent. Call publishers, 25 Park Place.

WAGON HELPERS.—ABRAHAM & STRAUS, FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, REQUIRE SEVERAL HELPERS FOR THEIR DELIVERY WAGONS; MUST BE OVER 21 YEARS OF AGE. APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT, SUBWAY FLOOR, EAST BUILDING.

YOUNG MEN WITH HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION, $8-$9 TO START; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES TO ADVANCE ALONG ENGINEERING LINES. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

YOUNG MAN.—An accounting division with a big, nation-wide corporation is open for a young man who has had at least a year's practical bookkeeping experience, whose work is neat and accurate, and whose habits and record are gilt-edged; splendid working conditions and good prospects; salary $25.00. L 86 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted for our collection department; one who has experience in office work. Good salary to the right party. J. Michaels, 182 Smith St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, not subject to draft, for office of wholesale clothing business; state experience, age, creed, and salary wanted. L 65 Times.

YOUNG MAN, assistant in office manufacturing concern; state age, salary, experience. N 63 Times.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—BLACK ONYX AND DIAMOND PENDANT WATCH, SATURDAY MORNING, BETWEEN 54TH AND 6TH AND 5TH AVS. AND 47TH ST. AND GRAND CENTRAL PALACE. FINDER PHONE 2290 CIRCLE. LIBERAL REWARD.

$50 REWARD for flexible platinum bracelet, set with sapphires and moonstones, lost on train leaving Pittsburgh 9:40 Sunday morning, for Broad St., Philadelphia, or on way to hotel.
Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St.

LOST.—BETWEEN 72D AND 125TH STS., ON PARK AV., OR VICINITY, ABOUT 10:30 P. M., FRIDAY, AN OTTER FUR NECK PIECE; SUITABLE REWARD IF RETURNED TO MRS. A. F. THOMPSON, 108 EAST 75TH ST.

LOST—Rogers-St. John's car, Brooklyn, or subway 72d St., Monday, 8-9 A. M., keepsake, dead, watchpin, topaz, pearls; large reward. Return Muller, 1,459 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOST.—Green velvet bag, containing Newark trip tickets, money, and other valuables, about 12:30 P. M. Sunday, 9th Av. elevated, between Cortlandt and 72d Sts.; liberal reward. Cochran; 48 West 73d.

LOST.—Handsome fur stole, with head, tail, and feet; dropped in seat in middle aisle Rialto Theatre Friday night, early performance; reward offered. Return to Mrs. R. B. W., 1,201 Madison Av.

LOST—Satchel, initials T. A. T., containing book of drapery sketches and samples of net; finder will be rewarded. Communicate with T. A. Trout, 542 5th Av. Murray Hill 8325.

LOST.—Hudson seal cape, on Fulton St., Brooklyn, between Hoyt and Nevins, or on Fulton St. car, on Saturday, Dec. 8, between 5 and 5:30 P. M.; suitable reward. Telephone Prospect 5206.

LOST.—Thursday morning, at Altman's or 5th Av. bus, 56th, between 5th and Park Avs., small diamond brooch set in platinum, oblong shape; reward. Mrs. H. H. Webb, 515 Park Av.

LOST.—Ring, large emerald surrounded by diamonds, mounted in platinum, from Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Nov. 10. $300 reward and no questions asked if returned to hotel office.

LOST.—On Madison Av., Saturday afternoon, between 59th and 62d Sts., small brown box scarf, between Grand Central and Plaza Hotel; probably left in taxicab; reward. R. C. Ingalls, 43 Exchange Place.

LOST.—Small black patent leather suitcase, left in taxicab, 11th St. to 34th St., early Saturday morning; reward. Write Apartment 5, 447 Fort Washington Av.

LOST.—Black fox fur piece in Times Square uptown subway station, 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Return to S. A. Lawton, 24 Broad St. and receive reward.

LOST.—Small diamond ring, Monday, about 9 A. M., from Pennsylvania Depot, possibly on 14th St. crosstown car; heirloom; liberal reward. N 65 Times.

LOST.—In subway or Broadway, near Cortlandt St., pocketbook containing about $6 and two ten-trip tickets; reward. Telephone Stuyvesant 27.

LOST—Diamond horseshoe pin, Saturday night, at Booth Theatre or Cocoanut Grove. Liberal reward if returned to 44 East 50th.

LOST—Carved jade pin set in black enamel circle; valued for association; reward. Blum, 119 West 71st St.

LOST—A 4-inch diamond and sapphire barpin, Dec. 10; liberal reward. Return Hotel Claridge, 44th and Broadway, Room 805.

LOST.—Dec. 6, streamer to bow-knot pin pearls, diamonds; reward. S 223 Times Annex.

LOST.—Black brief case containing music Saturday night on Westchester Av., near 163d St. Z 223 Times Annex.

LOST.—On Broadway subway, skunk muff, about 3:30 Monday; liberal reward. Mrs. Harris, 638 West 160th St.

LOST—Blue fox muff, 4th Av., between 26th and 28th Sts.; reward. Room 634, 11 Broadway, New York.

LOST.—Diamond ring, initials W. J. F. D. Reward. W. Dawson, 708 Eleventh Ave., City.

LOST.—Suitcase, initials "G. T. A." New Haven Road or on 62d St.; reward. 154 East 62d.

LOST—Skunk muff, Saturday morning; reward. Mrs. E. J. McGuire, 235 West 76th.

LOST—Skunk scarf, taxicab between Moulin Rouge and Black Cat; reward. L 47 Times.

WEDDING RING.—Inscription "26 May, 1906." Reward. Blum, 29 East 40th.

$50 REWARD

for gold meshbag, diamond and sapphire, in frame, lost Sunday morning in vicinity of Park Av. and 50th St., Madison Av. and 48th St. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$100 REWARD.

BLACK HAND BAG, containing money and jewelry, on subway car, between 207th and 145th Sts.; LAMSON, 616 West 207th, apartment 302.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Vicinity 51st St. and 5th Av., small Pomeranian, black and sable; reward. C. Bury, 20 West 51st.

LOST—Belgian police dog, Monday morning. Liberal reward for return to 29 West 54th.

LOST—Tailless kitten; last seen 65th St. 749 Madison Av.; reward.

FOUND—Blindle terrier, female, long tail, white throat and breast, neighborhood 45th and 5th Av. Monday. For further particulars telephone Madison Square 4075.

HELP WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN,

20 to 40, in factory; must be good penman and handy around machinery. Address, stating age, nationality, references, and salary expected; advancement. S. S., 259 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

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EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.

C. P. HASSON. J. J. McLAUGHLIN.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—We have an exceptional opening for a clean-cut young man who can qualify as secretary to President of prominent banking institution; good salary. Terminal Employment Exchange, 154 Nassau. Beekman 2563.

F. X. GOGGIN AGENCY, 200 Broadway.—Register free; piping and electric designers, draft men, accountants, bookkeepers, stenographers, traffic correspondents.

9 BOOKKEEPERS, $20; stenographer, $1,200; 3 correspondents; typist, $18. Mignill, Flatiron Building.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.

The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify within 30 days the shortest way? Gregg writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllab-ic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for free trial lesson and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 Church St., 527 West 181st St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

EARN $1,000 TO $15,000 YEARLY as Drugless Practitioners. Chiropractic is the science of eliminating disease without drugs. Save $100 by joining classes now forming; both sexes, day or evening; moderate tuition. Terms, particulars on request. American Institute of Chiropractic, Suite 1022 45 West 34th St. 'Phone Greeley 1160. New York.

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Dentists' Laboratories School, 25 W. 45th St. (Finest and most authoritative in America.)

ANY ONE CAN LEARN to earn $25 to $100 weekly taking photographs. Many jobs now open. We teach motion picture, studio and commercial photography; 3 months' studio instruction. Day or evening classes. Easy terms. Call or write for booklet. N. Y. INSTITUTE OF PHOTOGRAPHY, Dept. 12-T, 141 West 36th St., New York.

SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced, city or traveling. Write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of openings; immediate employment service rendered members. National Salesmen's Training Ass'n, Suite 1803-D, Candler Bldg., N. Y.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

RADIO OPERATORS.—Big demand; special 30-day course now forming; best radio course in city. Write or call today for booklet. Radio School, 157 East 86th St.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING. PRATT SCHOOL, 41 WEST 125TH ST. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

Police and Fire News.

Police Department.

Transfer and assignment, to take effect 8 A. M., Dec. 11: Lieut. Patrick McCormack, from C. O. Squad to Traffic Div., Subdiv. E.

Temporary Assignments: Inspectors John Daly, 4th Insp. Dist., to command 3d Insp. Dist., in addition to his own, for 6 days, from 11 A. M., Dec. 12; John A. Conbey, 16th Insp. Dist., to command 11th Insp. Dist., in addition to his own, for 4 days, from 8 A. M., Dec. 13; Lieutenants Henry Kiferly, 17th, assigned in command for 6 days, from 8 A. M., Dec. 12; Patrick McCormack, Traffic Div., Sub-div. E, to C. O. Squad, for 20 days, from 8 A. M., Dec. 11; Patrol J. F. Nulty, 10, to C. O. Squad, for 20 days, from 8 A. M., Dec. 11; W. F. McAvoy, 18, and Benjamin J. Cooper, 26, to C. O. Squad, for 10 days, from 8 A. M., Dec. 11. To Detective Bureau: J. H. Mitchell, 1, for 10 days, from 8 A. M., Dec. 11. Prob. Patrol E. A. Demarest, 16, to duty in Special Squad No. 2, for 10 days, from 4 P. M., Dec. 13; T. W. Campion, 38, and W. F. Guinan, 2,100, to duty in Special Squad No. 2, for 10 days, from 8 A. M., Dec. 13.

Leaves of absence, (with full pay): Inspector J. S. Nolan, 1st Insp. Dist., for 6 days, from 11 A. M., Dec. 12, balance of vacation; S. A. McElroy, 11th Insp. Dist., for 4 days, from 8 A. M., Dec. 13, balance of vacation; Capt. Thomas Gallagher, 3d Insp. Dist., for 4 days, from 8 A. M., Dec. 13, balance of vacation; Lieut. Wm. Ryan, 7th, for 4 days, from 8 A. M., Dec. 13, balance of vacation; Sergt. Wm. Kelly, 7th, for 4 days, from 8 A. M., Dec. 13, balance of vacation; Patrol. Wm. Hyland, 7th, for 4 days, from 8 A. M., Dec. 13, balance of vacation; Patrol. Wm. Kelly, 7th, for 4 days, from 8 A. M., Dec. 13, balance of vacation; Patrol. Wm. Ryan, 7th, for 4 days, from 8 A. M.,

New -- Economical -- Delicious!

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THE RATIONAL MEAL-TIME DRINK

100 Cups 25¢ --- Saves Sugar

A NEW meal-time drink with a delicious flavor and wholesomeness all its own; *a flavor different from any meal-time drink you have ever used before.*

Jaffee gets its delicious flavor and appetizing color from the careful blending of fruits and grains, of which it is wholly composed. Contains no caffeine or other stimulant.

Costs less than coffee—100 cups for 25c. Requires only one-third the sweetening that coffee does. Therefore it *saves sugar.*

Meets the desire for a drink to alternate with tea and coffee, a non-stimulating drink for men, women and children; a drink for those who *cannot use coffee.*

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